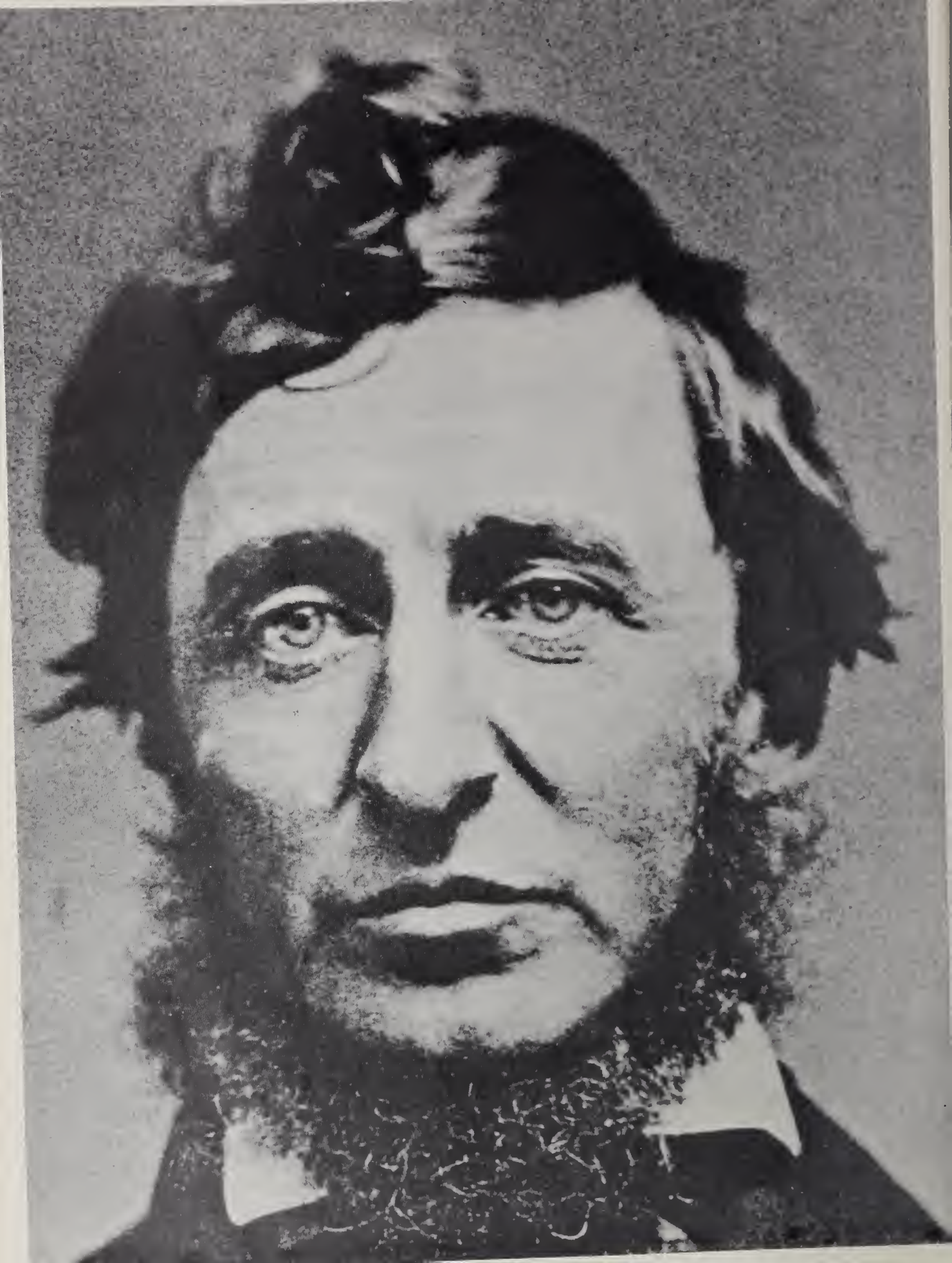






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THE MASSACHUSETTS LYCEUM DURING THE AMERICAN RENAISSANCE

MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ORAL TRADITION
IN AMERICAN LETTERS: EMERSON, THOREAU, HAWTHORNE
AND OTHER NEW-ENGLAND LECTURERS

Edited by
KENNETH WALTER CAMERON



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INTRODUCTION

Although the records gathered and edited herein throw new light on Thoreau's lecturing and supply subjects for several of Emerson's hitherto unidentified platform performances, their importance goes beyond particulars to vital patterns of lyceum education in Massachusetts, preparing the way for yet deeper studies of men and movements than have been possible up to the present. The relevance of the Lyceum Movement to American literature has not yet been assessed. Before we can fully realize its importance, groundwork studies like the present one are indispensable.

Because the editor is currently at work on a supplementary volume on the Massachusetts Lyceum—emphasizing the northern, western and southern portions of the Bay State—he would be grateful for help in locating minute books and lecture schedules not yet among his gleanings.

K. W. C.

Trinity College
Summer, 1969



CONTENTS

Frontispiece	
Introduction	
The Salem Lyceum—Its Surviving Records	5
The Concord Lyceum—Semi-Centennial Proceedings	26
The American Lyceum—Its Plan and Objectives	45
The Lowell Institute of Boston—Its Surviving Records	47
Lectures and Cultural Activities in Marlborough and Neighboring Towns	68
The Concord Lyceum—Its Surviving Records	101
The Lincoln Lyceum—Its Surviving Records	191
Colophon	226



HISTORICAL SKETCH

—OF THE—

SALEM LYCEUM,

WITH A LIST OF THE

OFFICERS AND LECTURERS

SINCE ITS FORMATION IN 1830.

AND AN EXTRACT FROM THE

ADDRESS OF GEN. HENRY K. OLIVER,

DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE

Fiftieth Annual Course of Lectures,

NOVEMBER 13th, 1879.

SALEM:

PRESS OF THE SALEM GAZETTE.

1879.

SALEM LYCEUM.

The Salem Lyceum was formed in the month of January, 1830, and the first lecture was delivered on the evening of February 24, of that year, in the Methodist meeting-house in Sewall street, by Judge Daniel A. White. Other similar institutions were organized at about the same time in the principal towns and cities of the country. Of these, the Salem Lyceum and the Concord Lyceum, formed at the same time, alone survive, the others having long since ceased to exist. During these years, fifty successive courses of lectures have been delivered to its members, covering a great variety of topics, engaging the services of many very distinguished persons, and contributing not a little to the social education and entertainment of the public.

The Lyceum, as a specific institution, was an intellectual development of the time of its birth, and, under the name of Institute, flourished in England even before it was transplanted hither. The persons engaged in the formation of the Lyceum in Salem were the principal gentlemen of the town. The first meeting was held at the house of Col. Francis Peabody, (the present residence of John H. Silsbee, Esq., No. 380 Essex street), on Jan. 4th, 1830. It was then,

“Voted, That it is expedient to establish an institution in Salem for the purpose of mutual instruction and rational entertainment, by means of lectures, debates, &c.”

A meeting was subsequently held in the Town Hall, (Jan. 12), when a committee was appointed “to prepare a constitution, and submit the same for inspection to the citizens of Salem.”

This committee prepared an address to the public; and a form of constitution, which were left for signatures at the Commercial News Room, the Reading Room of the Charitable Mechanic Association, and at the bookstores.

On the evening of January 18th, 1830, a meeting of the signers of the constitution was held in the parlor of the Essex House, then known as “Pickering Hall,” and frequently used for public purposes. At this meeting and at an adjourned meeting, the following officers were elected, and constituted the first Board of Directors:—

President—Daniel A. White.

Vice President—Stephen C. Phillips.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles W. Upham.

Recording Secretary—Stephen P. Webb.

Treasurer—Francis Peabody.

Managers—Rev. William Williams, Caleb Foote, Esq., Rev. Rufus Babcock, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Col. Jonathan Webb, Dr. Abel. L. Peirson, Dr. Malthus A. Ward, Dr. George Choate, Hon. Rufus Choate, John Moriarty, Esq.

It was originally intended that public debates should be among the exercises of the Lyceum, and the by-laws provided for the appointment of disputants upon the affirmative and negative sides of such questions as might be discussed. But this plan was never carried out. A course of lectures was, however, started forthwith, and these lectures were mostly delivered by members of the

Lyceum, who contributed their services without fee or reward. Of the lectures in the first course, all but four were delivered by gentlemen of Salem. For several years afterwards the lecturers were many of them residents here, and the fee rarely exceeded ten dollars.

The lectures were at first given in the Methodist Meeting House, in Sewall street. The use of the Town Hall had been asked for, and had been granted by

the town; but upon the latter declining to allow permanent seats in the Hall, the Lyceum concluded to go elsewhere. The lectures were afterwards delivered in the Universalist Meeting House. But during the summer of 1830, plans were adopted for the construction of the present Lyceum Hall, and in September a contract was made with William Lummus to build it, and so expeditiously was the work forwarded that it was ready for occupancy in January, 1831. The original cost of the building was \$3036.76, and it was erected upon land bought of Mrs. Sarah Orne, for the sum of \$750, of which \$545 was raised by subscription. The cost of the lectures was so small, and the income of the Lyceum was so large, that in a very few years the debt upon the building was extinguished, and it has since been the property of the members of the Lyceum.

The tickets for the Lyceum were at first sold at Mr. Buffum's bookstore, in Central Building, and afterwards for many years were subscribed for in the ante-room of the hall, where the lists were in charge of Mr. William Mansfield, who for a long period was identified with the Lyceum by his services. Two courses soon became necessary, so great was the demand for tickets, and it was customary to secure a repetition on Wednesday evening of the lecture first delivered on Tuesday evening. The evening of Tuesday was usually preferred by the Orthodox subscribers, and that of Wednesday by the Unitarians, and hence the audiences became marked in their character in this respect. The selection of evenings was made by drawing "lots," under Mr. Mansfield's direction. Gentlemen's tickets at the outset were sold for \$1, and ladies' tickets for 75 cents; but it was not considered proper for ladies to purchase tickets, unless "introduced" by a gentleman. Their tickets therefore ran as follows:—

ADMIT
TO THE
SALEM LYCEUM,
A LADY,

Introduced by.....
TUESDAY,.....

B. TUCKER, *Rec. Sec.*

But it is significant of the change that has since occurred in public views of what is proper for females in this respect, that for many years ladies have not only attended the lectures upon equal terms with gentlemen, but have assisted to deliver them, until it has come to be thought that a course is incomplete without a lady lecturer or reader.

During the fifty courses of lectures since the beginning, eight hundred and fifty-three lectures have been delivered before the Lyceum, and it will be noticed by a perusal of the lists which are printed herewith that the

names embrace many of those most distinguished in the world of literature, science, and politics. It would probably be impossible to find any other institution in the country which could present such a distinguished list of instructors as this Lyceum.

It ought to be mentioned that, during all these years, the Lyceum has maintained a "free platform," and during recent years especially, nearly all topics of moral, political and social interest, have been discussed with the utmost freedom consistent with the proprieties of such an institution.

In the year 1852, the Lyceum obtained of the Legislature a new Act of Incorporation, under which it acts at the present time. A perusal of this document will inform the reader of the peculiar character of the institution, and of the privileges and rights of its members.

ADDRESS.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON.
HENRY K. OLIVER, AT THE OPENING OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE SALEM LYCEUM, NOV. 13TH, 1878.

Among the institutions affording popular lectures, is that in which we are now specially interested, our own Lyceum, this evening celebrating its semi-centennial anniversary. The word Lyceum is of Greek origin, and is the name which was given to a gymnasium, or place of physical and mental instruction, outside and easterly from the city of Athens, and where Aristotle taught,—a temple dedicated to "Apollo Lyceus," or "Apollo of the Light," standing close by and originating the epithet. Our English words, "lucidity," "lucid," "lucid," and their relatives, are from the same root. The name is appropriate, for from the Lyceum, or house of light, is to radiate the night-dispelling light of knowledge. There was, at one time, on the ceiling of this hall, just above the stage, a fresco painting of Apollo Lyceus, in his fiery chariot with fiery coursers. It happened that a gentleman, groping one day in the dark of the attic, put his foot, uninvited, into the chariot, and through its bottom, into the hall. So the bright ceiling was removed, and a blind put over the hole. There were, also, on the walls in front, frescos of the orators, Cicero and Demosthenes, and of our then townsmen, Judge White and Joseph Peabody, the father of Col. Francis Peabody. Time and whitewash have obliterated them.

And here, leaving for a while the direct subject before me, let me speak of the extraordinary array of men of note, expert and eminent in almost every department of learning, whom I encountered, on coming here from Boston, a stripling of eighteen years, and with whom

it was my very great privilege and benefit to associate for many subsequent years. If the language I use seem to my younger hearers inordinately eulogistic, or exaggerated, I appeal, without fear, to those whose memories recall the men. My limit of time permits me to name but few.

Bear in mind that the population of Salem was then but about 13,000, or one-half of its present number, and mostly confined within the strip of land between the South and North Rivers, now approaching annihilation. But few houses were in North Salem, and none in South beyond the junction of Mill with Lafayette streets, till you reached the Derby estate. Every man of note was known to all his fellow-townsmen, if not personally, yet by name and character. As is known of ancient Athens at its best,—quoting from Hyperides, an oration-writer by profession of those days,—“It is impossible for a man in this city to be of good repute, or otherwise, without all of us knowing it.”

And first, I name the venerable and venerated JOHN PRINCE, minister of the First Church, whose advanced years had not weakened his love of science, nor paralyzed the skill of his hands in the construction of instruments of precision and experiment. Herein “his eye was not dimmed, nor his natural force abated.” Earth and sky were the fields of his successful investigation,—and he prepared his own means of research,—microscope, telescope, pneumatic-pump, electric and magnetic apparatus, all seeming to come complete from his successful make and manipulation, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, ready for active work, the enthusiasm of youth unweakened by any impotence of years. His house,—that now occupied by David Moore on Federal street,—was at once home, library, lecture-room, workshop, and cabinet of curiosities, a rare and interesting combination of the equipments of science, which I often visited.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, whose statue in bronze now marks his resting-place at Mount Auburn, was a marvel of mathematical and scientific attainment. His fame can never die, nor his name cease from the lips of men, till ship and sailors cease to grope their way across trackless seas. A victorious student was he in the severest fields of mathematical contest, making that best use of his triumphs, in their practical utilization and response to the demands of society, and this in such simplicity of appliance and working, that the average mind encounters small difficulty therein. His translation into English of the Celestial Mechanics of Laplace was a most acceptable relief, as it interpolated steps which, though they were needless to the author's marvellous mind, were most embarrassing to the average student, and subjected him to much wearying study to make the connections necessary to the understanding of the subject. Yet though absorption in study is apt to make men recluses, and sometimes even repulsive in

manner, the learned halo about them seeming to ordinary men a sort of dense impoundment, no man within my memory was more genial, more communicative, more demonstrative in all the courtesies and ordinary socialities of life. I knew him well, being Librarian at that time of the Salem Athenæum, of which he was President, and coming into contact with him every day.

JOHN PICKERING, (son of the well known Col. Timothy Pickering, of revolutionary work and fame), and in recalling and naming him, there return feelings of most earnest respect and gratitude for many acts of personal kindness and assistance in my inexperienced days as a teacher. A man was he justly and widely honored for his large and varied learning, specially in the classic languages and literature, possessing that exact knowledge of details in grammatical laws and verbal construction which aid the young student in many a distressful struggle, as well as give certainty of true scholarship and merited renown to the man himself. Yet he seemed to be wholly unconscious of his own intellectual and scholarly greatness and grasp,—mingling in with us all as a gentle and companionable friend. He was the author,—and all students of Greek blessed him therefor,—who, with the aid of Dr. Daniel Oliver, also of Salem, edited and published a Lexicon of that peerless language with English renderings,—students before that time having to get the meaning of their words through the medium of Latin. His home was on Chestnut street, corner of Pickering street.

I may here mention, as men of scientific and literary note, two relatives of Dr. Daniel Oliver, then resident here, Dr. B. L. OLIVER, and his nephew,—in the law,—of the same name. All three of them were noticeable for their skill in music. It seems to be in the breed. They, and all of the name hereabouts,—including also many in whom the compound name of Oliver-Wendell occurs, were descendants from Surgeon Thos. Oliver, the English immigrant to Boston in 1632, who from the seven generations that have followed, has supplied to Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, up to 1870, thirty-six out of their forty-five graduates of that name, besides a long roll by marriage into other names, and of these three or four Doctors in each generation. There is a smell of medicine all adown the line.

I next mention JOSEPH STORY, the great jurist and judge, a marvel of legal learning, reinforced by an amount of general attainments and accomplishments, that it would seem might require more than an ordinary life to secure. His powers of conversation, fluency of speech, and command of words, were, like those of Dr. Bentley, of the East Church, the admiration of their day. No subject seemed to be beyond their reach, grasp and control, and they each seemed to be ready with speech and argument for whatever subject-matter might turn up.

I will here mention one, Mr. THOMAS SPENCER, whom,

"Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: This was a man."

however, I did not meet till about 1825-26, when he came to Salem, having immigrated to the United States from England in 1816, and who, after a long residence here, returned to his own country, where he died, to enjoy in retirement a valuable inherited estate. A hard-working day-laborer while here, as a tallow-chandler, he yet became noted for his knowledge and skill in the science of Optics, and his expertness in arboriculture. He was also the originator of that deservedly famous and toothsome confection, sought by young and old, rich, dainty, and durable in its relish, and which made Salem famous for titbits, as well as for witches, beauty, and learning,—the noted "Gibraltar," taking name from its firm make and power of withstanding long continued siege of suck. To my recent gustatory experience, however, the modern is inferior in richness of tongue tickle and power of endurance to the old. Is its making one of the lost arts?

Mr. Spencer's leaving was matter of great regret, and his frequent letters hither, and his hospitable reception at his English home of American visitors, testified to his grateful memory of his sojourn with us. That truth is stranger than fiction, was verified in a life, which, starting among the zeros of social position and mental opportunity, culminated into that of a wealthy and hospitable land-holder, and of an eminent man of science. The love of learning is of most democratic propensities, taking root and growing in whatever soil, regardless of anything, excepting its geniality, affluence of food, and power of push towards growth and maturity.

But, of these samples, perhaps enough have been quoted. The difficulty is not to find, but, to select, one is so bewildered with the mighty array. Yet there is one other name, to omit which would be doing violence to my own feelings, and be unjust to him and to you. Its utterance never fails to awaken vivid emotions of grateful respect, and to bring to memory one of whom any city might justly be proud. Always devoted to the good of our community, and to effort by word and act towards its enduring welfare, he regarded himself as less than his town and his townsmen, his affection for each being always earnest and demonstrative. The personal attractions of a manly figure and a winning face, were supplemented by a noble nature, nobly developed, with just impartiality in his estimate of men and their motives and actions. Of eminent rank at the bar, and eagerly sought by clients, his professional obligations never excluded his general culture, and he was at once a wise advocate, a safe adviser, an impressive and eloquent speaker, adorning office, refining society, and enriching home with profusest affection. His worshipping nature made him an earnestly religious man, and for years his rich voice gave utterance to his prayerful spirit as he joined in the service of song in public worship. "So well were the elements mixed in him that

A laudable ambition accepted the offices you gave him. You sent him to Congress without his asking, and you made him your first Mayor. It was LEVERETT SALTONSTALL."

Now it would be hardly possible for a community in which were found men like these, and scores of others, their fellows,—the town probably never had so great a proportion of educated men within its limits, old and younger college alumni were here in dozens,—it would be hardly possible not to feel their control, nor to be inspired by their influence. If you move in the sunshine, you will feel its warmth and know its light. If you walk amid roses, you will inhale their perfume.

And so, at last, when "the fulness of time was completed," the seed germinated and the plant appeared above ground.

The first movement in the direction of public lectures, in our vicinity, is credited to the late Col. Francis Peabody, well known and well remembered by many of us. His home was then in the large brick house on Essex street, west of Plummer Hall and the Athenæum, on whose site stood his father's house, one of our older and most noted merchants. Col. Peabody's tastes were thoroughly scientific, and much in the direction of the mechanics of science. In his day, say from 1826 to the time of his death in 1867, were very many persons in Salem, both competent and inclined to aid and promote his efforts. The first manifestation seems to have been the course before the Essex Lodge of Free Masons, in the winter of 1827.

In 1828, our Salem Charitable Mechanic Association inaugurated a course of lectures for the gratification and instruction of its members and their families, and during the same year Col. Peabody gave a course of free lectures on "Steam, the Steam Engine, and their Utilities," subjects then new and exciting an intense interest, and which were destined to work marvelous revolutions in the world and its ways.

The same gentleman, in conjunction with Jonathan Webb, gave free lectures on Electricity, in the same season of 1828, in Concert, now Phoenix, Hall, at the foot of Central street. These gentlemen were experts in the sciences, their practical manipulations verifying their theories with convincing instruction, their apparatus being complete and effective in every respect. I knew them both intimately. Col. Peabody, with his ample means generously poured forth, and his earnestness of work, was well reinforced by Mr. Webb, with equal earnestness, energy of purpose, and physical activity. He was an apothecary, his last place of business having been in the brick building opposite Barton Square Church. His was a spirit of great enterprise, a mind exceptionally well cultivated, and a nature most genial and companionable. Indeed, he was the wit of

the town, having that quick sense of the ridiculous, that keen vision in its discovery, and that rich power of expressing it in apt and telling language, that never failed to wake us into an uproar of enjoyment. He was a sort of eachinnatory apostle of mirth and good health, often saying that a merry laugh was better than all the medicine in his shop. His bodily health, however, was never equal to his mental vigor and his love of scientific work, and he died at the early age of thirty-seven years, in August, 1832. At the time of his death, he was engaged in the improvement and enlargement of his electric apparatus,—a splendid plate machine, of the largest diameter then made, being then on its passage to him from St. Petersburg. His early leaving us was deeply lamented, no man in the then town being more generally known or more heartily beloved. As an experimental lecturer he had no superior. I well remember how comically he startled a whole audience in this room by the instantaneous explosion by the electric spark of about twenty air pistols, placed about the cornice of this room, each filled with explosive gas and connected together and to the machine by a copper wire. But few of us were in the secret, and the suddenness and big bang of the discharge, the screams and the “Oh mys” of the feminines, the chirruping of the children, and the outspoken “what-in-thunder is that” of the men, and our own loud laugh, made the hall a confused theatre of uproarious merriment. So did the old experiment of sending a sharp shock of electricity through the joined hands of some scores of people, each one of whom really believed he was the first one hit, so synchronous was the blow. But these were merely the curious and amusing manifestations of powers, which now, in their riper development, have revolutionized travel, business, and all inter-communication, as well as very many of our ways of life. And the cry, like that in Macbeth, is, “and still they come,”—the end is not yet, nay, is it not the mere beginning? So amazing, so almost incredible, have been their developments, their manifestations, their influences, that the world is prepared to receive with small surprise any and whatever discoveries and inventions may be awaiting birth.

These exhibitions, and the familiar oral explanations illustrating them, for written lectures and prepared platform essays had not as yet reached the stage, excited greatest interest, and awakened a determinate purpose to secure more and kindred knowledge, and to create a permanent institution for its attainment and wider diffusion.

The methods of these pioneers had been wisely judicious. They had allured, not repelled,—and so had created scores of “Olivers asking for more.” They gave the best teaching, inasmuch as it was of the illustrated verities of science, with palpable exhibit of every scientific truth they announced. The ear heard and the eye saw, and when the earnest men who led the

work,—and they were among Salem’s then best, and her best were among the best of the whole land,—put themselves to the task of elaborating a permanent means of instruction by lectures, they met the sympathetic encouragement and support of the community.

Confining myself to our own institution (the attempt to create a County Lyceum, though pushed by leading minds in Essex County, failing), it appears that a meeting for its initiation was held at the house of Col. Peabody, then on Essex, near Dean street, on the evening of January 4th, 1830. Twenty gentlemen there gathered, of whom fifteen are dead, the five survivors being Messrs. George Wheatland, David Roberts, Wm. P. Endicott, S. P. Webb and Caleb Foote. Two of them are of our ex-Mayors. Of the deceased I quote Daniel A. White, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Warwick Palfray, Stephen C. Phillips and Dr. A. L. Peirson. Of the twelve gentlemen selected on the 12th of January at the Town Hall, to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, only one, Dr. Choate, survives. Among them were Judge White, L. Saltoustaill, S. C. Phillips, A. L. Peirson and Col. Peabody. Adopting the motion of Dr. Peirson—whose sad death in 1853, at the terrific railroad disaster at Norwalk Bridge, Conn., is yet fresh in the memory—it was voted, that “it is expedient to establish in Salem an institution for the purpose of mutual instruction and rational entertainment by means of public lectures and debates.” This vote took substantial form by an election, on the following 18th of January, of five executive officers; a President, Judge White; a Vice President, Stephen C. Phillips; a Recording Secretary, S. P. Webb; a Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Upham; and a Treasurer, Francis Peabody; an admirable selection. At an adjourned meeting on the 20th, the organization was completed by the addition of ten Directors. To the self-sacrificing labors of three of these men, Messrs. White, Phillips and Peabody, this institution owes the deepest gratitude. Their names should be honored by permanent record on its walls.

To those of you who, year after year, during the last half century, have partaken of the wholesome food offered, at cheapest rate, by this institution, and who have come to its feasts as naturally and as regularly as herd and flock seek their pasture, it may seem singularly strange, that its initiation should have encountered opposition. Yet it did—though that antagonism from its very unreasonableness, served the good purpose of augmenting the earnestness and activity of its friends, and their resolve to achieve success. So to those who, after the lapse of a half century therefrom, shall celebrate the establishment here of a Free Public Library, and a free Public Reading Room, whenever such “consummation devoutly to be wished,” shall occur, it will seem equally strange, perhaps incredible, that any opposition now, should have delayed an event which

is, nevertheless, an inevitable certainty, though many may die without the sight. But returning—the good ship “Lyceum” was now launched, equipped, officered, and ready for sea, and a favoring breeze swelling her canvass, she began her voyage under the very best auspices.

As I recall the men who began this work, all or whom were my companions and friends, there returns the old feeling of profound respect for the noble and unselfish spirit which characterized them. I doubt whether in any community of equal population (we had then about 15,000 people), or in even one of a greater,—such an array of men, so noteworthy, so brilliant, excelling in so great a variety of acquirement, could be found. And yet that array could here have then been doubled and trebled. Four of them were, at different dates, members of Congress, that distinction, at that date, signifying high honor,—four were lawyers, three were clergymen, and five were men in absorbing and responsible business positions. Of the twenty original projectors, fifteen are dead, of the twelve who prepared the Constitution, eleven are dead, of the fifteen who composed the first corps of officers, twelve are dead. And as indicative of the sharp sectarianism that then divided and disturbed the community, it may be mentioned that these officers were selected, not without regard to their several religious beliefs. Eight were of Unitarian, and seven of Orthodox creeds, all the five executive officers being Unitarians, and yet no religious dissonances seem to have marred their doings, nor have any since disturbed the harmony of the institution, or of its management. Science and true learning stand on neutral ground, each bearing a perpetual flag of truce. The whole conducting of this institution has been with the utmost liberality and with unbiased impartiality, in both politics and religion.

The earliest embarrassment encountered, was that of finding a room adapted to meet all the exigencies of varied lecture-work, that of the essayist, and that of the experimental scientist, and, at the same time, convenient to the audience in all respects of seats, of sight, and of hearing. There was no such place, and the best that could be done was to use some one of our churches. The Mechanic Hall, now greatly improved, was not built till ten years later. The Methodist Chapel, in Sewall street, and the Universalist Church, on Rust street, were utilized during the first season, the introductory of February 24th, 1830, by Judge White,—and the second, of March 3d, by Rev. Dr. Brazier,—being delivered in the former, and the remaining twelve in the other two before named. So were the first five of the second course, beginning on the evening of December 1st, 1830,—the sixth of that course being given as the first in this hall, January 20th, 1831, by Hon. Stephen C. Phillips. During the sum-

mer of 1830, and in the interval between the first and second course, this hall was erected on a portion of the then garden of Rev. Mr. Upham, then of the First Church, afterwards our Representative in Congress, who occupied the estate now owned by Dr. Cate. The building was planned and reared under the supervision of Col. Peabody. The land was purchased of Mrs. Sarah Orne, recently deceased, for \$750, the cost of the building being about \$4,500, including fixtures, and the property stands unincumbered. The changes of this year have greatly added to its conveniences. It is in the form of the ancient Roman Theatre, but with its stage carried farther back from the audience. For the purpose of hearers, it is well adapted, though a slight echo occasionally vexes the speaker,—but for advantageous display of illustrative diagrams, and show of tentative apparatus, it is not without objection, inasmuch as the seats on the extreme right and left of the auditorium, afford no clear view of these means of elucidation. The funds for its erection were from donations by friends,—the money being advanced by Judge White, whose home was adjoining the City Hall.

His introductory lecture, upon “The Advantages of Knowledge,” was a model of classical English, neither stilted nor meretricious in style, nor showy in language—but plain, clear, and forcible, an overflowing fountain of wise thought and well considered practical suggestion. No man in any community could be more earnest and solicitous for the mental and moral welfare of his fellow men, or a more pure example in all that pertains to a good life and to best citizenship. He gave his large and valuable private library to the Essex Institute, at different times, in all eight thousand volumes.

The first lecture in this hall was, as I have said, by Mr. Stephen C. Phillips, upon “the influence of this country and its age upon the condition of mankind.” The author was equal to the theme, and the subject, fertile in suggestion and rich in substantial material, was admirably treated, and eloquently delivered. Mr. Phillips, the only son of one of our rich merchants, had graduated with distinction at Harvard in the class of 1819, in which same year Rufus Choate had graduated at Dartmouth. He began life here under most favorable prestige, and with best auguries of success. An excellent scholar, with wide general culture, a fluent and pleasing speaker, he kept the audience in steady and vivid attention, and gave a lively impetus to the new departure. He did not give himself to professional study, but entered upon a commercial life.

Before speaking, as I propose to do, upon other lecturers and their lectures, let me give some statistics of the institution itself. The new hall, concentrating the general interest upon something before unknown in Salem, and now recognized as the specialty

of a new means of exceptional instruction and refined amusement, seemed to assure the success of the enterprise, by "giving it a local habitation and a name"—and that assurance has been verified by the continuous and uninterrupted good work of half a century. The hall itself has also afforded convenient facilities for a great variety of gatherings, scientific, political, and musical. Its central situation, facility of access, and general aptness; its form and arrangement, all unite to render it desirable, while the seating is such that everybody can see everybody else.

The Lyceum has presented under its eighteen different Presidents (the term of Dr. Loring, now in its twelfth year, being the longest), 853 lectures, having enlisted in its service men of eminent rank in science and in letters.

I find on its records the names of Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, and his kinsman Alexander H. Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles F. Adams and ex-President John Quincy Adams, Horace Mann, Jared Sparks, James Walker, Robert C. Winthrop, the twins, O. W. B. and B. W. O. Peabody, Caleb Cushing, Henry Giles, Edwin P. Whipple, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, James Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, Louis Agassiz, George William Curtis, Fanny Kemble, James T. Fields, and George Bancroft.

More than a score these, of the most eminent literary celebrities of their day, three of them Presidents of Harvard College and eight of them eminent members of Congress, while any one in the list could better have filled that position than any average member of to-day. Of this list I find that Mr. Emerson was the most frequently employed, having lectured twenty-eight times, and Wendell Phillips appearing sixteen times, Mr. Giles the same number, and James F. Clarke eight times. Of this list, Mr. Emerson, reckoning from the twentieth course, lectured in every course but one for twenty-one years. I doubt whether such continuity can be paralleled in any other Lyceum. In 1848 Prof. Agassiz gave one course of five on the Animal Creation, and in 1849 one course of three on the Vegetable Kingdom. Mr. Giles, in 1842, one course of three on Irish History, Character, and Society. In 1848, J. P. Nichols gave a very instructive series of six, on Astronomy. Of some few of these lectures I will speak farther on.

From the start it was intended to make use, to a considerable extent, of the talent and means of our own citizens, and I find among the names those of Judge White, John Brazer, Francis Peabody, A. L. Peirson, George Choate, Rufus Choate, Thomas Spencer, S. C. Phillips, Henry Colman, H. K. Oliver, Charles W. Upham, Jonathan Webb, John Pickering, Leverett Saltonstall, Caleb Foote, Edwin P. Whipple, George

H. Devereux, Charles G. Page, George B. Loring, George W. Briggs, and Octavius B. Frothingham.

Payment for lectures, excepting for stated courses, was not the early rule, the necessary expenses of travel and of moving apparatus only being met. The highest single fee was of \$100, to Mr. Webster; the lowest, \$10 and \$20, to ordinary parties. For lectures by Mr. Evans, repeated on successive evenings in a double course, \$100 were paid; and \$400 to Mr. Barbour, for a course of nine double lectures on Phrenology. Towns-men, after 1836, seemed to have received \$20 a lecture. The employment of special "stars," at specially high rates, does not seem to have been encouraged.

Out of the whole number of 853 since the start in 1830, 170, or about one-fifth, have been given by Salemites, and these generally on scientific subjects. Up to 1845, they had given 127. There was then a falling off. Between 1845 and 1853 they gave 14, and in the seven next years, to 1860, but 4; in the following seventeen years 29, the greatest number by any one, and in the earlier courses, being 9, (H. K. Oliver). The concerts, usually at the opening of a course, have been 14 in number, all between 1830 and 1848, and all of exceptional excellence, as were the several exhibitions in Reading and in Declamation. I will now speak of some of the more prominent of the lectures, as I recall them, having already alluded to those by Judge White and S. C. Phillips, and to those of Col. Peabody and Mr. Webb, and I select those by Mr. Emerson, Mr. Upham, Mr. Giles, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Catlin, and the scientific lectures of Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Page.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, our most frequent lecturer, was a son of Rev. Wm. Emerson, of Boston, minister of its First Church, which, successively standing on State street, on the Joy's building site, and on Chauncy Place, is now on the Back Bay.

For variety of subject, aptness in treatment, great intellectual display, and profound power of thought, I can imagine nothing superior. It used to be said of him that he was too much of a transcendentalist, prone to discuss subjects transcending the reach of the senses, and so beyond reach of the average comprehension. Of his ability to grapple and to vanquish each and all of those he attempted, there is no lack of proof, while the very fact of his frequent appearance here, shows conclusively that he was never beyond our reach, however high he soared, and that is a compliment to us, and we were never willing to dispense with his teachings. Not seldom were we startled by some new application of an old word to a new use, or of an old word applied felicitously to a new thought, and clothing that thought with new attraction. His lectures that I specially mention, were those on Manners, and on Napoleon, and most impressive and winning of attention were they. To measure them all

aright, one would need to be Emerson himself, and I will only venture a word or two about these two. He gave his own conception of fine manners. One meets them, he said, but once or twice in one's whole life. Their charm is that they are not assumed, neither facitious nor fictitious, being of very nature, natural. Concealing nothing, they display their perfectness by their naturalness, illustrated in each act and word—their beautiful nature being more beautiful than any beautiful form or face, this unartful art of good manners being the very finest of the fine arts. Are we now, in family and school and daily life, allowing it to become one of the lost arts?

Bonaparte he characterized as the best known, and most powerful man of the 19th century, thoroughly of the times, timeserving, neither monk nor saint, nor honest man, and, in its true sense not a hero; with no scruple of means in reaching his ends, acting on the Italian proverb, that "if you would succeed, you must not be too good." Catering for the many, he declared his aristocracy to be the rabble, and yet laboring, artfully for that great middle class that was striving after wealth. In him were combined the elements of agitator, radical, destroyer of prescription, subverter of monopolies and abuse. The noble, the rich, and all sleepy conservatives, hated him, and so England, Rome, and Austria, homes of conservatism, aided by despotic Russia, fought him. His history was alluring, but he was destitute of sentiment, truth and honesty; a boundless liar, an unmatched egotist, who, in his premature old age, on his lonely island of exile, falsified dates and characters, and strove to make history the show of the theatre. To effect his aims, he would steal, drown, poison, or assassinate. In short, after one had penetrated through the mist of power and splendor that enveloped him, he would find that he had not reached a gentleman, but a rogue,—a villain,—a sort of Jupiter Scapin (as the French say), a scampy Jove. Now, I think, that a quiet life, however obscure, of being good and doing good, is vastly preferable to a life, that on review by posterity, receives such an excoiation.

Mr. Emerson's manner and pose of body on the stage, seemed, at first sight, to have an element of formality, something of stately dignity. Yet this impression vanished very soon, and the hearer was won by the look of a cheerful and cheering face, the sound of a firm, distinct, and mellifluous voice, and an outpour in the very best English of most instructive and suggestive thought.

Mr. Upham's lectures, in 1831, on that obscure delusion, the Salem Witchcraft, indicated rare industry and perseverance of research, with impartial well-balanced judgment of historical evidence and traditionary rumor. They became the foundation of his exhaustive work on that strange and most unhappy delusion,—a delusion by no means confined to this part of the world,

—a work in which patience and thoroughness of investigation are only equalled by accuracy of detail and attractive literary stylo and finish. The work has become a standard authority. When delivered here, the several lectures were of great length, yet local interest in the subject, local allusions, and local names and celebrities, and the eminent fitness of treating this special theme near the place of the occurrences, excited a vivid interest, and kept the large audiences in close attention for more than two hours on each evening. By the well-known work, in which they are now united, and by his admirable and accurate biography of Col. Timothy Pickering, our townsman of revolutionary fame, Mr. Upham has attained a well merited renown as an author. He was a member of Congress in 1854, and the Mayor of the city in 1852.

Rufus Choate's lecture, on the "Romance of the Sea," in 1837, a subject for which his birth-place and early associations and impressions well fitted him, was as unique in its title as it was marvellous in its treatment and exposition. Of all his rich and surpassingly beautiful productions, this was foremost, and most eagerly sought. He was born and had been reared mid the sights and the scenes of the "sad sea-wave." He had listened, in boyhood, to its hoarse murmurings, its defiant roar, and its terrific ragings. His imagination, stimulated by all his early associations, teemed with metaphoric allusions to the ocean, its surroundings, and its eventful histories. Nay, the danger was not wanting, at one time, that the sea would gain a hero, and the law lose one of its most brilliant and dazzling gems.

My acquaintance with Mr. Choate began at college, in 1816, and was of that intimate nature which college life always creates, when there are but few to share it. Dartmouth had, at that time, but one hundred and sixteen students, in all its four classes, and he, of the class of 1819, was head and shoulders above every man in all that makes perfection of scholarship and literary finish, yet all unconscious did he seem to be of his own complete eminence. As I have written of him in another place, "my mind's eye often sees his manly and attractive figure and strangely winning face, and my mind's ear often hears his deeply resonant and impressive voice; and there is again awakened many a reminiscence of his gentleness of temper and disposition, his warm sympathies, his innate sense of right, his refined courtesy, his completeness as a gentleman, his love of all that is beautiful in life, in nature, and in art; his wonderful mental gifts, his marvellous memory and acquisition of all varied learning." No man in college was ever named with him in rate of scholarship. In fact, we set him apart and above us all, as on a pedestal by himself, "himself his only parallel." His essays then were best of all, leading us captive by his grasp of subject, his eloquent diction, his beautiful imagery, and

charm of profuse illustration, his command of words and skill in their use; and in this "Romance of the Sea," and in his others, "The History of Poland," (1831), and "The applicability of American scenes and history to the genius of Walter Scott," he showed an equal command of his themes, and equal power and attraction in treatment and delivery. But of all his productions, this was the crowning glory. A singular fate befel it; it having been stolen after a delivery in New York, the only consolation for the great loss being that no mortal save himself, or, perhaps, his son Rufus, could possibly decipher it. Like all the rest of his chirography, it was burdened with abbreviations, interlinings, and erasures,—a very labyrinth of hieroglyphics, resembling nothing so much as the tracks on paper of an ink-smeared spider.

From about 1823, Mr. Choate practised law in Peabody, then South Danvers; in 1828, he removed to Salem; and in 1836, to Boston. He represented this district in Congress in 1831 and 1834—two sessions—dying in July, 1859, at Halifax, on his second voyage to Europe. The universality of grief which this event occasioned, expressed the strong hold he had upon all hearts. The pulpit bore witness to his excellence as a man, and his noble moral influence, and the Bar to his great power as a lawyer and an advocate, and a fair and honorable antagonist.

The lecture of Daniel Webster, at the opening of the 8th Course, in 1836, "upon Popular Knowledge as applied to scientific improvements," though in some degree outside and foreign to his habitual studies and pursuits as a lawyer and a statesman, was treated with that comprehensive grasp and command which become the normal function of minds of rarest power, minds which compensate all the many and great deficiencies of early training, by a victorious mastery over the widest range of knowledge. The attention of the audience was riveted to the speaker from the beginning to the end. To be sure it was Webster, in his full development, in his massive and superb presence and quiet self-possession,—with the clear utterance of his rich, deep-toned and musical voice, and his grace of delivery, the outward manifestations of the marvellous intellect within—these all conspiring to hold to an almost breathless listening. The subject was handled in an entirely simple way, no one failing to follow as he showed the real and abiding functions of science to be the inciting of art, to bring the power of the human mind to the aid of the human hand; to promote all convenience, to lighten labor, to mitigate toil by enlarging the domain of the human intellect over the elements of matter, to make those elements submit to human rule, human bidding, and to fullest co-operation in securing human happiness.

I can make but brief allusion to the admirable and instructive lectures of Mr. H. N. Hudson, upon Shaks-

peare (1845 and 1846), with their energetic style and aphoristic sentences, provocative, every way, to farther study of that marvellous genius who "expanded the reach of the drama beyond all its former limits; developing humanity in its stronger lights and subtler movements in a language more diversified by fancy and passion, than was ever before uttered."

Brief, too, must be my reference to the vivacious and quickening essays of our once townsman, E. P. Whipple, sparkling and crispy, full of richest wit and raciest humor, with sound and discriminating analysis of the subject in hand. Three of them I distinctly recall—one upon "Wit and Humor," one upon the "Ludicrous Side of Life," and one upon the "Literature of Impudence," this last, I venture to say—never attempted by any one else, and in which he gave many a stunning specimen of the sublimest insolence and swagger—felicitous specimens of what the Greek poet Menander, calls the very best provision for a prosperous life.

A few words,—all too few for their merit,—must be given to the lectures of Mr. Henry Giles. They were 14 in number, on eleven different subjects, the three upon Irish History, Character and Society, being (not indeed better than the rest, all were of the highest character, of marked originality and best finish), yet specially striking for their fervid eloquence and intense magnetism, embodying, as they did, in burning words and impassioned utterance, the soul-felt warmth, and the overmastering earnestness of an Irishman proclaiming the wrongs of his country, and pleading her cause before the jury of all the world. To Mr. Giles's moral nature wrong was wrong, and the wrongs suffered by his country at the hand of England, were the wrongest of all wrongs, and he denounced them in words, not like those of Talleyrand, "made to conceal thought," but in words that were the voice of the heart, coming, with no uncertain sound, but in tones intended to brand with infamy the nation that he believed had been to his country a worse foe than Russia to Poland. His other lectures, best remembered by me, (all were given in the seasons between 1843 and 1849,) were those upon Burns, Don Quixote, and Falstaff,—all of which evinced a quick, yet exact insight into the inner thought domain of their several authors, revealing, as it were, an inside view of the working of the brain and of its parturitions, by force of intensest stimulus of the imagination. What would be adequate fee for one such look while the brain of Cervantes was generating Don Quixote, or Shakspeare was in genesis of that mountain of bombast, whom the merry wives of Windsor packed into a buck-basket. Ah! what peals of laughter echoed through this hall as Giles,—himself quickened and inoculating us all with the drollery of his subject, his eyes flashing with merriment, his features all aglow with the jollity of his theme, his very frame in a flutter of excitement,—poured from his eloquent tongue, his matchless delineation of this motley conception of the immortal

bard equally at home from fairy to Falstaff, from clown to king. Equally fervid, also, was he in all else he gave us, and I can hardly recall a popular lecturer, who so thoroughly captured his audience and held them enchained to his speech.

But I must not omit mention of the lectures upon the life, manners, and customs, and history of our aboriginal Indians, by George Catlin of Wyoming, and afterwards of Philadelphia, who, in the year 1832, penetrated what was then called the Far West,—the region beyond the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, and north of the Arkansas, that mainly north of the 40th degree of north latitude, where are now the states of Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Dacotah—and passed eight years with “Lo, the poor Indian”, “overcoming”, as he says, “all the hazards and privations of a life devoted to the production of a literal delineation of races, rapidly passing away, of a dying people, who have no historians to write their annals; and to perpetuating some monument to the memory of lofty and noble tribes. Indian tribes, in their primitive genuineness, the original, pure, unadulterated article,—not that which by contact with the pale faced stealers of their land-heritage, has been debauched by white men and rotted by whiskey, but as he, the first white man they had seen, found them, honest, hospitable, brave, stoical, crafty, cruel, revengeful, relentless, never knowing fear nor fearing death. He visited eighteen different tribes, speaking nearly as many dialects, and comprising about four hundred thousand souls. A painter by profession and taking with him all necessary apparatus, he brought safely home, three hundred and ten portraits of men and women, in all their variety of costumes, of peace and of war,—and two hundred other paintings of their villages, their wigwams, games, religious-ceremonies, their dances, their ball plays, their buffalo-hunting and other amusements, containing in all over three thousand full-length figures, with an endless collection now known as the Catlin Gallery in Washington. Of their domestic, hunting, and warlike implements,—all these exhaustively illustrating people whose origin is beyond reach, whose early history is unknown, whose tribal and national existence is rapidly expiring by grace of civilized vice and bayonet, and of whom, within the past two hundred and fifty years, twelve millions have gone to fatten the soil, whereon they were born, lived their wild life, and died, and whereon forty-four millions of white men, with the multiform paraphernalia which science and art have supplied, are now developing all the possibilities of the highest civilization. These lectures, delivered orally and affluent in anecdote, were of most absorbing attractiveness liberally illustrated by exhibition on the walls and on the stage, of Indians portraits, costumes, weapons and utensils with paintings representing the strange characteristics of the several tribes visited, and all their pecu-

liar ways and means. The lecturer, at times, appeared in the full dress of the war-dance, armed and equipped for service, and with foot, step, hideous grimace and war whoop, gave impressive ideas of the big Indian's darings and prowess. An enthusiastic advocate of the rights of the red men, his descriptions of savage life, were,—like his pictures,—somewhat highly colored, though, in the main, doubtless true to life while his long familiarity with aboriginal archery, may be a good excuse for his occasional drawing of a “long-bow” in their defence.

Mr. Catlin, in 1844, published these lectures in a two-volume work, profusely illustrated, and bearing the highest official testimony to their statements. Of the scientific lectures, I can make,—for the lack of time and your patience,—but slight mention. They were not many out of the whole, and were upon Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, General Physics, Optics, Acoustics, Geology, Astronomy, with special lectures on Solar and Lunar Eclipses, one of these last growing out of the fact that the first graduated class of our then English High School, had, in their senior year, (1830), calculated all the total solar eclipses visible in the United States during the nineteenth century. There was also an entire astronomical course of six lectures, with illustrations, by Prof. Nichol, of Scotland. None of this class seem to have been given since 1850, though the discoveries since then, specially in astronomy, acoustics, and the laws and facts of light and sound, have been nothing short of astounding, and yet they have not, to our general community hereabouts, been made known to any special particularity.

I recall, with more readiness of memory, those of Agassiz, on the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; those of Peabody and Webb, already noticed; and those of our then townsman, Prof. Charles Grafton Page, afterwards Examiner in the General Patent Office at Washington, and deceased within a few years, the intimate and beloved friend and co-worker of that great and greatly beloved man, the late Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.

The illustrative lectures of Prof. Page, a graduate of our Latin School in 1828, and of Harvard in 1832, on Electricity, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, and their practical applications, may be justly ranked as exceptionally interesting, instructive, and suggestive. Meeting him soon after my own coming hither, in 1819, as teacher meets pupil, our intimacy ceased only with his death, in 1868. In general development and acquisition as a scholar, he held higher than the average rank, but the special bent of his mind was always in the direction of scientific subjects, both at school and at college, and he was never content till he had verified scientific deductions by exact experiment.

His greatest discovery, occurring about the same

time here (in United States) with that of the same nature with Farraday's in England, yet wholly independent thereof, was that of the wonderful principle in electricity, known as "Electro-Electric Induction." Out of this discovery grew an instrument which Prof. Page greatly improved by later inventions, and which is now unjustly called the Ruhmkorff Coil.

Here, with many thanks for your patient indulgence, I relieve you. It was not possible, even with the apparent liberal allowance of these one hundred pages of manuscript, to be fully faithful to my subject, or exhaustively comprehensive in presenting an educational history of fifty years continuance. What has been written may be some material for him who shall be my successor at your centennial celebration.

Your Lyceum is a fixed institution, and I commend for its motto, Virgil's beautiful line,

"Semper bonos nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt."

"Honor, renown and lasting praise,
Attend thee to thy latest days."

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

FIRST COURSE. 1830.

Daniel A. White, Salem—Advantages of Knowledge.
John Brazer, Salem—Authenticity of Ancient Manuscripts.
Francis Peabody, Salem—Steam Engine.
Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Physiology.
George Choate, Salem—Geology.
Thomas Spencer, Salem—Optics.
Charles G. Putnam, Salem—Nervous System.
Thomas Cole, Salem—Astronomy.
Stephen C. Phillips read a lecture written by E. Everett—Workingmen's Party.
Stephen C. Phillips, Salem—Public Education, with a sketch of the origin of public schools in Salem.
Henry Colman, Salem—Human Mind.
Joshua B. Flint—Respiration.
Joshua B. Flint—Circulation of the Blood.
Joshua B. Flint—Digestion.

SECOND COURSE. 1830-31.

Rufus Babcock, Salem—Power of Mind.
Alexander H. Everett—A Review of the Continual Progress in Improvement of Mankind.
Alonzo Potter—Moral Philosophy.
Malthus A. Ward, Salem—Gardening.
Leonard Withington—Historical Probability.
Stephen C. Phillips, Salem—The Influence of the Country and the Age in which we Live, on the Condition of Man, as an Individual, a Member of Society, a Political Agent, and an Intelligent and Moral Being.
Henry K. Oliver, Salem—Pneumatics.
Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Biography of Dr. Jenner, and history of vaccination.
Henry K. Oliver, Salem—Solar Eclipse of 1831.

George Choate, Salem—Climate and its Influence on Organic Life.

Charles W. Upham, Salem, (two lectures)—Witchcraft.
Jonathan Webb, Salem, (two lectures)—Electricity.
Alexander H. Everett, (two lectures)—French Revolution.
Thomas Spencer, Salem—Optical Instruments.
Malthus A. Ward, (two lectures) Salem—Natural History.
Francis Peabody, Salem—Heat.
Stephen P. Webb, Salem—Russian History.
Edward Everett—Political Prospects of Europe.
Benjamin F. Browne, Salem—Zoology.
Rufus Choate, Salem—History of Poland.

THIRD COURSE. 1831-32.

John Pickering, Salem—Beneficial Effects Resulting from Associations for the Diffusion of Knowledge.
Caleb Foote, Salem—History of Printing.
Charles G. Putnam, Salem—Whales and Whaling.
Abel L. Peirson, Salem—History of the Circulation of the Blood.
Henry K. Oliver, Salem—Pneumatics.
Milton P. Braman—Popular Superstitions.
J. D. Fisher—Education of the Blind.
Wm. Thorndike—Disadvantages arising from the Multiplication of Books.
Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Advantages arising from the Multiplication of Books.
Henry K. Oliver, Salem—Aerostation.
Leverett Saltonstall, Salem—Early History of Massachusetts.
Charles W. Upham read a lecture written by E. Everett.
Dr. Grigg—Physical Education.
William H. Brooks, Salem—Education of the Five Senses.
Thomas Cole, Salem—Meteorology.
John Pickering, Salem—Alleged Uncertainty of the Law.
W. S. Upton—Law of Wills.
Henry Colman, Salem—Eloquence.
Joseph E. Sprague, Salem—Character and Services of Washington.
John Codman, Salem—Character of Byron.
J. C. Richmond—Present state of Greece.
Daniel A. White, Salem, read a lecture written by E. Everett.
John S. Williams, Salem—Reform Bill.
Leonard Withington—Defects of Female Education.
Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Spasmodic Cholera.
Alexander H. Everett—U. S. Constitution.

FOURTH COURSE. 1832-33.

Rufus Choate, Salem—Applicability of American Scenes and History to the performances and genius of Sir Walter Scott.
W. H. Brooks, Salem—Advantages of Commerce, with sketches of its history as connected with Salem.
William Sullivan—On the Rules of Evidence as Applied to Common Life.
George S. Hillard—Comparison of Ancient and Modern Literature.
Caleb Foote, Salem—Value of the Union and Consequences of Disunion.
James W. Thompson, Salem—Connexion of Literature with Morality.

R. D. Mussey—Anatomy of the Chest and Spiue.
 Samuel Worcester—Iudian Eloquence.
 James Walker—Phreology.
 M. S. Perry—Diseases peculiar to the different classes of society.

Nathaniel West, Jr., Salem—Imprisonment for Debt.
 George H. Devereux, Salem—Feudal Ages.
 Amos D. Wheeler—Geology.
 Samuel G. Howe—Education of the Blind.
 Lowell Masou—Science of Music.
 Nehemiah Cleaveland—Poetry.
 John Farrar—Advantages of Knowledge.
 Joshua H. Ward, Salem—History of Spain.
 Rufus Babcock, Salem—Moral Nature of Man.
 Thomas Spencer, Salem—History of India.
 William B. Calhoun—Political Economy.

FIFTH COURSE. 1833-34.

Edward Everett—Agriculture.
 E. Evans, (four lectures)—Geography, Manners and Customs of various Countries.
 Dr. Barber, (nine lectures)—Phrenology.
 George H. Devereux, Salem—Adaptation of Philosophy to the Wants and Condition of Man.
 David Merritt, Salem—History of the Jews.
 J. V. C. Smith—Mechanism of the Eye.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Pneumatics.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Acoustics.
 Charles A. Andrew, Salem.
 Stephen P. Webb, Salem—History of Turkey.
 Lemuel Willis, Salem—Progress of Society.

SIXTH COURSE. 1834-35.

Caleb Cushing—Education.
 Alexander H. Everett—English and American Literature.
 George B. Cheever, Salem—Samuel T. Coleridge.
 H. McMurtrie, (twelve lectures)—Zoology.
 Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Qualifications and Duties of a Physician.
 John W. Browne, Salem—Theatre.
 Charles T. Jackson—Volcanoes.
 George S. Hillard—Americanism.

SEVENTH COURSE. 1835-36.

James Flint, Salem—Poem, Change.
 Sylvester Graham—Capabilities of the human frame in respect to the duration of life.
 W. B. O. Peabody—Hebrew Commonwealth.
 Samuel M. Worcester, Salem—James Otis and Patrick Henry.
 B. B. Thatcher—Boston Tea Party.
 O. W. B. Peabody—British Poetry during the latter part of the last century.
 Leonard Withington—Dangers of Republicanism.
 George Putnam—Water.
 Jeremiah Smith—Washington.
 John Appleton—Sir Humphrey Davy.
 William H. Simmons—Education.
 Charles C. Emerson—Socrates.

Abel L. Peirson, Salem—St. Peter's Cathedral.
 George S. Hillard—Living too fast.
 Jonathan F. Worcester, Salem—China.
 A. M. Quimby—Electricity.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Martin Luther.
 William Silsbee, Salem—Study of the Beautiful.
 B. B. Thatcher—Philosophy of Self-Education.
 Henry R. Cleveland—Pompeii.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Heat.
 Charles T. Brooks, Salem—Character.

EIGHTH COURSE. 1836-37.

Daniel Webster—Popular Knowledge as applied to Scientific Improvements.
 W. B. O. Peabody—Birds.
 Horatio Robison, Salem.
 Stephen C. Phillips, Salem—South Sea Expedition.
 Nehemiah Adams, Salem—Universal Empire.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Electricity.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Galvanism.
 Elisha Bartlett—Application of Science to Common Life.
 William M. Rogers—Egyptian Hieroglyphics and their Bearing upon Revelation.
 Samuel M. Worcester, Salem—English Language.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Galvanism.
 David Roberts, Salem—Franklin.
 William H. Brooks, Salem—French Civil Wars of the 16th Century.
 H. R. Cleveland—Spirit and Institutions of the Middle Ages.
 Charles G. Page, Salem—Electro Magnetism.
 O. W. B. Peabody—English Poets of the Present Century.
 James W. Thompson, Salem—Sir Walter Raleigh.
 John C. Park—Education for the World.
 Alexander Young—Pequod War.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Philosophy of History.
 Rufus Choate—Literature of the Sea.

NINTH COURSE. 1837-38.

Horace Mann—Education.
 George S. Hillard—Books.
 John S. Williams, Salem—Ireland.
 John W. Browne, Salem—War.
 Leonard Withington—"The Light which the Theory of our Government Sheds on the Practice of its Citizens."
 W. B. O. Peabody—Hebrew Commonwealth.
 H. R. Cleveland—The Superstitions of the Classic Ages.
 Jones Very, Salem—Epic Poetry.
 Thomas Speucer, Salem—The Vegetation of Salem and Vicinity.
 William M. Rogers—Ross's Expedition to the Polar Seas.
 Samuel M. Worcester, Salem—Irish Eloquence.
 James C. Alvord—The Mutual Relations and Influences of the Various Occupations of Life.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes—English Versification.
 Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Animal Magnetism.
 M. Mariotti—Marie Louise, the Widow of Napoleon.
 William Lincoln—The French Neutrals of Nova Scotia.
 James Walker—Transcendentalism.
 An Exhibition by Pupils from the N. E. Institution for the Blind.
 O. W. B. Peabody—English Female Writers of the Last

Century.

John P. Cleveland—Ancient History of Michigan.

George Bancroft—The Capacity of the Human Mind for Culture and Improvement.

Henry Ware, Jr.—The Poetry of Mathematics.

John Lewis Russell, Salem—Geology.

TENTH COURSE. 1838-39.

George Catlin, six lectures on the Character, Customs, Costumes, &c., of the North American Indians.

Jared Sparks—Causes of the American Revolution.

Hubbard Winslow—The Sun.

C. H. Brewster—The Sources of National Wealth.

Charles T. Torrey, Salem—Common School Education.

Ephraim Peabody—The Capacity of the Human Mind for Culture and Improvement.

Henry K. Oliver, Salem—The Honey Bee.

Robert C. Winthrop—Popular Education.

Professor Adams—Geology.

Simon Greenleaf—The Legal Rights of Women.

Henry Ware, Jr.—Instinct.

Joshua H. Ward, Salem—Life of Mohammed.

Henry W. Kinsman—Life and Times of Oliver Cromwell.

Abel L. Peirson, Salem—Memoirs of Count Rumford.

Converse Francis—The Practical Man.

John Lewis Russell, Salem—The Poetry of Natural History.

John Wayland, Salem—The Progress of Democracy.

Alexander H. Everett—The Discovery of America by the Northmen.

Samuel Osgood—The Satanic School of Literature and its Reform.

Horace Mann—The Education of Children.

ELEVENTH COURSE. 1839-40.

The Oratorio of Joseph and His Brethren, by the Boston Musical Institute.

Orville Dewey—Human Progress.

Andrew P. Peabody—Influence of the Bible on the Sciences, Poetry, and the Fine Arts.

Leonard Withington—Phariseism.

Converse Francis—The Huguenots or French Protestants in America.

George E. Ellis—The Persecution of the Quakers.

J. S. C. Abbott—Russia.

John L. Hayes—Volcanic Agency.

J. Francis Tuckerman, Salem—Life and Genius of Beethoven.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—National Prejudices.

J. S. C. Abbot—Louis Philippe.

B. B. Thatcher read the lecture by Gov. Everett introductory to the course before the "Lowell Institute" of Boston.

James W. Thompson, Salem—The Conditions of a Healthy Literature.

Thomas B. Fox—Education of the Eye.

Charles Francis Adams—The Influence of Domestic Manners on the American Revolution.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Analysis, the Characteristic of the Present Age.

Henry Ware, Jr.—The Biography of the Globe.

Henry W. Kinsman—The Institution of Chivalry and its Influence on Society.

Edward Hitchcock—The Wonders of Science Compared with the Wonders of Romance.

John G. Palfrey—The Siege and Capture of Louisburg.

TWELFTH COURSE. 1840-41.

John Quincy Adams—Faith.

William H. Simmons—Hamlet.

George H. Devcreux, Salem—Public Opinion.

John L. Hayes—Life of Cuvier.

William H. Simmons—Macbeth.

Converse Francis—Lessons of the Past.

William M. Rogers—A Business Life.

Heman Humphrey—Mental Philosophy.

Henry K. Oliver, Salem, (two lectures)—The Druids.

Samuel M. Worcester, Salem—Reasoning.

James T. Austin—Siege of Boston.

William G. Swett—Reading.

Samuel Osgood—State and Prospects of the Jews.

Andrew P. Peabody—The Poor Man.

John C. Park—The Law of Marriage.

Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Importance of Cultivating the Affections.

J. V. C. Smith—Ancient and Modern History of the Coinage of Metals.

Ezra S. Gannett—Excitability of the American Character.

THIRTEENTH COURSE. 1841-42.

Henry Giles—Crabbe.

G. Tochman—Poland.

George E. Ellis—Scenery of Switzerland.

David H. Barlow—Our Times.

Henry Giles, (three lectures)—Irish History, Irish Character, Irish Society.

Joseph R. Chandler—Cultivation of the Affections as a Means of Happiness.

Nehemiah Adams—Sketches of Nature and Art in Foreign Travel.

John Pierpont—Snow.

Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Macbeth.

Andrew P. Peabody—Fiction.

Daniel Kimball—Whale Fisheries.

Prof. Adam, (two lectures)—Chinese War.

Henry Giles—Burns.

John Lord, (three lectures)—Causes of Modern Civilization.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—Homœopathy.

Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Reality of the Sea.

FOURTEENTH COURSE. 1842-43.

John Quincy Adams—Government.

William Mitchell, (two lectures)—Astronomy, Comets.

Humphrey Moore—March of Mind.

George B. Cheever—Gothic Architecture.

L. F. Tasistro—Master Spirits of English Poetry.

Benjamin Sears—Germany.

Charles Francis Adams, (two lectures)—Shakspeare.

Dr. Fitch—Music as a Fine Art.

Henry Giles, (two lectures)—Byron.

George Bancroft—Spirit of the Age.

Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Woman.

James E. Murdock—Human Voice, with Illustrations.

Edwin Jocelyn, Salem—Spirit of Teaching.

Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Desdemona.

John C. Park—Character of the Pilgrims.
 George H. Colton—American Indians.
 James E. Murdock—The Passions.
 Henry Giles—Elliott, the Corn Law Rhymer.

FIFTEENTH COURSE. 1843-44.

Henry Giles—Life and Writings of Oliver Goldsmith.
 Orestes A. Brownson—Dangers of our Present Form of Government.
 Gideon F. Barstow, Salem—Poetry and Song.
 W. B. O. Peabody—Anglo-Saxon Race.
 Ephraim Peabody—Progress of Physical Science since landing of the Pilgrims.
 Warren Burton, Salem—Scenery.
 Alonzo Gray, (two lectures)—The Chemical Forces; Oxygen, its Agency and Uses.
 Henry Giles, (two lectures)—Falstaff; O'Connell, the Irish Agitator.
 George Putnam—What is Light.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—The New England Man.
 Alfred A. Abbott—Shelley the Poet.
 Charles Francis Adams—Milton.
 George E. Ellis—What is Known and what is Unknown in the World.
 Jonathan F. Stearns—Advantages of a Liberal Education.
 Wendell Phillips—The Lost Arts.
 Edwin P. Whipple—The Leading Poets, as Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, &c.
 Henry W. Bellows—False Education.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Want of Distinctive National Character.
 Thomas P. Field—Past Prose Writers.

SIXTEENTH COURSE. 1844-45.

Edwin P. Whipple—Literature of Impudence.
 David P. Page—Injustice of History to the Common People.
 Jason Whitman—The American Citizenship, Responsibilities, &c.
 Alonzo Gray—Aqueous Causes of Change.
 Wendell Phillips—Influence of Commerce on Personal Freedom.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—The Genius of the New Englander.
 John G. Palfrey—History of Massachusetts Colony.
 Edwin P. Whipple—Novel and Novelists, (Dickens) and a Poem.
 Theodore Parker—Signs of the Times.
 Henry W. Bellows—The Pursuit of Truth.
 Andrew P. Peabody—The Importance of a Fixed Profession.
 Ezra S. Gannett—American Life.
 George E. Ellis—Rome.
 Theodore Parker—Roman Slavery.
 Caleb Stetson—The Useful and Beautiful.
 Orestes A. Brownson—Social Reform.
 Gideon F. Barstow, Salem—Beranger.
 Robert Baird—Characters of the Reigning Sovereigns of Europe.
 Samuel M. Worcester, Salem—The Maccabees.
 Mrs. Henry Lemon, Salem—Concert.

SEVENTEENTH COURSE. 1845-46.

H. N. Hudson—King Lear, (Shakspeare).

William H. Channing—The College, the Church, and the State.

E. Darling—Chemistry, including Solidification of Carbonic Acid Gas.

W. B. Sprague—Life of Wilberforce.

Stephen Pearl Andrews—Phonography.

George H. Devereux, Salem—Man.

Charles T. Brooks—Omnipresence of the Poetic.

James T. Fields—Books.

A. F. Boyle—Phonography.

Caleb Stetson—Individuality of Man.

Lieut. Halleck—The Battle of Waterloo.

Amory Holbrook, Salem—Galileo.

Samuel Osgood—Rousseau.

Charles B. Haddock—Cultivation of a Taste for Letters by Men of Business.

Fletcher Webster, (two lectures)—China.

Edwin P. Whipple—Wit and Humor.

Theodore Parker—The Progress of Man.

Asa Gray, (two lectures)—Geographical Botany.

Thomas D. Anderson—Reverence for our Government and Laws.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Napoleon Bonaparte.

EIGHTEENTH COURSE. 1846-47.

Joseph R. Ingersoll—Development.

Edwin P. Whipple—Ludicrous Side of Life.

John S. Dwight—Music.

Thomas Hill—Teachings of Outward Nature.

David H. Barlow—Swedenborg.

H. N. Hudson—Desdemona and the Moor.

Thomas T. Stone, Salem—George Fox.

Jared Sparks—American Revolution.

Lorenzo Sabine, (three lectures)—American Loyalists.

Mark Hopkins—Voluntary and Involuntary Powers of Man.

Brown Emerson, Salem—Tour in England.

C. B. Haddock—Novels.

Samuel Johnson, Jr., Salem—Poor of England.

Washington Very, Salem—The Jesuits.

Anson Burlingame—Mexico.

Samuel Elliott—American Liberty.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Eloquence.

Charles Sumner—Algerine Slavery.

Anson Burlingame—Mexico.

Tremont Vocalists—Concert.

NINETEENTH COURSE. 1847-48

Ephraim Peabody—Religious Tendencies of Modern Science.

Peleg W. Chandler—The Truly Practical Man.

Epes Sargent—Toleration.

Fletcher Webster—India.

J. P. Nichol (two lectures)—Astronomy.

Henry B. Smith—Art.

Alonzo Potter—The Divine Existence.

J. P. Nichol, (two lectures)—Astronomy.

Mark Hopkins—Language.

J. P. Nichol, (two lectures)—Astronomy.

Octavius B. Frothingham, Salem—Bishop Berkley.

William Hincks—Fruits.

Orin Fowler—Cotton Manufactures.

George R. Crockett—Tyraunty of Public Opinion.

George H. Devereux, Salem—The Forests of Maiue.
 Louis Agassiz, (four lectures)—The Animal Creation.
 Louis Agassiz, (two lectures)—The Glaciers.

TWENTIETH COURSE. 1848-49.

Daniel Webster—History of the Constitution of the United States; and

James T. Fields—A Poem, "Post of Honor."

Henry D. Thoreau—Student Life in New England, its Economy.

Henry Colman—Philanthropic Institutions of England.

John S. Holmes—Self-Possession.

Louis Agassiz, (three lectures)—Vegetable Kingdom.

Edwin P. Whipple—Genius.

Theodore Parker—Transcendentalism.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—England and the English.

Charles Sumner—Law of Progress.

Edwin P. Whipple—Authors.

Samuel Osgood—Poetry of Mechanism.

Henry Colman—A Conversation about England.

Henry Giles—Don Quixote, Woman.

Henry D. Thoreau—Student Life, its Aims and Employments.

Henry Giles—European Revolutions.

Henry Giles—Don Quixote, Human Life.

Horace Mann, (two lectures)—Knowledge.

TWENTY-FIRST COURSE. 1849-50.

Milton P. Braman—Advantages of Popular Suffrage.

Russell Lant Carpenter—Iceland.

Horace Mann—Thoughts for Young Men.

Sylvester Judd, Jr.—Dramatic Element in the Bible.

E. L. Magouu—Patriotism of Paul.

Alonzo Potter—Spirit of the Age.

Leonard Withington—Evils of Modern Civilization.

Edwin P. Whipple—Character.

Andrew P. Peabody—Moral and Material Worlds.

George H. Devereux, Salem—Progress of Mankind.

Wendell Phillips—Method of Reform.

George Vaudenhoff—Readings from the Poets.

R. C. Waterson—Art and Art Unions.

Frances Anne Kemble—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

Thomas Starr King—Thought and Life.

Theodore Parker—Educated Classes.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Traits of the Times.

George Vandenhoff—Readings from Shakespeare.

TWENTY-SECOND COURSE. 1850-51.

G. P. R. James—Early History of the Anglo Saxons.

James M. Hoppin, Salem—Egyptian, Grecian and Roman Architecture.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson—Man and Nature.

George Vandenhoff—Readings from Sheridan.

J. D. Butler—St. Peter's Church in Rome.

Israel E. Dwinell, Salem—Intensity a Characteristic of Modern Civilization.

J. W. Taverner—Hood and Ingoldsby, with Readings.

Theodore Parker—The False and True Idea of the Gentleman.

Thomas Starr King—Socrates.

Sylvester Judd, Jr.—Origin of Human Language.

Edwin P. Whipple—The American Mind.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—The Law of Success.

George Shepard—Reading.

Leonard Woods—Democracies of Greece and Rome.

George Thompson—Reforms in England.

O. M. Mitchell—Astronomy

Caleb Cushing—India.

Edwin H. Chapin—The Actual and Real.

TWENTY-THIRD COURSE. 1851-52.

FIRST SERIES.

Germania Musical Society—Concert.

H. N. Hudson—Falstaff.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson—Mahommed.

John Neal—Pilgrim Fathers.

W. P. Atkinson—Chaucer.

Sylvester Judd, Jr.—Use of the Beautiful.

J. W. Taverner—Readings from Shakespeare.

Ezra S. Gannett—New England and her Institutions.

George W. Briggs, Salem—George Fox.

Charles E. Norton—Life in India as seen at Madras.

A. L. Stone—Kossuth.

Edwin P. Whipple—The English Mind.

H. F. Harrington—Principle of Immortality.

George Shepard—Dean Swift.

James M. Hoppin, Salem—Sketches in Germany.

J. V. C. Smith—Palestine.

Calvin E. Stowe—The West before the Introduction of Steam.

Thomas Starr King—Substance and Show.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Economy.

SECOND SERIES.

Germania Musical Society—Concert.

H. N. Hudson—The Baconian Method.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson—Mahommed.

John Neal—Law and Lawyers.

W. P. Atkinson—Plea for Poverty.

Sylvester Judd, Jr.—Use of the Beautiful.

J. W. Taverner—Readings from Shakespeare.

Ezra S. Gannett—New England and her Institutions.

George W. Briggs, Salem—George Fox.

Charles E. Norton—Life in India as seen at Madras.

A. L. Stone—Kossuth.

Edwin P. Whipple—The English Mind.

H. F. Harrington—Presence and Absence of Mind.

George Shepard—Charles James Fox.

James M. Hoppin, Salem—German Music.

J. V. C. Smith—Palestine.

Calvin E. Stowe—The West before the Introduction of Steam

Thomas Starr King—Substance and Show.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Fate.

TWENTY-FOURTH COURSE. 1852-53.

FIRST SERIES.

Germania Musical Society—Concert.

Horace Mann, (two lectures)—Woman.

John A. Dix—Political and Social Development.

Thomas Starr King—Mountains and their Uses.

Eleazer Lord—Improvement of Society.
 Charles H. Davis—Astronomical Prediction.
 A. A. Miner—Music and Morals.
 John L. Russell, Salem—Love of the Beautiful and its Culture.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—Lyceums and Lyceum Lecturers.
 Alfred Bunn—Anecdotes of the Stage.
 Thomas Chase—Early English Literature.
 George Shepard—Demosthenes.
 James T. Fields.
 Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Edmund Burke.
 J. C. Bodwell.
 Samuel K. Lothrop—Have we a Bourbon amongst us?
 Dexter Clapp, Salem.

SECOND SERIES.

An exact repetition of the above.

TWENTY-FIFTH COURSE. 1853-54.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club—Concert.
 George Sumner—France.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—American Character.
 George B. Cheever—Reading with reference to Mental Culture.
 W. H. Hurlbut—Cuba and the Cubans.
 William R. Alger—Peter the Great.
 John P. Hale—Last Gladiatorial Exhibition at Rome.
 Octavius B. Frothingham, Salem—Europe.
 Thomas Starr King—Property.
 George W. Curtis—Young America.
 Henry Ward Beecher—Ministrations of the Beautiful.
 Theodore Parker—The Function of the Beautiful in Human Development.
 Bayard Taylor—The Arabs.
 Henry W. Bellows—New England Festivals.
 Anson Burlingame—The Valley of the Mississippi.
 D. A. Wasson—Independence of Character.
 Prof. Guyot—Distribution of the Races.
 Wendell Phillips—The Lost Arts.

TWENTY-SIXTH COURSE. 1854-55.

FIRST SERIES.

Germania Serenade Band—Concert.
 Joseph P. Thompson—Constantinople.
 Josiah Quincy, Jr.—Sectional Prejudices.
 Thomas W. Higginson—The Old Puritan Clergyman.
 Reignold Solger—The present state of the Eastern Question.
 Thomas Russell—Influence of Character on National Destiny.
 George F. Simmons—The Eastern War.
 W. H. Hurlbut—The Middle Ages.
 Charles L. Brace—The Principalities of Europe.
 Henry Ward Beecher—Patriotism.
 Thomas T. Stone, Salem—Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.
 John Pierpont—Education.
 Theodore Parker—The Anglo Saxon.
 George W. Curtis—Success.
 George R. Russell—The Politician.

W. H. Ryder—Ancient and Modern Civilization.
 R. C. Waterson—Switzerland.
 James Russell Lowell—Edmund Spenser.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Fruits of English Civilization.
 Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Sources of Influence.

SECOND SERIES.

Germania Serenade Band—Concert.
 Joseph P. Thompson—Jerusalem and Damascus.
 Josiah Quincy, Jr.—Sectional Prejudices.
 Thomas W. Higginson—The Old Puritan Clergyman.
 Louis Agassiz—The Animal Kingdom.
 Reignold Solger—The present state of the Eastern Question.
 George F. Simmons—The Eastern War.
 W. H. Hurlbut—The Middle Ages.
 Charles L. Brace—Ragged Schools.
 Henry Ward Beecher—Patriotism.
 Thomas T. Stone, Salem—Peasants' War in Germany.
 John Pierpont—Moral Influence of Physical Science.
 Theodore Parker—The Condition, Character and Prospects of America.
 George W. Curtis—Success.
 George R. Russell—The Politician.
 W. H. Ryder—Ancient and Modern Civilization.
 R. C. Waterson—Switzerland.
 James Russell Lowell—Analysis of Poetry.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—French Character.
 Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Sources of Influence.

TWENTY-SEVENTH COURSE. 1855-56.

FIRST SERIES.

Quartette Club—Concert.
 John P. Hale—Trial by Jury.
 Mark Trafton—Relation of the Moral to the Intellectual Nature.
 James Freeman Clarke—Public Speaking.
 J. C. Richmond—War in the East.
 Samuel J. May—Magna Charta of New York.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Beauty.
 Octavius B. Frothingham, Salem—Carlo Borromeo.
 Reignold Solger—Woman and her Home.
 Theodore Parker—Relation of Productive Industry to Social Progress.
 Park Benjamin—Age of Gold—a Poem.
 G. Gajani—Pius IX. and his flight from Rome.
 Wyzeman Marshall—Dramatic Readings.
 F. D. Huntington—Common Sense.
 William Elder—Relation of Government to Labor.
 Ezra S. Gannett—Individuality.

SECOND SERIES.

Quartette Club—Concert.
 John P. Hale—Trial by Jury.
 Mark Trafton—Relation of the Moral to the Intellectual Nature.
 E. H. Sears—Genius.
 J. C. Richmond—War in the East.
 Samuel J. May—Magna Charta of New York.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Beauty.
 Octavius B. Frothingham, Salem—Carlo Borromeo.

Reignold Solger—Woman and her Home.
 Theodore Parker—Relation of Productive Industry to Social Progress.
 Park Benjamin—Age of Gold—a Poem.
 G. Gajani—Pius IX. and his flight from Rome.
 Wyzeman Marshall—Dramatic Readings.
 F. D. Huntington—Common Sense.
 William Elder—Studies in Mental Philosophy.
 Ezra S. Gannett—Individuality.

TWENTY-EIGHTH COURSE. 1856-57.

W. B. Rogers, (three lectures)—Geology.
 Edwin H. Chapin—Modern Chivalry.
 Samuel J. May—The formula of Social Progress.
 J. G. Hoyt—Popular Fallacies.
 Moncure D. Conway—Man and his Speech.
 William Elder—Natural History of Civilization.
 Reignold Solger—The Protestant Character.
 E. H. Sears—The Age of Shams.
 Octavius B. Frothingham—Epicurus the Philosopher of the World.
 Theodore Parker—Benjamin Franklin.
 Isaac I. Hayes—Greenland and the Greenlanders.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Works and Days.
 W. B. Hayden—Dignity of Employment.
 James Russell Lowell—Dante.
 Mendelssohn Quintette Club—Concert.

TWENTY-NINTH COURSE. 1857-58.

Gilmore's Salem Band—Concert.
 Henry W. Bellows—Unities of Modes of Education.
 G. B. Fontana—King Bomba, or the Sicilian Revolution in 1848.
 E. G. Parker—The American Culture of a Love of Reading.
 J. G. Hoyt—Popular Education.
 James Freeman Clarke—The Yankee.
 Wendell Phillips—Toussaint L'Ouverture.
 William R. Alger—Life as a Fine Art.
 Edwin P. Whipple—Joan of Arc.
 E. H. Sears—The Anglo Saxon Element in American Civilization.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—The Finer Relations of Man to Nature.
 George B. Cheever—Conscience of the People the Basis of Law.
 Theodore Parker—Opportunities of America for aiding Human Progress.
 Stephen P. Webb, Salem—The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.
 J. P. Fletcher—Brazil.
 Frederic H. Hedge—Private Life in the Dark Ages.

THIRTIETH COURSE. 1858-59.

Henry Ward Beecher—The Law of Sympathy and Repulsion, as applied to Common Life.
 John Todd—Three Experiments of Free Government.
 James Freeman Clarke—Woman.
 George Sumner—European Schools.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—The Conduct of Life.
 William R. Alger—Similitudes of Human Life.
 Octavius B. Frothingham—The Conservative.
 Thomas M. Clark—Public Opinion.
 Charles A. Phelps—William Pitt.
 Frank P. Blair, Jr.—Destiny of Races on the American Continent.
 Edwin P. Whipple—Shakespeare's Method of Characterization.
 Edwin H. Chapin—Social Forces.
 W. W. Silvester—Readings.

THIRTY-FIRST COURSE. 1859-60.

George Sumner—Lessons from Spain.
 Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott—The Heroic in Common Life.
 W. W. Silvester—Readings.
 Carl Schurz—French Revolution of 1848.
 Thomas M. Clark.
 W. A. Norton—The Comet of 1858.
 Albert G. Browne, Jr., Salem—Utah and the Mormons.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Manners.
 Henry Ward Beecher—The Head and the Heart.
 Thomas W. Higginson—Physical Education.
 Andrew L. Stone—At Home and Abroad.
 Wendell Phillips—Law and Lawyers.

THIRTY-SECOND COURSE. 1860-61.

Henry Ward Beecher—Young America.
 Charles Sumner—Lafayette.
 Thomas W. Higginson—American Aristocracy.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Clubs.
 George W. Curtis—Policy of Honesty.
 Edwin H. Chapin—Man and his Work.
 Edwin P. Whipple—Grit.
 Joseph P. Thompson—Tribes of Lebanon and the Druse War.
 Henry Giles—Temper.
 E. L. Youmans—Chemistry of the Sunbeam.
 James M. Hoppin, Salem—Visit to England.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport—Select Readings.

THIRTY-THIRD COURSE. 1861-62.

Charles Sumner—The Rebellion.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Old Age.
 Charles F. Brown (Artemus Ward)—The Children in the Wood.
 Henry Ward Beecher—The Camp and the Country.
 Jacob M. Manning.
 Samuel Johnson, Salem—Florence.
 John B. Gough—London.
 Edward L. Youmans—Man and the Universe.
 Edward L. Youmans—Ancient and Modern Science.
 Wendell Phillips—The Times.
 George H. Hepworth—The Reformer.
 Edwin H. Chapin—Elements of National Life.

THIRTY-FOURTH COURSE. 1862-63.

John B. Gough—Here and There in Britain.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Perpetual Forces.
 Wendell Phillips—The Present War.
 Theodore Tilton—State of the Country.

George W. Curtis—Thackeray.
 Moncure D. Conway—A Leaf from the History of To-day.
 Henry Ward Beecher—What shall be done with New England.

Henry Giles—The Complications of War.
 Mendelssohn Quartette Club—Concert.
 James Freeman Clarke.
 S. R. Calthrop—England and America.
 Samuel Johnson, Salem—The War and Slavery.

THIRTY-FIFTH COURSE. 1853-64.

John B. Gough—Peculiar People.
 Charles C. Coffin—Battle Scenes.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes—Weaving of Young America.
 George W. Curtis—The Way to Peace.
 William Everett—University of Cambridge, England.
 R. S. Matthews—The Union.
 Theodore Tilton—State of the Country.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—The True American Idea.
 Wendell Phillips—National Reconstruction.
 Jacob M. Manning—Republican Manhood.
 Andrew L. Stone—Campaign Life.
 George H. Hepworth—American Patriotism.

THIRTY-SIXTH COURSE. 1864-65.

John B. Gough—Fact and Fiction.
 Theodore D. Weld—John C. Calhoun.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes—New England's Master Key.
 George W. Curtis—Political Infidelity.
 George W. Briggs, Salem—True Statesmanship.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Social Aims.
 Wendell Phillips—The Times.
 Frederic Douglass—Equal Rights for the Freedmen.
 George Thompson—The Amendments to the Constitution.
 George B. Loring, Salem—The New Era of the Nation.
 Charles G. Ames—The American Experiment.
 Thomas W. Higginson—The Freedmen of Port Royal.

THIRTY-SEVENTH COURSE. 1865-66.

Frederic Douglass—The Assassination and its Lessons.
 Alonzo H. Quint—Recollections of the Campaign in Virginia.

Edward S. Atwood, Salem—Words.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Social Forces.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes—Poetry of the War.
 Thomas W. Higginson—America, Greece and China.
 Paul A. Chadbourne—Iceland and the Icelanders.
 Wendell Phillips—Politics of the Day.
 Richard H. Dana, Jr.—American Loyalty.
 Jacob M. Manning—Reconstruction.

THIRTY-EIGHTH COURSE. 1866-67.

Clara Barton—Work and Incidents of Army Life.
 James W. Patterson—Revolutions the Steps of Progress.
 Frederic Douglass—On Some Dangers to the Republic.
 James C. Fletcher—Two Thousand Miles up the Amazon.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson.
 Charles C. Shackford.
 Mrs. F. E. W. Harper—Our National Salvation.
 Jacob M. Manning—Samuel Adams.
 George W. Briggs, Salem—Frederic W. Robertson.
 Edward S. Morse, Salem—Modes of Locomotion in Animals.

THIRTY-NINTH COURSE. 1867-68.

Wyzeman Marshall—Macbeth, with Readings.
 Jacob M. Manning—The Coronation of Labor.
 Frederic Douglass—Self Made Men.
 Theodore Tilton—The American Woman.
 George B. Loring, Salem—Colleges and College Men.
 Edwin P. Whipple—Loafing and Laboring.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Eloquence.
 Wyzeman Marshall—Hamlet, with Readings.
 Adin B. Underwood—Narrative of Campaign Life.
 Edward S. Morse, Salem—Social Status of Man.

FORTIETH COURSE. 1868-69.

Wendell Phillips—Daniel O'Connell.
 Frederic Douglass—William the Silent.
 Jacob M. Manning—Old John Brown.
 Theodore Tilton.
 Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Readings.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Brook Farm.
 Edward S. Atwood, Salem—Across the Sea.
 Edward S. Morse, Salem—Art of Illustration.
 Henry W. Foote—Notes of Travel in Europe.
 George B. Loring, Salem—Jefferson and Lincoln.

FORTY-FIRST COURSE. 1869-70.

H. C. Barnabee and a Double Quartette—Concert.
 Theodore Tilton—True Statesmanship.
 Mary A. Livermore—Various Reforms.
 Frederic Douglass—Our Composite Nationality.
 Russell H. Conwell—No Kingdom in North America.
 Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Select Readings.
 James Freeman Clarke—What for?
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Courage.

FORTY-SECOND COURSE. 1870-71.

Mary A. Livermore—Queen Elizabeth.
 George A. Marden—Hush, a Metrical Essay.
 Russell H. Conwell—China and the Chinese.
 Gilbert Haven.
 J. J. Pinkerton—Sir Philip Sidney.
 Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Select Readings.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson—Hospitality.
 Edward S. Atwood, Salem—Mary, Queen of Scots.
 George B. Loring, Salem—Distinguished Men of Essex County.

FORTY-THIRD COURSE. 1871-72.

Temple Quartette—Concert.
 Russell H. Conwell—Lessons of Travel.
 Edward E. Hale—Diary of Mr. and Mrs. Boothby.
 Robert K. Potter—The Adirondacks.
 Edwin C. Bolles, Salem—Development of Physical Life.
 Gilbert Haven—Yesterday and To-morrow.
 Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Select Readings.
 William H. H. Murray—What I know about Deacons.

FORTY-FOURTH COURSE. 1872-73.

Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Select Readings.

Russell H. Conwell—Heroes and Heroines.
 Thomas Wentworth Higginson—What I saw in London.
 Edward S. Morse, Salem—Development by Natural Selection.

Warren H. Cudworth—Up Hill and Down.
 John P. Putnam—Passion Play at Oberammergau.
 William H. H. Murray—My Creed.
 Charles S. Osgood, Salem—Two Expeditions through the Maine Woods.
 Carroll D. Wright—Sheridan's Campaign.

FORTY-FIFTH COURSE. 1873-74.

William H. H. Murray—Temperance.
 Warren H. Cudworth—What's What.
 Russell H. Conwell—A Day in a Lawyer's Office.
 James Freeman Clarke—Equilibrium; or how to balance oneself.

Elias Nason.
 Edward E. Hale—Read a story entitled "In His Name."
 Abby Sage Richardson—Readings.
 Wayland Hoyt—Hints towards a Noble Life.

FORTY-SIXTH COURSE. 1874-75.

Wyzeman Marshall and Miss Lucette Webster—Readings
 Warren H. Cudworth—"In the Dark."
 George B. Loring, Salem—Advancement of Science.
 H. M. Gallaher—Put Money in Thy Purse.
 S. Lewis B. Speare—Behind Prison Bars.
 James Freeman Clarke—Dramatic and Lyric Element in Literature and Art.
 Wayland Hoyt—How to Better Things.
 W. S. Clark—Vegetable Growth.
 William H. H. Murray—Poverty.

FORTY-SEVENTH COURSE. 1875-76.

Wendell Phillips—The American Indian.
 Warren H. Cudworth—"Success."
 James Freeman Clarke—Imagination.
 Sidney Woollett—Readings.
 L. H. Angier—Enthusiasm.
 H. M. Gallaher—After Clouds, Fair Weather.
 George B. Ford—Readings.
 Lennon Quartette—Concert.

FORTY-EIGHTH COURSE. 1876-77.

Wendell Phillips—Meaning of the Presidential Election.
 Abby Sage Richardson—Readings.
 Thomas Wentworth Higginson—How to study History.
 J. F. Lovering—The Minute Man and the Volunteer.
 Abba Gould Woolson—The Yosemite Valley.
 James Freeman Clarke—Kentucky.
 Joseph Cook—Ultimate America.
 George B. Ford—Readings.

FORTY-NINTH COURSE. 1877-78.

Boston Swedish Quartette—Concert.
 William E. Easty—Readings.
 Edward S. Morse, Salem—Japan.
 Charles G. Ames—Good Society.
 Abba Gould Woolson—Respectable People.
 Helen Potter—Readings and Personations.

George B. Ford—Readings.
 Wendell Phillips—Charles Sumner.

FIFTIETH COURSE. 1878-79.

George B. Loring and Henry K. Oliver—The Lyceum of the Past.
 William Parsons—Michael Angelo
 Laura F. Dainty—Readings.
 Helen Potter—Readings and Personations.
 A. A. Willits—Sunshine.
 William E. Easty—Readings.
 Wendell Phillips—Sir Harry Vane.
 John Goldberg—Mind Reading, etc.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

Daniel A. White,	1830-33.	Edward A. Holyoke,	1845-46.
Stephen C. Phillips,	1833-35.	George Wheatland,	1846-48.
Charles W. Upham,	1835-38.	Stephen P. Webb,	1848-51.
Abel L. Peirson,	1838-39.	Oliver Carlton,	1851-52.
Henry K. Oliver,	1839-40.	George Wheatland,	1852-54.
John Wayland,	1840-41.	O. B. Frothingham,	1854-55.
Stephen P. Webb,	1841-42.	Richard Edwards,	1855-56.
Charles A. Andrew,	1842-43.	George W. Briggs,	1856-67.
James W. Thompson,	1843-45.	George B. Loring,	1867-

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Stephen C. Phillips,	1830-33.	George Wheatland,	1845-46.
Charles W. Upham,	1833-35.	Stephen A. Chase,	1846-48.
Abel L. Peirson,	1835-38.	Benjamin Barstow,	1848-51.
Henry K. Oliver,	1838-39.	Stephen Osborne,	1851-53.
John Wayland,	1839-40.	O. B. Frothingham,	1853-54.
Joseph G. Sprague,	1840-41.	Richard Edwards,	1854-55.
Caleb Foote,	1841-42.	George Andrews,	1855-63.
Jas. W. Thompson,	1842-43.	Albert G. Browne,	1863-67.
Edward A. Holyoke,	1843-45.	James Kimball,	1867-

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Charles W. Upham,	1830-33.	Richard P. Waters,	1847-48.
Charles Lawrence,	1833-35.	George F. Chever,	1848-49.
William H. Brooks,	1835-38.	Nath'l Hawthorne,	1849-50.
Jona. F. Worcester,	1838-40.	Gilbert L. Streeter,	1850-54.
Oliver Carlton,	1840-41.	Henry J. Cross,	1854-70.
Nathaniel B. Perkins,	1841-45.	Charles S. Osgood,	1870-
Rufus Putnam,	1845-47.		

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Stephen P. Webb,	Jan. 1830	Henry M. Brooks,	1846-47.
to Apr. 1830.		Amory Holbrook,	1847-48.
Benjamin Tucker,	1830-32.	Joseph B. F. Osgood,	1848-50.
William H. Chase,	1832-34.	George F. Choate,	1850-52.
S. W. Stickney,	1834-38.	Sidney C. Bancroft,	1852-53.
Joseph G. Sprague,	1838-39.	George Andrews,	1853-54.
Henry Wheatland,	1839-41.	Joseph M. Newhall,	1854-61.
Luther Upton,	1841-43.	Henry J. Cross,	1861-73.
George D. Phippen,	1843-46.	Charles S. Osgood,	1873-

TREASURERS.

Francis Peabody, 1830-32. Stephen B. Ives, 1848-54.
Henry Whipple, 1832-48. Gilbert L. Streeter, 1854-

MANAGERS.

Leverett Saltonstall, 1830-31. William H. Chase, 1832-32.
George Choate, 1830-31. Francis Peabody, 1833-37.
William Williams, 1830-30. S. W. Stickney, 1833-33.
Rufus Babcock, 1830-33. Benjamin Cox, Jr., 1833-39.
Malthus A. Ward, 1830-30. J. A. Vaughan, 1834-35.
Abel L. Peirson, 1830, 33-34. Nathaniel Peabody, 1834-37.
Jonathan Webb, 1830-32. Oliver Carlton, 1834-39.
Rufus Choate, 1830-30. E. A. Holvake, 1835-39, 43,
Caleb Foote, 1830-40. 47.
John Moriarty, 1830-34. John Glen King, 1836-36.
C. Lawrence, 1830-31, 35-38. Ferdinand Andrews, 1836-36.
Thomas Spencer, 1830, 33, 35. Joseph G. Sprague, 1837-37.
Henry Whipple, 1830-31. S. A. Chase, 1838, 44, 45.
George Peabody, 1830-31. John S. Williams, 1838-39.
Philip Chase, 1830-30. Stephen Osborne, 1838-50.
Henry K. Oliver, 1830-37, 40. Jonathan C. Perkins, 1839-39.
Stephen P. Webb, 1832, 37-40. N. B. Perkins, 1839, 40, 46.
William H. Brooks, 1832-34. Luther Upton, 1839-40, 43.
Charles G. Putnam, 1832-32. Wm. P. Richardson, 1840-40.

A. J. Sessions, 1840-40. Neh. Brown, Jr., 1851-52.
Samuel A. Safford, 1840-42. O. B. Frothingham, 1851-51.
Samuel Williams, 1840-40. Henry L. Lambert, 1851-52.
Jas. W. Thompson, 1841-41. George Creamer, 1851-51.
George Wheatland, 1841-44. George H. Emerson, 1852-53.
Francis A. Fabens, 1841-45. Wm. D. Northend, 1852-53.
Joshua H. Ward, 1841-43. Robert C. Mills, 1852-52.
John Wayland, 1841-41. James Kimball, 1853-66.
Oliver Parsons, 1841-45. Albert G. Browne, 1853-62.
Wm. Maek, 1841-46, 57, 58. William Chase, 1853-53.
Charles H. Pierce, 1841-42. Henry E. Pope, 1853-53.
Thos. D. Anderson, 1842-42. William Archer, Jr., 1854-55.
S. F. Barstow, 1842-46. Samuel P. Andrews, 1854-66.
James Chamberlain, 1843-47. Francis Cox, 1854-55.
Benjamin H. Silsbee, 1844-45. Willard P. Phillips, 1854-54.
William Hunt, 1844-47, 51. J. Lewis Russell, 1854-54.
Edward H. Payson, 1845-47. George Ropes, 1855-56.
W. H. Prince, 1846-47, 54-57. William Silver, 1856-62.
George West, 1846-47. Frederic Winsor, 1857-57.
Richard P. Waters, 1846-46. Israel E. Dwinell, 1858-62.
Henry M. Brooks, 1847-47. Jacob Batchelder, 1859-62.
Augustus D. Rogers, 1847-49. Willard L. Bowdoin, 1859-69.
Rufus Putnam, 1847-47. Alpheus Crosby, 1863-66.
Henry B. Groves, 1848-50. George R. Chapman, 1863-
Amory Holbrook, 1848-48. A. Augustus Smith, 1863-
Nath'l Hawthorne, 1848-48. Thos. H. Frothingham, 1863-
Wm. H. Thorndike, 1848-48. Charles A. Ropes, 1867-67.
Gilbert L. Streeter, 1848-49. John S. Jones, 1867-67.
Geo. F. Choate, 1848-49, 52. James O. Safford, 1867-67.
Washington Very, 1848-50. Joseph H. Leavitt, 1867-67.
J. L. Waters, 1848-50. William P. Martin, 1868-
G. F. Chever, 1849-51, 53, 56. Nathaniel J. Holden, 1868-
Henry O. White, 1849-50. John Barlow, 1868-74.
Samuel Johnson, 1849-66. Joseph H. Webb, 1868-
J. B. F. Osgood, 1850-51. Nathaniel Brown, 1870-
Stephen H. Phillips, 1850-52. Henry J. Cross, 1875-
Daniel Perkins, 1850-52.

TRUSTEES.

Daniel A. White, 1852-63. Stephen H. Phillips, 1857-67.
Stephen C. Phillips, 1852-57. Caleb Foote, 1863-
George Peabody, 1852- Alpheus Crosby, 1867-74.

Prof. Crosby died April 17th, 1874, and the vacancy thus made in the board has not been filled.

OFFICERS FOR 1878-79.

President.—George B. Loring.

Vice President.—James Kimball.

Rec. and Cor. Secretary.—Charles S. Osgood.

Treasurer.—Gilbert L. Streeter.

Managers.—Thomas H. Frothingham, A. Augustus Smith, George R. Chapman, William P. Martin, Nathaniel J. Holden, Joseph H. Webb, Nathaniel Brown, Henry J. Cross.

Trustees.—George Peabody, Caleb Foote and one vacancy.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The act of incorporation under which the Salem Lyceum acts at the present time, reads as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SALEM LYCEUM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Daniel A. White, Stephen C. Phillips, George Peabody, their associate petitioners and successors, and the male citizens of the city of Salem of twenty-one years of age, purchasers of tickets to the twenty-third course of lectures of the Salem Lyceum, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Salem Lyceum, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, and promoting intellectual improvement in the city of Salem, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. The said corporation may hold real and personal estate, to be used for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding in all the value of twenty thousand dollars; the legal title to which shall be in three Trustees and their successors, to be chosen by the corporation, at a meeting of members thereof legally called for that purpose.

Section 3. When any vacancy shall occur in said board of trustees, by death, resignation, or incapacity to perform the duties of said office, said vacancy shall be filled by the corporation at a meeting of the members thereof legally called for that purpose. Said trustees shall be subject, in the care, management and disposal of said property to the control and direction of a joint board, consisting of the trustees and board of directors for the time being; which board of directors

shall not consist of more than fifteen members.

Section 4. All property now owned by or which may accrue to the Salem Lyceum, shall belong to the trustees before mentioned, subject to the control and direction of the joint board above named.

Section 5. Male citizens of Salem of the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible as members of the corporation, but the corporation at any meeting legally called for that purpose may make such by-laws and regulations in regard to membership, choice of directors, and other matters for the purposes of their incorporation herein before provided, as it may deem proper.

Section 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 20th, 1852.

BY-LAWS.

The code of By-Laws adopted under the provisions of the foregoing act and now in force, are as follows :

Article 1. Any person eligible by the charter may become a member of the corporation for the year by purchasing a ticket to the annual course of lectures and signing these by-laws, and his membership shall cease upon his failing to purchase a ticket for one year.

Article 2. The board of directors shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and eight Managers. They shall be elected by written ballot, by general ticket, and shall hold their offices till others are chosen in their places.

Article 3. A meeting of the corporation for the choice of officers shall be held in the month of May annually. Special meetings of the corporation shall be called by the Recording Secretary when directed by the board of directors or by the written request of ten members.

Article 4. The President, or in his absence the Vice President, or a President *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation and of the board of managers, and the board of directors, and the joint board of trustees and directors.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the corporation and respective boards, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, and he shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties.

The Corresponding Secretary shall be the organ of the Lyceum in its conference with other associations and the public.

The Treasurer shall collect and receive all dues and donations and pay all demands from the funds of the corporation, when approved by the President or Recording Secretary, and shall hold all the funds of the Lyceum, except the property invested in the names of

the trustees, subject to the order of the joint board of trustees and directors. The Treasurer shall also at the annual meeting, in the month of May, make a report of his receipts and disbursements, and he shall give such security for the faithful discharge of his trusts, as the joint board of trustees and directors shall require.

To the Board of Directors shall be confided the general affairs of the Lyceum, with authority to make arrangements for the delivery of lectures and other exercises, and to devise and execute such measures as may best promote the objects of the association. They shall have power to fill vacancies in their number from the members of the corporation, and to make by-laws for their own government.

Article 5. The Trustees shall be chosen from the members of the corporation and shall hold all the real estate and stocks now standing in the name of the Salem Lyceum; and all funds of the corporation which may be hereafter invested in real estate or personal property and securities, shall be invested and stand in the name of the trustees, provided that the Treasurer shall hold all dues and donations received by him, until he shall have been directed by the joint board of trustees and directors to invest the same or to transfer to said trustees. And said trustees shall hold their offices until they are vacated by death, resignation, incapacity, or removal from the city.

Article 6. A meeting of the joint board of Trustees and Directors shall be held annually in the month of May, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient; and special meetings shall be called at any time when the board of directors or five members of the corporation shall require.

Article 7. At all meetings of the corporation ten members must be present for the transaction of business, but no alteration shall be made in these by-laws unless notice of the intention to propose such alteration shall have been publicly given in two or more newspapers of the city, seven days before the meeting, and unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. At all meetings of the joint board, two trustees and five directors shall constitute a quorum. And at all meetings of the board of directors five shall constitute a quorum.

Article 8. All meetings of the corporation shall be called by public notice in two or more newspapers published in the city of Salem, seven days before the meeting.

Article 9. The Trustees and members of the board of Directors shall be presented with a ticket to the course of lectures annually, and such presentation shall be equivalent to the purchase of a ticket for all the purposes of membership of the corporation.

Adopted, July 21st, 1852.

[Kindly note that the early records of the Concord Lyceum have been edited in Volume III of my Transcendental Climate, (3 vols.) Hartford, 1963, pages 641-731, to which the user of the present work is referred.]

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.
 PROCEEDINGS
 ON THE
 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE ORGANIZATION
 OF THE
 CONCORD LYCEUM,

Tuesday, January 7, 1879.

CONSISTING OF AN INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY
 HON. E. R. HOAR.

AND AN ADDRESS ON THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE
 CONCORD LYCEUM BY

CHARLES H. WALCOTT, ESQ.

WITH LISTS OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS AND LECTURERS.

CONCORD, MASS.
 PRINTED BY TOLMAN & WHITE.
 1879.

THE CONCORD LYCEUM.

CELEBRATION OF ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Concord Lyceum was celebrated on Tuesday evening, January 7, 1879, at the Town Hall in Concord. The attendance was very large.

The Hon. E. R. HOAR called the company to order and spoke as follows:

NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS:—Fifty years ago to-night, at a meeting of citizens of Concord, after three or four previous meetings in which they had been engaged in perfecting an elaborate constitution, the Concord Lyceum was formed with a list of fifty-seven members. The first of these was the minister of Concord from Revolutionary time, Dr. Ripley; and as the constitution kindly permitted persons under eighteen years old to become members on paying half the fee required of others, Rockwood Hoar, then of the age of twelve, was the fifty-seventh on the list. There are living in the town but three of the original fifty-seven, and that I am one of the survivors accounts for my being requested to preside over this meeting this evening. The other two now living in Concord are Mr. Thomas F. Hunt and Mr. Joshua Lawrence.

The Lyceum began, as most things do that are good, by the gratuitous labors of an enthusiast. Mr. Josiah Holbrook, of Boston; a man who was interested in geology and mineralogy, and went about the state delivering lectures upon those subjects,

and urging the people of the cities and towns to form Lyceums for popular education. His scheme embraced a good deal. He persuaded the people of various towns and cities, Boston and Charlestown, and Salem and Worcester, and many of the smaller towns of the Commonwealth to start his Lyceums. There has been but one, however, that has grown up into anything like the proportions of the institution which he contemplated and recommended, and that is the Essex Institute of Salem. It has, as he proposed each Lyceum should have, a large library, an extensive collection of objects in natural history, cabinets of mineralogy, having courses of lectures, and the members dividing themselves into sections for the prosecution of the study of history, science and art.

The Concord Lyceum began with lectures, the first by the Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham, on "Popular Superstitions." It absorbed into itself the old debating society, and had debates as well as lectures, in which I remember the participants, most of whom to the majority of this audience are only a tradition. Dr. Ripley was the first President of the society, and Josiah Davis and Deacon Reuben Brown the Vice-Presidents; Lemuel Shattuck, the historian of the town, the Recording Secretary; and the debates were participated in by Samuel Hoar and John Keyes and Nathan Brooks and Moses Prichard and Phineas How and Daniel Shattuck and Timothy Prescott and Ephraim Merriam and Cyrus Hosmer. It brings back to the boy of that day and the old man of to-day memories that are very touching and impressive. We must celebrate the creation of institutions at the end of the first fifty years, at least, for if we wait for the expiration of the century there are none who remember the founders. Most of the Lyceums that were established were short lived. That in Boston, of which Daniel Webster was President, lasted, I believe, some eight or ten years. They fell off almost everywhere; but with that persistency, which we flatter ourselves is somewhat a characteristic of Concord, we have steadily maintained our courses of

lectures and kept up the Lyceum until now it has rounded its period of fifty years.

It seems to the younger people a matter of course, but I ask you to pause with me a moment and think what this simple institution has done for this town. What an impression it has made upon this community, what an instrument of education, of culture, of social acquaintance it has been. For fifty years, through these successive winters, the old and the young have come here together to see each others' faces, the young men and maidens sometimes, perhaps, with other views than strictly intellectual culture, but all of us friendly, neighborly, and engaged in a pursuit innocent and wholesome. And there has been poured out before us, received into our minds and hearts, instruction the value of which no statement of mine can possibly overestimate. It is wonderful to look through this record and to see the list of lecturers that have addressed our townspeople in this little community. The institution has been conducted in the most catholic spirit. Every shade of opinion has here been presented and respectfully entertained. I looked, just before I came, over the records, to see the range of clergymen that have addressed us. From Dr. Brownson, the accomplished Catholic scholar, we had Dr. Manning of the Old South and Dr. Stone of Park street, the Baptist Dr. Neale, Dr. Hedge, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin (the leader of the Universalists), Starr King, Edward Everett Hale, James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Weiss, Theodore Parker, sounding the gamut from one end of the scale to the other. Our Lyceum has heard lectures from two Presidents of Harvard College, Mr. Felton and Dr. Hill, from Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, from Dr. Huntington, from Dr. Gannett, from Dr. Sears, from Prof. Horsford, from Waterson and Quincy, from Horace Greeley and John P. Hale, from George Thompson of England, from Dr. Palfrey, Dr. Francis, Dr. Ellis, from Agassiz and Holmes and Lowell and Dana and Whipple and Fields, from Jones Verry and George T. Davis and Joseph T. Buckingham and Dr. Charles T. Jackson; among eminent lawyers of the neighborhood, Chief-Justice Nelson, Judge Hopkinson, George F. Farley and J. Q. A. Griffin; from Gov. Boutwell and Gov. Banks, from Wendell Phillips and George William Curtis.

And as my memory goes back through the list of the earlier days, I remember some whose names have not been so famous, but who were cut off in their youthful beauty—George Farrar, one of the most promising young men of the Commonwealth, just starting as a lawyer in Charlestown, the son of Deacon Farrar, of Liucoln; and in the first year of the Lyceum, Edward Bliss Emerson and Charles Chauncey Emerson, who gave us loftier truths from sweeter lips than this generation knows. The only time I ever heard Edward Bliss Emerson speak in public was before the Concord Lyceum, where, the first winter, he delivered a lecture on the "Geography of Asia," a subject which to the school boy sounded very dry. He stood up in the hall over the old Academy, with a large map with a painted outline of Asia upon it, with a wand in his hand, and entranced the attention of the audience. I remember now but one line of that lecture—I remember that from hearing it fifty years ago—the last line of a poetical quotation with which he closed—

"And seek no other resting place but Heaven."

Charles Chauncey Emerson's lecture on Socrates was the most stirring appeal to the young men which at that time they had ever heard, closing with the line, —

"God for thee has done his part, do thine."

They recall those lines of Milton which might well have been addressed to either of them: —

"Or wert thou of the golden winged host,
Who having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy prefixed seat didst post,
And after short abode fly back with speed,
As if to show what creatures heaven doth breed,
Thereby to set the hearts of men on fire,
To scorn the sordid world, and unto Heaven aspire?"

We have had many interesting lectures from citizens of the town, from residents of Concord. I have before me a list of those who have lectured, too long to read in detail. From this it appears that Mr. Thoreau gave us nineteen lectures, Dr. Jarvis seventeen, Deacon Nehemiah Ball seventeen,—of which I well remember a course in natural history illustrated by a magic lantern on a very large scale, and the delight with which the young people viewed the representations of every known species of ape, monkey and babboon, accompanied by a very precise and accurate statement of their length from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail. Rev. Mr. Frost, Rev. H. B. Goodwin and Rev. G. Reynolds each gave eight lectures, Dr. Ripley twelve, Deacon Cyrus Hosmer ten, Mr. F. B. Sanborn seven, the late Dr. Reynolds nine, Mr. Wheldon four, Mr. Minns one forty years ago and two more recently.

But you will all have noticed in this narrative the omission of one name. It was the felicity of the Lyceum as it was the good fortune of the town that Mr. Emerson came to live among us. He has delivered before the Concord Lyceum in the past fifty years ninety-eight lectures. Mr. Emerson's presence to-night is to some extent an embarrassment to me. Distant be the day when this community shall be free to give full expression to its gratitude to him, and to the love and honor which his townsmen bear to him. But our ceremony would be incomplete if I did not ask you to pause for a moment and to think what the simple statement of those ninety-eight lectures means. What a wealth of intellectual treasure has been spread out before this people. What keenness of analysis, what treasures of wit and wisdom, what lofty and inspiring thought, what results of a noble life are contained in those manuscript pages which he has read to us!

The presence of Mr. Emerson in Concord has been the education of the town. It has given it its principal distinction in our generation; and we owe very many of the lectures which have been given us by persons of eminence from other places to their

desire to visit and see Mr. Emerson, and willingness, as his friends, to contribute to the entertainment of his townsmen. I must not take up your time. I had nothing special to say to you, but there is a great deal that comes into my thoughts as I look back over these fifty years; the air is full of ghosts and the heart of memories, many of them very tender and pathetic. You will hear from your Curator a pleasant and entertaining history of the Lyceum, somewhat in detail, and then this institution of Concord will start upon its next fifty years.

After music by an orchestra from Carter's Band, of Boston, Judge HOAR introduced Mr. CHARLES H. WALCOTT, who delivered the following

ADDRESS

ON THE

Origin and Growth of the Concord Lyceum.

For many years the people of Concord have thought it wise to commemorate at stated intervals the good deeds of their ancestors. As a community we believe in anniversaries and the quickening of patriotic and social feelings that accompanies their observance. In a country like ours, of rapid changes and quick social revolutions, any good institution that survives the generation in which it is born may claim the respect due to a time-honored landmark, and so it is proper and in keeping with the customs of our town, that we should recognize the fiftieth return of the day on which our Concord Lyceum was founded.

The earliest town Lyceums were formed in Worcester County in 1826, and four years later there were seventy-eight in the state. The Middlesex societies, and probably many in other counties, owed their organization mainly to Mr. Josiah Holbrook, who went about as the advocate of this means of educating the public.

It is recorded that, on the third day of December, 1828, "a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Concord was convened * * * at the Centre brick school-house, pursuant to public notice given by Rev. Dr. Ripley after the religious exercises on Thanksgiving Day," the week before, "to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Lyceum in Concord." Hon. John Keyes was chosen chairman, and Lemuel Shattuck secretary. It was unanimously agreed that a Lyceum should be formed; and a committee consisting of Samuel Hoar, John Keyes, Nathan Brooks, Daniel Shattuck, Daniel S. Southmayd, Samuel Burr, Daniel Stone and Lemuel Shattuck, were chosen to prepare and report at an adjourned meeting a constitution for the proposed society.

Two weeks later the committee reported a draft of a Constitution, which, after a full consideration at three subsequent adjournments, was, with some amendments,

adopted January 7, 1829,* and the following officers were chosen: *President*, Rev. Dr. Ripley; *1st Vice-President*, Josiah Davis; *2d Vice-President*, Reuben Brown; *Treasurer*, Ephraim Merriam; *Recording Secretary*, Lemuel Shattuck; *Corresponding Secretary*, Phineas Allen; *Curators*, Samuel Burr, Cyrus Hosmer and Daniel Stone.

It will at once be observed that the founders of the Lyceum were the leaders in religious thought, politics and town affairs. One, a leader of the bar, is still mentioned familiarly in the same breath with Webster and Choate, and is known in the history of the nation as the agent chosen by Massachusetts to defend the rights of her colored citizens in a hostile state. The venerable minister, who had already completed the seventy-seventh year of his age and the fiftieth of his service in this town, showed no diminution of his public spirit and is entitled, before all others, to be called the Father of our Lyceum. We may well be proud of the first Recording Secretary, to whom we owe the valuable results of patient research contained in Lemuel Shattuck's History of Concord.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for many of us, accustomed to the Concord of to-day, to form an adequate notion of the social life, the opinions on political and moral questions, that prevailed here fifty years ago. Before the days of railroads and telegraphs country life was of necessity more isolated. There were more centres of thought and business activity in proportion to the entire population of the state; the people here were compelled to rely almost entirely upon their own resources for their education and amusements, and there was less to distract their attention elsewhere. They travelled slowly to Boston by stages, and the enterprising weekly paper described as news, "fourteen days later from Europe," events which were at least five or six weeks old and had passed into history on their merits. The population of the town in 1830 was a little over two thousand, the valuation about half a million.

These circumstances of isolation and the difficulty of communicating with other places, amongst other influences, gave rise to the large number of associations of various kinds that flourished then, but have since died out altogether or have come to exercise

*By an inadvertence the date given in Shattuck's History for the formation of the Lyceum is December 31, 1828, when the last preliminary meeting was held.

less influence upon the community at large.

It is said by Mr. Emerson in the Address delivered in 1835, on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town: "Of late years, the growth of Concord has been slow. Without navigable waters, without mineral riches, without any considerable mill privileges, the natural increase of her population is drained by the constant emigration of the youth. Her sons have settled the region around us and far from us. Their wagons have rattled down the remote western hills. And in every part of this country, and in many foreign parts, they plough the earth, they traverse the sea, they engage in trade and in all the professions." Six years later, "Warrington" said, on his departure from the management of one of the local papers: "We will say one thing for old Concord; it is the best town in the world. There is nothing like it in this country—or any other. For pretty girls and right good fellows, for noble men and good women, for wits, wags and wonders of every kind, it is the first. Who says it is not, never lived here."

Probably we of to-day should consider our town as it was fifty years ago, on the whole, a somewhat dull place to live in, but on some accounts it was then entitled to as much consideration or more than can be claimed for it now. All the courts for the county were held here, and the inhabitants of the adjoining towns found it either convenient or necessary to transact the greater part of their business of buying, selling and exchange at the stores in Concord. In 1833 the School Committee reported that there were no persons in town between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who could not read and write.

To the habits of independent thought and discussion which appear everywhere throughout our town history, together with a high average of intelligence and a native conservatism which have prevailed here from the earliest settlement, may be attributed the establishment of the Lyceum and its prosperous existence as a civilizing influence ever since, while most institutions of a like nature, founded in other places at the same period, have either faded away or become merged in some other stronger organization.

Of fifteen Lyceums, in full activity in Middlesex County in November, 1830, only two have preserved

their autonomy to the present time;—I refer to our own society and the one in Littleton, established about a year later.* So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is but one association of the kind in the state that has existed without a break from the beginning, and can boast of an earlier origin than our own. The Lyceum at Salem celebrated its fiftieth anniversary a short time ago, and is said to be in a vigorous condition.

It was provided by the constitution (Art. 1) that "any person living within the Centre School District in Concord may become a member of the Lyceum by annually paying into the treasury two dollars [afterwards reduced to one dollar], and any person living without the limits of said district, by the payment of one dollar [afterwards reduced to fifty cents]. Ten dollars paid at any one time shall entitle a person to one membership for life. Persons under eighteen years of age, by paying one-half the annual sum above mentioned, shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except voting."

The original signers of the constitution numbered fifty-seven, of whom Nathan Brooks, Abiel Heywood, Daniel Shattuck and Samuel Hoar were life members. It does not appear that there were ever any other life members.

Of the fifty-seven, six only are now living, viz.: Thomas F. Hunt, Joshua W. Lawrence and E. R. Hoar, of Concord; Charles L. Tarbell, of Lincoln; Charles Bowers and W. G. Tarbell, of Cambridge.

The Concord Debating Club, after an existence of seven years, became merged in the Lyceum March 11, 1829. The last question discussed by the club was whether the general establishment of Lyceums in the Commonwealth will be productive of good to the public. By a discussion extending through two evenings it was settled that the field was too small for both societies. The fittest survived, and the club gracefully yielded to the new order of things by voting "that the Concord Debating Club will cease to hold meetings, and become henceforth united to the Concord

* At a meeting of the Middlesex County Lyceum held November, 1830, it was reported that there were Lyceums in Concord, Newton, Lexington, Marlboro', Holliston, Lincoln, Charlestown, Watertown, Framingham, Dunstable, Ashby, Stow, Littleton, Lowell and Sherborn.

The Rumford Institute in Waltham, established December 30, 1826, was not considered a Lyceum, although having similar objects in view.

Lyceum, agreeably to a vote of the Lyceum." At the time of the union there were fourteen active members of the Debating Club.

The original design of the Lyceum, adhered to for many years, was to promote the cause of education and the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of discussions and debates, as well as by lectures. It was also contemplated that there should be a library, a cabinet of minerals, and apparatus for scientific experiments. In 1833 the library of our society was reported to consist of "one hundred and thirteen pamphlets and some two or three volumes"; and more than fifty dollars were expended, the first season, in providing a cabinet, maps, apparatus, and the nucleus of a library. In the lapse of time this property has all disappeared, and our worldly goods to-day consist of a blackboard and a deposit in the savings bank.

The first lecture was delivered in the old Court House, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1829, by Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham; whose subject was "Popular Superstitions." The "Yeoman's Gazette," published at the time, says that "full three hundred hearers were present, some of whom came from adjoining towns." From that time onward the Lyceum has presented to its members, and the general public, every winter, without exception, a course of lectures and discussions occasionally relieved by concerts and readings, and in one instance by a dramatic performance.

Before the present season there had been seven hundred and eighty-four (784) lectures, one hundred and five (105) debates, and fourteen (14) concerts. Of the lectures, three hundred and one (301) were delivered by residents of Concord, ninety-eight (98) by Mr. Emerson alone, who, besides his regular annual lecture, has contributed several courses, and has often come forward at short notice to fill the breach, when for any reason the expected lecturer failed to appear.

In the season of 1830-31, extending from September to May, the Lyceum listened with more or less attention to thirty lectures and twelve debates. The Secretary says: "Discussions of one question were frequently continued through several evenings and elicited some of the greatest talent in town, bringing information of importance to every one. During intervals before and between the exer-

cises the Concord Band occasionally volunteered their services to heighten the enjoyments of the evening. This exercise introduces variety into Lyceums and, it is hoped, will be continued." This was the first appearance of *music* in the Lyceum.

The year before, a lecture on Natural History was delivered by Mr. Nehemiah Ball, which is said to have been "accompanied with splendid representations from the Phantasmagoria Lantern."

A little later—in 1840,—Mr. Henry D. Thorcau, then Secretary, has written that "a small audience having assembled, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the lecture which had been expected from Mr. Keyes was deferred till the next meeting, and in accordance with a vote of the Lyceum, Mr. William S. Robinson read the Message of Governor Morton."

Some of our friends have doubted whether music, the stereopticon, and dramatic readings, however attractive in themselves, could properly be included in a Lyceum course; but if we regard the precedents that have been cited, showing the practice of the founders of our society, and measure the advancement of the Lyceum during half a century by the progress that has been made in other respects during that time, it should not disturb our equanimity to see Mr. Robinson and the Governor's Message displaced by Miss Brown and the standard literature of the day. We may permit the Concord Band of 1830 to figure in our history as a suggestion of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club; and any one may see that the modern stereopticon is the logical successor of Deacon Ball's magic lantern.

For the first five years, nearly all the meetings of the Lyceum were held in the Academy Building, which stood where Middle Street enters Academy Lane, but in 1833 it was voted to return to the Brick School-house in the Square, for the reason that the Academy was "too far from the centre of the village." In 1836-37, the meetings were held in the vestry of the Orthodox Meeting-house, and afterwards, for six years in the Brick School-house, and eight years in the vestry of the First Parish. Since 1851 the Lyceum has met in the Town Hall.

It was customary to meet in September or October, organize by choosing officers and, sometimes, a committee to procure subscriptions. When the

sum of seventy-five or one hundred dollars had been guaranteed it was considered safe to proceed to engage lecturers. All the expenditures were on a smaller scale than at present. Many of the lecturers were townspeople and received nothing, while those who came from other places were satisfied with receiving the amount of their traveling expenses; the rest of the money went to pay for rent, fuel and lights. Later on we find the lecturers in greatest demand receiving a fee of ten dollars, and from that point there has been a tendency upward to prices even higher than are paid by us to-day.

The by-laws adopted soon after the organization of the Lyceum provide that "each member may admit two ladies, and, if married, his children in addition; and that those ladies of the town, widows and others, who are so situated that they cannot be admitted to the Lyceum by the right of any person who is a member, may be admitted gratuitously." Strangers were admitted on invitation, and persons not members might receive tickets of admission for one or more evenings on such terms as the curators might fix upon.

For a long time the lectures and discussions were open and free to all the inhabitants of the town, and as early as the third season, much dissatisfaction was expressed on account of the conduct of those who were able to buy tickets of membership but neglected to do so, and night after night took possession of the hall to the exclusion of those who were legal members. To distribute more equitably the burden of expense and as an easier method of raising the funds necessary for carrying out the purposes of the society the ticket system, substantially like what we have now, was introduced in 1856 and has been an efficient means of perpetuating the Lyceum and bringing about the prosperous financial status of to-day.

Our constitution and by-laws furnish evidence of a generous desire that all classes, both young and old, should enjoy the opportunities for thought and culture afforded by our association. There is no trace of exclusiveness in all our history, and the Lyceum is to-day the most truly democratic institution that we have. We meet here together week after week, believers in different creeds, and some of no creed. Here are no guarded doors,—no insignia or mystic rites add dignity to our membership. The love of truth

and the desire for mental cultivation are the bonds of sympathy that hold us together. The spirit of toleration is in the air we breathe, and our motto might well be, "*Nil humani a me alienum puto*," for nothing that interests humanity is deemed foreign to our purpose.

One can hardly read without a smile the record of questions debated and decisions reached by this sage village council of our fathers. Some of their questionings have been answered by the irresistible march of events; others are spectres not so easily laid in our day as they were forty years ago when thought and discussion were more conventional and were confined in a considerable degree within certain fixed channels.

It was decided that imprisonment for debt ought not to be abolished, nor corporal punishment as a part of the discipline of the schools; that the immortality of the soul is taught by the light of nature; that the multiplicity of books is advantageous; that the patriots of the revolution were not to be justified in their treatment of the tories—a startling conclusion when we remember how our Revolutionary sires "humbled" the Concord tories. It was thought that the conferring of literary and scientific degrees upon women would not be desirable; that the morals of the people (in 1833) were better than formerly. This conclusion was reached, "after a debate carried on with some warmth." They flattered themselves that a dense population is more immoral than a scattered one; declared that copyright ought to be secured in this country to foreign authors; and that it would be expedient for the State to construct a railroad from Boston to the Hudson River, near Albany. It was agreed that money might judiciously be spent in the erection of national monuments, but no decision was reached on the question whether the Legislature ought to grant a lottery to raise money for completing the Bunker Hill monument; nor was it decided whether the pulpit or the bar afforded the greater field for eloquence. No wonder, when it is remembered that the voices of illustrious leaders in each of these professions were accustomed to be heard in Concord within the walls of the Court House and the historic precincts of the old Meeting-house. "There were giants in the earth in those days," and they visited Concord.

President Ball decided that the national debt was a

blessing, but the vote of the society reversed his decision.

At the annual meeting in 1842 Dr. Jarvis and Mr. Alcott argued in favor of giving the meetings "a more social character," and thought that the change intended would better promote the objects of the Lyceum. The record does not show more particularly what the proposed innovation was, but it appears that the plan was opposed by Dr. Tewksbury, who thought it was "detracting somewhat from the dignity of the association to introduce soft talk and courting times." The matter was finally referred to the curators. It may be added here that in 1854 women were first allowed to vote in our Lyceum and, possibly, the privilege has been exercised by them ever since.

An examination of the records shows clearly that our society has had its times of prosperity and its times of depression. Until recently there appears to have been a pretty constant struggle to present a balance in the treasurer's account at the end of the season, but the necessary funds always appeared from some quarter to prevent a threatened deficiency. Generally speaking, harmony and good feeling have characterized the meetings, as in the beginning, and as, I am pleased to say, is the case at the present time. Again, the whole structure and organization are threatened with ruin by a division of opinion on the question of the abolition of slavery or some other prominent issue.

As early as 1833, after much discussion, it was decided by Dr. Bartlett, then President, no appeal being taken, that the Anti-Slavery Society ought not to be encouraged. Again, in 1835, a decision was rendered by Rev. H. B. Goodwin, acting as President, that the immediate abolition of slavery was inexpedient, and an appeal resulted in a vote of thirteen to three sustaining the presiding officer. In 1842, on the announcement that Mr. Wendell Phillips would lecture on Slavery the following week, it was moved as a resolve, "that, as this Lyceum is established for social and mutual improvement, the introduction of the vexed and disorganizing question of Abolitionism or Slavery should be kept out of it." The motion was laid upon the table, and Mr. Phillips lectured according to the announcement.

The "vexed question" arose again in 1845, when the curators were, by a vote, requested to invite Mr. Phillips to lecture again on Slavery. The cu-

rators, believing that the Lyceum was no place for a one-sided presentation of a hotly-disputed question of public policy, resigned forthwith. Mr. Phillips came and lectured as was desired, and it is evident that there was a deal of bitter feeling and unjust criticism prevalent in our little community.

The truth is that the members of the Lyceum, like most of the intelligent citizens of the town and state, were at all times conscientiously opposed to the institution of slavery, but they believed as well in the fundamental principles of social law and order, and that, as a whole, the Constitution of the country was a good one and worth preserving. An Anti-Slavery Society was formed here in 1837 with seventy members, but when Mr. William Lloyd Garrison made his attack on the Church, calling it "the bulwark of slavery," and denounced the Constitution of our country as "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," the society in this town, as happened to many similar societies in other places, was broken up, and a new one was organized consisting of radical abolitionists in full sympathy with Mr. Garrison.

These circumstances may serve to throw some light on the early division in opinion of Concord's best citizens, men and women, as shown by our records, about a matter in regard to which they afterwards became so solidly united in opposition to the foes of humanity.

The boys have always been the severest critics the lecturer has been obliged to encounter. One year, in addition to the usual complement of officers, a committee of three were chosen "to regulate the behavior of boys." Six years later it appears that "Deacon Brown made some remarks concerning the annoyance suffered by the members of the Lyceum caused by the whispering and playfulness of certain boys, and suggested that some effectual measures should be taken to put a stop to such disturbances." On the motion of one of the curators, who confessed their inability to remove the cause of complaint, a committee of six were chosen "for the express purpose of keeping order among the boys and others disposed to disturb the lectures."

We are not informed as to the degree of success that attended the enforcement of this species of class legislation, but fortunately it may be said that for the last three years, at least, the behavior of the boys has

been, almost without exception, all that could be desired. In arranging a Lyceum course for your instruction and entertainment, the different ages, attainments and tastes of the audience should be borne in mind; but, even when the utmost discrimination has been exercised, it is almost inevitable that, in a course of twelve evenings, some engagement, perhaps several, will disappoint the curators and prove unacceptable to the ticket-holders. What has made the boys a disturbing element at times was, perhaps, the thought that in preparing the course their tastes and preferences were not considered, and accordingly they betook themselves to the lawless practices of an outlawed class allowed to exist by grace of their elders. If a reasonable regard is had for the different ages and classes of minds that compose the audiences accustomed to assemble here once a week through the winter, I believe that there will never be any occasion to enforce police regulations to preserve order.

When specie payments were suspended, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and small change was driven out of the channels of trade, our association, under the management of Mr. Louis A. Surétte, then President and Curator, came to the assistance of the suffering community, and assumed the function of issuing paper money. Scrip of the Concord Lyceum was issued to the amount of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,450), in denominations of fifty, twenty-five, ten, and five cents, redeemable at the Concord Bank when presented in sums of one dollar or more. The primary object of this issue of currency was to facilitate the making of change at the door on Lyceum evenings; and not only was that result reached but this paper money passed freely from hand to hand in all the business transactions in Concord and the neighboring towns until the government issued its own fractional currency now almost entirely displaced by silver. It appears that a profit of fifty dollars (\$50) after all the expenses were paid, resulted to the Lyceum from this financial *coup d'état*, by reason of scrip to that amount having been lost or put aside as a curiosity. Specimens of this currency have been pasted into the records of the time when it was issued.

In fifty years our population has increased only by one-third, while our tax valuation is five times as great. In 1834 fifteen hundred volumes were taken by borrowers from the Social Library; last

year the circulation of books from the Free Public Library amounted to twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-six (26,356). There is to-day in our town but one place where intoxicating liquors are openly sold; half a century ago there were seven stores and three hotels, which, altogether, disposed of seven hogsheads of rum every week, besides other stimulants that were supplied freely to all comers.

The literary history of Concord has grown up entirely within this period and a bright galaxy of authors famous in this and other lands has encircled the horizon of our little town and filled it with sweetness and light.

During all this time our honored Lyceum has been doing its elevating and civilizing work, expanding with the needs of the times and helping to make Concord a pleasant and profitable place to live in. From this platform have been heard some of the most eloquent voices in America and Europe. Every cause that enlisted the interest of any considerable number of the inhabitants, — religion, temperance, abolitionism, the national unity, women's rights, — has had its spokesman, and has been ably advocated in this place.

In these seats the young men and maidens have supplemented the instruction of the schools and received a new impetus in their pursuit of everything that cultivates the mind, while their elders have found new fields of interesting thought and inquiry opened before them. Some come here urged by a pure love of knowledge and literature, others simply for amusement, some perhaps to escape for an hour the sad memories of the days that are dead.

To narrow the field of our labors or attempt to restrain the legitimate tendencies of our community would be a step in the wrong direction and in opposition to the spirit of the times. We ought not to stand still, content like Joshua's moon to reflect the light of other days. Let us rather open our doors wide and, in proportion to our means, provide generously for all, nor count that hour lost which has served to brighten, if only for a brief period, the daily life of a neighbor.

Within the period that we have been contemplating our town has built enduring monuments of stone and bronze to mark for this and future generations places of historic interest within her borders, and to express in everlasting symbols of beauty her people's appreciation of the glorious results of two wars for independ-

ence and human freedom. The one recently erected on the bank of the river, in the artistic beauty of its design and the inspiration of its inscription, may be exhibited with all possible humility as a native product of our soil,—as the latest and most exquisite embodiment of those feelings of exalted patriotism, devotion to duty, large hearted philanthropy, and zeal for culture, which it is the object of our society to promote, and which inspired the daily lives of its founders.

NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

EZRA RIPLEY.	SAMUEL HOAR.	DANIEL S. SOUTHMAYD.
JOHN KEYES.	CHARLES RICHIE.	CYRUS HOSMER.
JOSIAH BARTLETT.	THOMAS F. HUNT.	CHARLES MELVIN.
DANIEL SHATTUCK.	EPHRAIM H. BELLOW.	ADISHAI BROWN.
REUBEN BROWN.	NATHAN BARRETT.	NATHAN HARGOOD.
MOSES PRICHARD.	WILLIAM G. TARBELL.	LUKE DODGE.
PHINEAS ALLEN.	JOSHUA LAWRENCE.	ROCKWOOD HOAR.
JOSIAH DAVIS.	DANIEL HUNT.	
WILLIAM WHITING.	ISAAC CUTLER.	
STEDMAN BUTTRICK.	CHARLES TARNELL.	
LEMUEL SHATTUCK.	WILLARD BLOOD.	
PEREZ BLOOD.	CHARLES FISKE.	
ELIJAH WOOD.	GEORGE M. BARRETT.	
FRANCIS JARVIS, JR.	CHARLES BOWERS.	
BERIAN BLOOD.	NEHEMIAH BALL.	
JOHN B. CLARK.	NATHAN BROOKS.	
ISAAC H. HURD.	ABIEL HEYWOOD.	
NATHAN M. WRIGHT.	DAVID MERRILL.	
JOHN BROWN.	JOHN ADAMS.	
JOHN STACY.	BENJAMIN F. WARREN.	
TIMOTHY DARLING.	GEORGE MOORE.	
JANES WEIR.	CYRUS STOW.	
FRANKLIN BROOKS.	ANTHONY WRIGHT.	
GEORGE W. HILDRETH.	DANIEL STONE, JR.	
WILLIAM MUNROE.	SAMUEL DENNIS.	

LIST OF LECTURERS, READERS AND MUSICIANS WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE THE CONCORD LYCEUM FROM JANUARY, 1829, TO DECEMBER, 1878.

Bernard Whitman.
Horatio Adams.
Edward B. Emerson.
William K. Hedge.
George W. Hosmer.
William Jackson.
William Grigg.
Dr. Hanford.
Cornelius C. Felton.
Charles C. Emerson.
William B. Swett.
John Graham.
Mr. Farley.
Mr. Carter.
Asa Rand.
George Folsom.
William Brigham.
George T. Davis.
Theodore Parker.
Rufus Hosmer.

S. M. Felton.
B. H. West.
Marshall Tufts.
James T. Woodbury.
O. A. Brownson.
H. F. Harrington.
Samuel Barrett.
Rev. Mr. Dodge.
Dr. Bartlett, of Lowell.
Rev. Mr. Hyde.
R. C. Waterson.
Joel Giles.
George Farrar.
Charles Hayward.
Timothy Ropes.
Artemas B. Muzzey.
Jones Very.
Henry A. Miles.
C. S. Wheeler.
George C. Beekwith.

George E. Ellis.
John C. Park.
Mr. Gould.
Edwin P. Whipple.
George S. Boutwell.
H. H. Fuller.
Peleg W. Chandler.
Charles Sumner.
Charles Francis Adams.
Henry N. Hudson.
John Weiss.
F. D. Huntington.
Mr. Hall.
Thomas Hill.
Mr. Keoppen.
J. A. Bolles.
T. Starr King.
Ezra S. Gannett.
Rev. Dr. Sears.
N. P. Banks.

[See note at the top of page 26.]

Thomas Hopkinson.
James Freeman Clarke.
Edmund L. Cushing.
Jacob Caldwell.
A. H. Lawrence.
Joseph Lyman.
George S. Hillard.
W. S. Upton.
A. P. Peabody.
James C. Richmond.
F. H. Hedge.
John L. Sibley.
Francis Bowen.
O. S. Keith.
Dr. Valentine.
Ephraim H. Bellows.
B. B. Thaeher.
Edward Farmer.
Mr. Bigelow.
Amos Blanchard.
Joseph T. Buckminster.
Charles T. Jackson.
Alexander H. Everett.
Ezra Weston.
J. A. Williams.
Dr. Parker.
Josiah G. Abbott.
Prof. Gajarni.
George Sumner.
Louis Agassiz.
George Wm. Curtis.
G. S. Phillips.
Josiah Quincy, Jr.
Samuel Johnson.
James R. Nichols.
Parker Pillsbury.
Mrs. Caroline H. Dall.
R. P. Stebbins.
T. W. Higginson.
Miss Angela Starr King.
Alonzo Tripp.
Mr. Nute.
B. C. Clark. [Club.
Mendelssohn Quintette
William R. Alger.
Thomas T. Stone.
George B. Cheever.
Henry Ward Beecher.
Miss Emily Shaw.
O. T. Walker.
George H. Hepworth.
Charles Carleton Coffin.

Warren Burton.
James Russell Lowell.
W. W. Greenough.
John Russell.
Rev. Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Dawes.
D. G. Haskins.
R. H. Dana, Jr.
Mr. Young.
Mr. Ballou.
G. Bradford.
Leonard Bacon.
J. F. W. Ware.
Horace Greeley.
Wendell Phillips.
Charles Lane.
Rev. Mr. Knapp.
E. H. Chapin.
Henry Giles.
George Bancroft.
Prof. Brooks.
J. C. Smith.
C. Stetson.
Horace Mann.
Major Zockman.
Convers Francis.
J. G. Palfrey.
Henry James.
Mrs. Van Benthuyssen.
Thomas Russell.
Lewis B. Monroe.
J. M. Manning.
J. Q. A. Brackett.
Henry Vincent.
S. R. Calthrop.
H. H. Lincoln.
Edward E. Hale.
Josiah P. Quincy.
William Denton.
Charles E. Norton.
Pelham W. Ames.
William T. Brigham.
William Parsons.
D. A. Wasson.
Moses T. Brown.
William H. Niles.
Charles G. Ames.
W. H. Cudworth.
James T. Fields.
W. Gladden.
Louise W. Foss.
J. O. Peek.

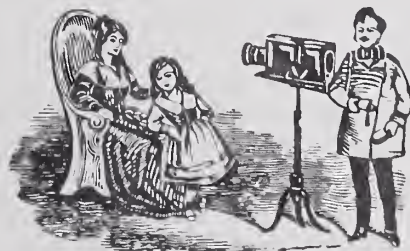
Mr. Leslie.
George Thompson.
J. Q. A. Griffin.
Dr. Bell.
J. W. Baird.
Mr. Lynde.
E. N. Scherb.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.
Daniel Foster.
Robert Gordon.
Amasa Walker.
Alfred Brown.
Rollin H. Neale.
A. L. Stone.
John P. Hale.
Edward Bangs.
Prof. E. N. Horsford.
George B. Loring.
Mr. Copeland.
Dr. Solger.
Mr. Goddard.
Charles L. Flint.
Prof. J. G. Hoyt.
D. C. Eddy.
D. N. Haskell.
Arthur Gilman.
Benj. P. Mann.
Gilbert Haven.
Mrs. M. A. Livermore.
Isaac I. Hayes.
Black's Stereopticon.
H. G. Spaulding.
William R. Emerson.
W. B. Wright.
J. P. Putnam.
A. J. Gordon.
J. H. Hartzell.
Luigi Monti.
E. C. Pickering.
S. F. Emmons.
Lucy Stone.
William R. Ware.
N. S. Shaler.
Temple Quartette.
Hyers Sisters.
Edward S. Morse.
Miss G. E. Cayvan.
Benj. W. Putnam.
E. C. Bolles.
Barnabee Concert Co.

Residents.

Ezra Ripley.
Cyrus Hosmer.
Edward Jarvis.
Nehemiah Ball.
D. S. Southmayd.
Phineas Allen.
Josiah Bartlett.
Lemuel Shattuck.
Daniel Shattuck.
Herman Atwill.
H. B. Goodwin.
John Keyes.
Thomas H. Darling.
C. D. Jackson.
R. W. Emerson.
N. S. Folsom.
Charles R. Smith.
Barzillai Frost.
M. D. Conway.
F. B. Sanborn.
Joseph Reynolds.
E. R. Hoar.

S. D. Robbins.
G. Reynolds.
W. E. Channing.
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.
Anthony Wright.
John M. Cheney.
Rev. Mr. Richards.
William Whiting.
William Leighton, Jr.
Charles Bowers.
Albert Tolman.
Ephraim H. Bellows.
Charles Turner.
Henry Moore.
William M. Prichard.
John Wilder.
C. C. Field.
Albert H. Nelson.
George P. Simmons.
A. B. Aleott.
Moses B. Prichard.
Simon Brown.

James Means.
C. C. Hazewell.
William L. Mather.
J. O. Skinner.
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J. S. Keyes.
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William Whiting, Jr.
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Henry D. Thoreau.
S. R. Bartlett.
Orrin Wilson.
George P. Bradford.
W. W. Wheelton.
George W. Minns.
Samuel Hoar.
E. Ripley, Jr.
C. H. S. Williams.
Concord Dramatic Club.
George Moore.
Ivan Panin.



ADDRESS.

AN
ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED ON THE ANNIVERSARY

OF

THE CONCORD LYCEUM,

NOVEMBER 4, 1829.

By CORNELIUS C. FELTON.

CAMBRIDGE:

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1829.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE importance of the subject induces me to make public the following pages. If the remarks contained in them shall awaken a single mind to reflect upon the lasting interests of learning, and to suggest any new thoughts, my object will be gained. There are many topics connected with the general train of thought worthy of an ample discussion. The difficulties which obstruct the progress of knowledge in our country, arising from superficial systems, disputes about the utility of certain studies, and the jealousy of opposing religious sects, that have of late so much divided the means of promoting education, and in some instances thwarted the labors of those engaged in this arduous profession, merit a separate, a full, and plain investigation. This, however, must be reserved for some future essay.

To the Gentlemen, who have successfully established the Concord Lyceum, and at whose request it was written, the following Address is respectfully inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LYCEUM,

ONE of the most remarkable and interesting features in the present constitution of society, is the establishment and multiplication of institutions for popular instruction. The philosophic observer of the imposing train of events that make up the great cycle in the historic revolution of empires, after having meditated over the appalling page that records the tale of human wo spread from the battle-field slaked in the blood of myriads; after having traced the fortunes of princely cities from their earliest origin, until their glory is eclipsed by luxury and corruption, and their existence brought to a melancholy close by the victories of a Vandal foe, and the licentiousness of an unchecked soldiery; after having reflected upon the mysterious fate that has raised nations to an overwhelming preëminence only, as it would seem, to make their disastrous fall more signally hopeless; perhaps would select these peaceful institutions, the growth of a better age, as those on which the hopes of philanthropy must finally be centred, that the history of man is not hereafter to be written in letters of blood.

This anniversary, Gentlemen, is an occasion to be commemorated, not by discoursing minutely upon any particular branch of the exact or physical sciences; but by calling to mind some of those general considerations, which illustrate the influence of institutions like that which you have so successfully established in this town. The stated lectures which are given in this place by the members of the Lyceum, are happily adapted to create and perfect a taste for scientific pursuits; but it cannot exert an unfavorable influence to pause a moment at such a period as this, and direct our attention to that part of our career which has already been completed. If the result of such a retrospection is favorable to the continued improvement of our species, it will confirm our hopes, and strengthen our resolution for the future. If we shall be found to have rolled back the tide of knowledge, we may indeed be mortified by the unwelcome truth, but can hardly fail to stay the progress of our degeneracy, before we irretrievably plunge into an age of darkness. With this conviction, I beg your indulgence while I offer a few remarks on the *Progress, Dignity, and Importance of Knowledge*. In the discussion of a theme like this you will not expect, I trust, any extraordinary depth and originality of thought, any startling and profound theories, any brilliant eloquence of exposition. It will be my object to present a dispassionate view of the various topics that may arise in the progress of our discussion, to express my own opinions earnestly and clearly, more for the purpose of inviting your serious reflection

than of enforcing your belief; for next to the direct teaching of truth itself, is the importance of enkindling the mind to the love and pursuit of truth; and this object, by the happy constitution of man, may be gained not only by the proposition of those doctrines the truth of which may be irresistibly demonstrated, but even by the discussion of those which contain a large ingredient of error, or which are *entirely* erroneous.

It will not be foreign from my purpose to examine rapidly into the nature, object, and effects of education as pursued in the two great nations of classical antiquity. The contrast in all these points between the ancient systems and those of modern times, and our own age, will, if I am not mistaken, not only give us materials for agreeable meditation, and strong hopes, but awaken a renewed energy in prosecuting the great objects of human life.

In antiquity, whatever education existed, was confined to a very limited circle of the initiated. The various sects of Grecian philosophers embraced a vast extent of learning, which their distinguished leaders taught and enforced with an acuteness and eloquence rarely equalled, never surpassed. It is, however, to be greatly regretted, that the nature of their instructions was not so much adapted to the evolving of truth, as to the support of ingenious and brilliant, though often deceptive theories. A striking and captivating display of skill in raising subtle objections and creating hair-breadth distinctions, to a very great extent, had more alluring charms for this lively and imaginative people, than the sober and important investigations of truth, which have a decided bearing upon the interests of public happiness and private virtue. The early education of Grecian children was calculated to prepare them for the academic career; in addition to this, a taste for the fine arts was assiduously cultivated, and the powers of their unrivalled language were learned with scrupulous and daily care. Poetry and eloquence were the charming pursuits that went hand in hand with philosophy in the education of a favored few in the Grecian states; but that strictness and severity of research which has built up the vast fabric of modern science, as it was less captivating to the young patricians of Athens, so it was less cultivated by the instructors of her sons. Perhaps an exception may be made in favor of a few among the distinguished philosophers of Athens; and foremost must undoubtedly be ranked the great Socrates, who has been more praised than known, and more celebrated than understood. The teachings of this sage, as preserved in the writings of his pupils, Plato and Xenophon, may well command our admiration and unmingled respect. The keenness of his mind detected the fallacies of the audacious sophists, and his uncompromising love of truth exposed to ridicule their treacherous logic. The

great and sublime conceptions he had formed of the Deity; his clear and just views of man's duty; his unyielding perseverance in what he deemed the high path of virtue and religion; his unshrinking submission to imprisonment and death, to which he had been exposed by his fearless declaration of the truth; his magnanimous refusal to accept the means of escape which the affection of his friends had provided; the calmness with which he discoursed on the momentous subjects that had been the employment of his life, all of which are so beautifully recorded in the Dialogues of his illustrious disciple; remind us more forcibly of a Christian martyr, than of a Pagan sage. Plato added to a peculiar acuteness of intellect, a high and soaring fancy, which gave a mystical air to many portions of his writings, and clothed the truths of philosophy in the splendid and alluring garb of poetry. The *stamina* of his system, both in political and metaphysical speculation, may be attributed to the instructions of his great teacher; but the forms of rhetorical beauty, the richness of imagery and illustration, and his matchless perfectness of composition, are all his own. His pupil and successor in Grecian philosophy, Aristotle the Stagyræite, was a man of vast and varied powers. The whole field of human knowledge, as far as it had then been explored, was familiar to his keen and scrutinizing intellect. The entire scope of physical science and natural history, the principles of literary and philosophical criticism, the instruments of logical deduction, he wrought upon and wielded with the strength and mastery of an intellectual giant. Justice has in latter times rarely been done to the merits of this distinguished man. The admiration entertained for him not only by his immediate disciples, but continued and increased during the dark age of European degeneracy, when men broke away from the web of scholastic subtilty that had been woven over their minds during the deep and deathlike slumber that followed the downfall of Rome's imperial grandeur, turned to scorn and contempt; and that scorn and contempt, which belonged properly to the absurd quibblers of the schools, a set of men of whom it is more difficult to decide whether their ingenuity in ruining the best powers of the mind, or their perseverance in building up a vast mass of learned nothingness, is more to be admired, were long heaped upon the unconscious and innocent head of the philosopher of Stagyræ.

Here then is the merit of Grecian education. It produced a few accomplished intellects that have exerted a decided, and in matters of literary taste, a healthful influence upon the general course of mental exertion in succeeding centuries; but it was confined to the *élite* of the nation, and did not "go forth with healing in its wings," to effect the mighty result of universal refinement. It produced a litera-

ture, which is the brightest reflection of external nature in the mirror of the human mind ; but it did not break up the great deeps of the soul by such profound thought, as has since distinguished the researches of philosophy. It produced a poetry, which, in what may be called the physical harmony of verse, made up of exquisite language and appropriate imagery from nature as it lies without us and around us, still strikes upon the ear with a rich, a thrilling, and an unrivalled melody ; but it did not lay open the hidden recesses of feeling and deep sentiment, and "thoughts that wander through eternity," with which the modern muse touches the finest chords of the heart, and draws forth exquisite and responsive tones at will. It produced peals of oratory, that "fulminated over Greece," that aroused the sluggish energies of a panick-stricken people, and made a victorious prince tremble on his throne at the name of Demosthenes ; but it fails to present us with that union of copious and powerful expression, deep philosophy, and prophetic foresight, enforced by illustrations drawn from every resource of human knowledge, which has made Edmund Burke the incomparable model of all succeeding statesmen.

We have then a finished and chastened literature, an ingenious though often deceptive philosophy, eloquent and heart-stirring oratory, but no indications of institutions for popular instruction. The Academy, the Porch, and the Garden were names which had a magic for an Athenian ear, but lost their spell at the distance of a dozen miles. While a few in the city were cultivating a knowledge of philosophy, eloquence, and the fine arts, the wide-spread mass of the people were destitute of sufficient means and opportunity to acquire the simplest rudiments of a scientific education. In estimating the state of ancient learning, this consideration should have an important bearing upon our decision, especially if we venture upon a comparison between that and the culture of modern times.

Passing from Greece to the most refined period of Roman history, we find the state of popular education in no respect more favorable. A nation that had been devoted with exclusive ardor to the stern pursuits of war since the foundation of their city, were not very likely to turn at once to the mild and peaceful pursuits of science and letters. Even when a taste for learning had won its way in opposition to the stern resistance of the Censors, a spirit of imitation was caught from the fascinating eloquence of Grecian Sophists, and the charms of Grecian poetry, which first awakened the Roman mind to the excellence of literary pursuits. The education of the young Romans, within the limited circle to which it was confined, may, however, be said to have been somewhat more practical in its

tendency, than that of the Greeks. A splendid career of honor was opened to the ambitious Patrician, which led through the various offices of the state to the supreme magistracy of the republic. The most powerful instrument for the attainment of this exalted honor, was the gift of oratory. A capacity to manage skilfully the complicated affairs of the state, the power of supporting and enforcing the importance of his measures, a ready wit in defending himself against the assaults of enemies, and in meeting any sudden emergency with the resources of eloquence, were the only means by which the young Roman, at least during the best ages of the republic, could hope to reach the object of his lofty aspirations ; and these powers could only be won by long, continued, and painful discipline in all the arts and learning that the schools of eloquence and the practice of the bar rendered accessible during the process of preparation for public life. Here, then, the education of the Romans had a practical bearing upon the purposes of life ; but our objections to it lie in the nature of those purposes. Personal aggrandizement, the elevation of individuals, control over the multitude for the purpose of gaining party ends, too often with no reference at all to the influence of those ends upon public morality and private virtue, were the objects which individuals aimed at, and to the attainment of which the whole force of patrician education, the only education, with few exceptions, cultivated at Rome, was pointedly directed. Nothing was thought of or devised to spread among the Roman Plebeians a taste for learning and the pursuit of truth. They were the potters' clay to be wrought upon at the will of a powerful and accomplished leader. Their interest was rarely consulted, except when some demagogue for factious purposes placed himself under the banner of popular rights. They were under the necessity of passing their days in the alternate occupations of war and peace, with no cheering prospect of progressive knowledge to lighten the labors of life ; now submitting to the oppressive predominance of an overshadowing aristocracy and a partisan senate, and now, under the guidance of turbulent and headstrong tribunes, fiercely resisting the encroachments of their lords. But no institutions grew up, from which, as from a fountain-head, knowledge and virtue might flow in perennial and fertilizing streams ; and when the tide of corruption rushed in from foreign luxury and vice, it met no barrier of intelligent morality, to check its deadly and overwhelming career. The learning and virtues of a few distinguished individuals caused scarcely a single ripple on the surface of this tide of vices. The voice of liberty was silent as the grave, when the last words had died away upon the lips of her murdered Cicero.

Roman education, then, though more practical

than the Grecian in its effects upon the instructed few, was nearly powerless over the minds and hearts of the uninstructed many. A few instances occur, in which the Roman intellect appears to have attained an elevation, to which the moderns have looked up with an almost superstitious veneration. We speak of Roman virtue as of a high and lofty quality, belonging to an almost supernatural order of beings. The mighty shades of gigantic heroes and stern statesmen, that our fancy conjures from the clouds and darkness of the historic past, glide before us in our musings, and we dream that they are of a race now lost upon earth. With our earliest literary reminiscences an admiration, bordering upon worship, of the heroic patriotism so often displayed during the best ages of Rome, is inseparably blended. This influence has undoubtedly been one of the strongest, especially in the earlier periods of education, upon the modern mind. What then *was* this patriotism, the result of that state of things and of that degree of education, which we have just been considering?

The cultivated citizen of Rome felt a proud consciousness that he constituted a part of a nation that ruled the world. This gave him a dignity of thought and expression, that raised him above the standard to which contemporary nations might aspire; it imparted to his eloquence a majesty which swayed the minds and hearts of the populace as he listed; it placed upon the throne of his affections the divinity of national honor, in the worship of which the rights and lives of others were trampled in the dust. Though party interest animated the spirit of faction at home, abroad the majestic vision of Rome's supremacy was constantly before the patriot's mind. An enthusiasm which animated him to madness and death in defence of the honor of a soil, consecrated by so many proud and throbbing recollections, poured out the fulness of its inspiration in tones which even now make the blood flow quicker and the pulse beat stronger, as we cast our eyes along the silent but immortal pages of Rome's unrivalled oratory. But it was, to a great extent, an exclusive and illiberal feeling. It placed the mind in a condition from which it looked down in scorn upon the rights, and powers, and liberties of foreign nations. It created an ambition, which wished to make the universe subservient to its nod. The morality connected with it, was of that partial and imperfect kind, which must always result from consulting selfish and narrow interests; principle was of that uncertain and deceptive character, which it always has, when founded upon contracted knowledge and limited views. But mingled with these baser ingredients were feelings of a pure and noble nature, which may safely be infused into the Christian mind. That love of our natal soil, with which our best recollections are indissolubly linked; that desire to promote our country's

glory and happiness, provided these are sought under the guidance of true knowledge; that solemn feeling of responsibility for the honor of the land with whose history our fathers' names are interwoven, which so often breathed from the souls of Roman heroes and statesmen; under the happier influences of modern society, directed to their proper objects by the cultivated intellects of the present day, and operating in harmonious union with science and Christianity, cannot be too often nor too strenuously inculcated;—the beautiful virtues, which spring from them, cannot be cherished with too scrupulous and anxious care.

A circumstance of some importance, which I have not adverted to, checked the influence of ancient learning, even within the limits of its range. I mean the labor of manually transcribing every literary and philosophic work, and the corruptions that must of necessity creep in, during this slow and painful process. As copies were multiplied, errors in the transcription multiplied also, until at length a book would hardly be recognised by its author. The difference which the art of printing has made in this respect, can hardly be exaggerated. At the present day, probably a copy of the most carelessly printed book would be found much more legible and easy to be understood, than the fairest manuscript, written out and corrected by the hand of its author. "In regard to books in the Latin language," says Cicero, "I am at a loss what should be done, so abounding in errors are our works copied and sold." If in the age of Cicero there was ground for this complaint, how much must it have been strengthened in the further progress of time. Indeed we have ample proof of this in the testimony of the early classical scholars. "Who," exclaims Petrarch, "will remedy the ignorance and indolence of the transcribers, corrupting and confounding every thing they attempt to copy? * * * Were Cicero and Livy, and most especially Pliny the Younger, to return, could they read their own books with understanding?" This, it must be allowed, was rather a startling obstacle in the way of literary improvement, and we cannot but admire that untiring industry of ancient scholarship which surmounted it so triumphantly. But what a contrast has the invention of printing introduced. A work is sent to the press, and in a few months it is dispersed over the whole reading world. An author puts his opinions on paper, and the winds of heaven waft them across every ocean; he speaks, and his words are echoed to the remotest corners of Christendom; not a tone is struck from the lyre, that does not draw a responsive thrill from the bosoms of millions; not a truth is set forth, that does not arouse whole armies of mental combatants to attack or embrace it; not a strain of burning eloquence bursts from the lips of the orator, that does not stir to enthusiasm

the hearts of listening and applauding nations. But I forbear to urge the contrast.

In taking a rapid view, as I am compelled to do by the narrow limits to which this occasion confines me, of the progress of knowledge, I shall give a passing notice to a few of the more prominent points that arise before us in contemplating the state of knowledge during the ages of European darkness and degeneracy. The monastic system, which has been the object of so much just censure, was useful in one important particular; it was the means of preserving what now remains to us of ancient science and literature—"the high archetypes that are scattered along like fragments of a perished world." * After the Roman Empire had begun to crumble like an immense and tottering fabric, and the establishment of the papal form of the Christian Religion was firmly fixed, the monasteries became the sole depositories of learning. The leisure attending the monastic life enabled the secluded devotees, wherever a talent and taste for such pursuits existed, to explore the regions of learning as far as they had yet been cultivated. The treasures of antiquity were eagerly sought, and curiously examined; and partly from a want of some interesting object to cheer the ennui of a retired life, and partly from the happiness that literary employment never fails to communicate, the beautiful classics of Greece and Rome came to be held in unmingled reverence. In many of the monastic establishments, a room was set apart for the purpose of multiplying, by transcription, copies of the classical writing. A mutual interchange of books which each possessed, for the object of copying, took place between the heads of these establishments; and a rivalry in the number, correctness, and beauty of manuscripts sprung up, which proved highly beneficial to the interests of learning. It often happened, we know, that a manuscript of a classic, was *profaned* by having its valuable contents erased, to make way for a stupid homily, or a wondrous narration of the life of some scandalous saint. But this was an evil growing out of the state of things, and we have only to be thankful it was no worse. Many individuals also distinguished themselves by their zeal in the cause of learning. Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, an illustrious triumvirate in the empire of letters, devoted their best efforts to the recovery and collection of classical manuscripts. The illustrious Medici, those merchant-princes, by the munificent support they lent to the cause of learning embalmed their names in the gratitude of scholars in every succeeding age. A body of learned commen-

tators, who followed close upon these pioneers in the restoration of learning, purified the corrupted texts, and restored as far as practicable the genuine words of the ancient writers; and though their labors were not especially showy, yet were they immense in extent, and immense in importance. Thus have been preserved, amidst the revolutions of empires, the ravages of the sword and fire, and of barbarian licentiousness, the wasting desolation of ignorant fanaticism and misdirected zeal, those precious fragments of ancient culture, the result of the intellectual efforts and the education of two great nations, which have been the delightful teachers of literary taste and refinement to all Christendom, and which constitute a large and most interesting portion of the studies of our earlier years.

I hope these reflections upon ancient education will not be considered unseasonable at this time. The history of those nations has long been sealed. At the downfall of Rome, a complete cycle in the train of human events was accomplished; a new order of things, resting upon a broader, and stronger, and deeper basis, was in the process of formation. Influences unknown before were in a state of preparation to act upon the human mind, and call into vigorous action its most recondite powers. And now that we have long felt these powerful agencies, it cannot be uninteresting to review the history of intellectual advancement, and compare the different periods with each other; to reflect from time to time upon the character and elevation of those, the book of whose fate has long been closed, that we may the more clearly discern our own comparative station, our prospects, and our duties.

In tracing the progress of modern education, we meet, at a very early period, a system of institutions widely differing from any that were known in Greece and Rome. The European Universities had their origin among the very first of those establishments which form the distinguishing features in the modern constitution of society. The ancient masters were, it is true, the only teachers recognised in their learned halls; but the instruction which they imparted was more widely spread, among the great number, who resorted thither to acquire a classical education. The three professions, which have in modern times formed themselves into three distinct classes, each requiring a long and laborious course of preparatory education, have been a principle means of extending the empire of learning. Compare, for instance, the modern clergy with the Priests and Soothsayers of ancient Rome—compare the modern learned societies with the colleges of augurs—compare the scientific education of lawyers, with the attainments of the great body of pleaders at the Roman bar,—and the contrast between the strictness and scientific severity

* "Die höchsten Urbilder stehen nicht selten da, wie Bruchstücke einer untergegangenen Welt." *Schlegel's Gesch. der Poesie der Griech. und Röm.*

of discipline of the professedly learned in later times, and the *élite* of antiquity, will exhibit on the one side more profound study, indications of greater knowledge among the people, and the necessity of addressing their reason; and on the other, more passionate oratory, a greater sway over the passions, with looser knowledge, and more limited views.

The increased number of Universities, and the accumulation of immense libraries, gradually spread wider and wider a taste for the pursuit of letters. Amidst the tumults of national wars, civil feuds, usurped dominion, and crimes of every sort, it is consoling to reflect, that the silent *under-current* of knowledge, has been ceaselessly rolling onward, and exhibiting its mighty energies by a combination of stupendous results; a stream no larger than the smallest rivulet, rising in a region of savage wildness, gathers in its bosom as it moves onward, the contributions of subject waters, until at length it sweeps through countries smiling in all the beauty of verdure and waving harvests, and spreads fertility and joy along its majestic career. Look to the present state of knowledge in continental Europe. Nothing augurs better for the progress of liberty than the earnest cultivation of every branch of science and literature, now so conspicuous throughout the nations of Christendom. Old systems of education have been examined, and new ones devised; textbooks in science and elementary instruction have undergone a severe revision; from the simplest instruction in the school-house, to the highest expositions of learning in the universities, the principles of a refined philosophy have been carried into a rigorous application. Such has been the general spirit of philosophical investigation; but more particularly has it been displayed in the North of Germany, where a vast body of most learned and industrious men, aided by the apparatus of valuable and extensive libraries, often patronized by the munificent liberality of princes; have, during the last half-century, accomplished more in the promotion of true learning, than any, I had almost said, than *all* other nations of Europe together.

To Americans the progress of knowledge in England is most interesting and important. Learning has always been honored in the land of our fathers. Her two great Universities have, during a succession of ages, exercised a strong influence over the intellectual character of the nation. Her literary history is crowded with names of which human nature may justly be proud. The renovation of modern science throughout Europe owes more to Bacon, than to any single individual recorded in history. He pointed out a method of investigation which has raised the physical sciences to a degree of glory, in contrast with which the attainments of antiquity were but as

the dawn of day compared with the splendor of the meridian sun. "If we glance," says an elegant writer, "at that darkness which so long overshadowed the human mind, and gave birth to so many phantoms and prodigies under the name of science, this retrospect will serve to show more clearly the merits of a philosopher, who may be regarded as the morning-star of that illustrious day which has since broken out upon mankind; and in the spirit of whose method, even the immortal Newton himself explored the heavens — by the aid of a sublime geometry, as with the rod of an enchanter, dashed in pieces all the *cycles*, *epicycles*, and *crystal orbs* of a visionary antiquity; and established the true Copernican doctrine of astronomy on the solid basis of a most rigid and infallible demonstration." *

The names and merits of Newton, and Locke, and a host of other worthies, are too familiar to need recapitulation; but it will not be ill accordant with our present purpose to examine slightly the character and tendency of the two great English Universities. They have always exclusively fostered the interests of the national church; going, I presume, upon the hypothesis that all true Englishmen would array themselves under her banners. That such an hypothesis must and ought to be wrong, all human experience clearly testifies. However excellent the articles of her creed may be, however affecting and solemn her litany, the moment those articles are required to be believed, the moment the use of that litany is enforced, before the store-houses of knowledge, which ought to be the property of the nation, are opened to the free access of earnest and inquiring minds, without regard to religious faith, that moment an outrage and an act of oppressive injustice is perpetrated against the sacred conscience of man. The prosecution of inquiry will produce endless diversities of opinion upon all subjects that are not capable of absolute demonstration; and vain, and worse than vain will be the efforts of him who essays to stem the tide of thought, and hold the mind fast anchored to the opinions of an age that has departed. Of this the example of England is the strongest that can be urged. The number of Dissenters has increased with the increase of popular instruction, until they form a body too respectable and energetic to suffer unresistingly the imposition of injurious and oppressive restrictions. The repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, has lately placed them upon a level with Churchmen, in point of political rights; the increasing intelligence of the body of the English people, demanded some more effective system of literary instruction, that should enable them to cope in intellectual culture with their

*Library of Useful Knowledge.

brethren of the "Establishment." A vast number of schools, upon new and improved schemes for elementary education, have been opened within a few years; lectureships on Political Economy, and other important sciences have been founded; Mechanics' Institutes have been projected and carried into execution; Societies for the promotion of useful knowledge, by publishing books and various other means, have gone into successful operation; and all these objects have been more advanced by the virtuous labors of a single individual, than we could deem within the bounds of credibility, were we not almost eye-witnesses of the fact. Henry Brougham, a name never to be mentioned but with reverence, has devoted the resistless powers of a gigantic intellect, and the treasures of a mind stored with exhaustless resources of science, to the cause of human improvement; he has enshrined himself in the hearts of the friends of man, not by glory won from sacked cities and blood-stained fields, but by the more enduring, though less glaring splendor of intellectual conquests. His career has been marked by victories won from obstinate prejudice, time-hallowed errors, and bitter and bigoted opposition. The fears of an established church were arrayed before him; the forces of a powerful body among the aristocracy of the land attempted to arrest his manly career; but with unrivalled clearness of judgment and a deep insight into the wants of the age, he pursued his object through evil report and good report, in the face of the civilized world, until he witnessed its triumphant consummation in the erection of the London University. This Institution, founded upon the most liberal and generous principles, met with violent opposition; but the public sentiment went too strongly in its favor, to allow that opposition its desired effect; the warmth and extent of patronage granted by a most respectable portion of the community, drove its enemies to the necessity of using a similar weapon in counteracting its supposed hurtful influence. The erection of King's College since the London University went into operation, is a happy consequence, and an honorable testimony, of the wide and beneficial effects produced upon an intelligent community, by the zeal of one enlightened individual.

Americans, especially of New England, have a right to boast, that the cause of knowledge has always with them been deemed of lasting and all-absorbing importance. Our system of free schools, though vastly inferior to what it might and ought to be, has ever been an admirable feature in our social constitution. We have been taught to regard it as the Palladium of our national liberties; we have looked upon our schools as the temples in which is kept alive the sacred flame of freedom. And if the general advantages, we have enjoyed, contributed in any measure to kindle the Eng-

lish mind to the importance of popular instruction, we have received in return, from the noble efforts of our transatlantic brethren, an impulse which has spread among us with more than electric power. Our Mechanics' Institutes and Lyceums, which have sprung up on every side, bear ample testimony to our sense of the importance of knowledge, and our willingness to draw instruction from every source we can. In regard to the effects of these Institutions there can be but one mind among intelligent and reflecting men. A body of individuals, united for the promotion of scientific pursuits in a New England town, create an interest in the most exalted subjects. This interest, and not the actual amount of knowledge communicated, I consider the most decidedly important point to be gained by the establishment of Lyceums. It is next to an impossibility to impart, by popular lectures, any thing more than a mere outline of literature of science; but there is the combined force of numbers; the resistless power of sympathy; the spur of noble emulation; the thirsting of excited curiosity; the increasing love of social knowledge, to bear onward the mind, when once awakened, in the glorious career of intellectual improvement. Allow me to say a word upon the power of self-study. The mind cannot, with all the excitements of social life, and under the influence of all the current knowledge of the day, be made to attain its true preëminence, except by much vigorous and individual study. The independent exertion of our faculties upon the various objects that the world presents before us, can alone unfold them in their beauty and extent. A self-relying confidence, untinged with arrogance, must animate our efforts, or we shall fail. A mode of thinking and study which shall lead the mind to act for itself, is alone worthy of one who is faithful to his nature. And here such institutions as Lyceums may exert an influence, the effects of which will be invaluable. Periodical meetings, for the purpose of following out some scientific investigation, excite the curious mind to go still deeper, in the privacy of retirement. A vivacity of intellectual habit, in the place of that general inertness that prevails when no immediate objects awaken an interest, spreads through society a life and glow, that contribute no less to happiness than improvement; that promote morality no less than knowledge, by diminishing that taste for gossip and scandal, so generally prevalent wherever the mind and heart have no noble objects for their enlightened devotion.

What then is the character of that object, in the attainment of which so many master-minds have been enthusiastically absorbed? which has called into being such an array of institutions, such a powerful apparatus of means? which has drawn so much of searching and consuming labor, such lavish ex-

penditures of treasure, to aid in its winning? What is that knowledge, on which so many of the hopes of human nature depend? I answer, its dignity corresponds to the enthusiasm it has enkindled; it is commensurate with the lofty aims of its professors; it realizes the brightest vision of the soul; it leads the mind and heart to the practice and admiration of all that is good, and true, and noble; it opens to the intellect a scene of rich and gorgeous magnificence worthy of the intensest action of an immortal spirit. Such, I say, is the natural tendency of knowledge. That it has never been perverted by the bad passions of men to the worst of purposes, I am the last to assert; that it has often been thwarted by misguided zeal and hot bigotry, I am mournfully aware; but that its empire is daily spreading over the world and gaining proselytes from every tribe, and sect, and creed, is a hope that nothing should tempt us to resign. Its atmosphere is the pure aliment of eternal life; and without it our hopes must end in everlasting death.

When I speak thus of the dignity of knowledge, I do not refer to any particular department; for every department is worthy to draw the attention of the noblest intellect. The created universe, as it exists without us and in us, is the grand object, to the comprehension of which our efforts in the attainment of knowledge are directed. Placed as we are in the midst of boundless systems, with faculties, the extent and power of which no one has ever measured; impelled by a restless and mysterious desire to pierce into the reality that constitutes the vital principle of what we see and feel, our minds go forth through infinity, attempting to grasp, by the aid of knowledge, that subtle spirit of truth. We then turn and attempt to read the mystery of our own souls; the longer our efforts continue, the greater is the wonder and the more incomprehensible the mystery. In the midst of this apparent chaos, have we any chart or compass by which to guide the career of our minds? In my belief there is. The existence of an Eternal God, as it is the grand truth on which all religion rests, is, I am convinced, no less the basis that supports the fabric of all human knowledge. Without this there may be the appearance of knowledge; but it will be vague and distracted; having no certainty or beauty or coherence; like the fantastic and airy forms that delude us in our dreams. Deeper than this truth it is not given to man's mind to penetrate. We must repose on this support, or be content to live and die with no support, tossed about upon the surface of life, by every current and eddy into which the blasts of passion may drive our bark. That a perception of this sublime truth, dim and feeble though it may be, exists in every human mind, the more we reflect upon it, the stronger will be our conviction. It is the divine image enshrined in the temple of the

soul, before which the powers of the mind and the affections of the heart should bow in willing and lowly homage. But ere the light of Knowledge has dawned within this temple, the altar and the god are veiled in melancholy darkness; the many dismal forms of Superstition, like unhappy spirits lingering around the abodes of Terror and Desolation, dim the glory of the shrine and divinity; the light, which is won by faithful efforts and long and loftily aimed discipline, can alone display the Sacred Image in the perfection of its majestic proportions.

Referring ever to this grand truth, which, I think, is not capable of demonstration, but is only to be more clearly displayed, as we advance in the various departments of knowledge, our attainments will form themselves into one consistent and harmonious whole; like the beautiful process of crystallization, by which material particles, in accordance with a wondrous law of nature, are unerringly combined in shapes of matchless and perfect proportion. As there is a truth at the basis of human knowledge, so is there one at its summit; I mean the Immortality of the Soul. Following the career of the mind, as it ranges the Infinite around, and gathers materials for its own formation and development, to erect the fabric of its knowledge on the basis of that eternal truth, we see it rise by degrees to an elevation commanding a view so deep, so wide, so clear, that we rest at last in the persuasion of its intimate union with the source of existence and its destination to everlasting life. I have not spoken of Revelation, which seems connected deeply with this subject. And so it is. But Revelation requires no little knowledge for its comprehension. Address the truths of Revelation to an ignorant mind, and without a miracle, which is not to be expected now that the age of inspiration has passed, and your wisdom is but foolishness; the music of truth will be wasted upon an ear insensible to its harmony. It is the searching and inquiring mind united with the pure heart, that sees deeply into the sublime mysteries of revealed religion; and comprehending, as far as it may, combines them with other results of its knowledge, and forms of the whole that imposing fabric resting upon God, and ascending to Eternal Life.

It may be said, that such speculations are too unreal to have any practical effect upon the ordinary business of life. But I do not think thus. The philosopher in his closet trains his mind to the loftiest meditations, and believes them the most precious privilege of his existence. And is he of a different race from ourselves? Are we not all members of the great family of man? May we not claim, as well as he, the privilege of raising our thoughts, from time to time, above the smoky atmosphere that surrounds us, to purer and nobler regions of thought, by reflecting

upon what may be the result, and what should be the high directing motive, to the thousand-fold struggles we are called to encounter? Are the immediate objects of our daily labors, the cares for what we shall eat, and what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed, the only objects worthy of our perpetual anxieties? The pursuit of knowledge, it seems to me, must lead to something of higher dignity. But do not let me be understood as undervaluing the practical interests of life. I know too well the importance of what is called practical knowledge, the vast influence it exerts upon human happiness, to deny its value and diminish its respect. I would say to all, 'Master as much knowledge as you can. Is classical learning within your reach? store your minds with it. Is physical science your favorite pursuit? indulge in it to the utmost extent. Are the stricter chains of mathematical reasoning your chosen path of intellectual exertion? follow it with the might of enthusiasm. Are the practical arts of life your selected or necessary vocation? let it be your study to acquit yourselves like men.' All these have one common centre; as rivers, after having fertilized the earth in their progress, rush unerringly into the mighty ocean.

If such be the Progress and such the Dignity of Knowledge, in how many points of view does it become a matter of importance to aid as far as possible in its promotion? If a whole people could be engaged at once in this magnificent object, a consummation which the mind can easily comprehend, how unspeakably beautiful would be the prospect, and how noble the result. The value of knowledge to individuals, in the advancement of inward happiness, the only happiness worth possessing,—in the elevation of their intellectual and moral nature, the only elevation completely worthy of the soul's ambition,—is no less a clear and interesting, than it is a most important truth. The value of knowledge to the public is worthy of the deepest consideration. A public sentiment, founded on knowledge, and of consequence in unison with virtue, can be hardly said ever to have existed. But that the course of events is gradually tending to this sublime consummation, a view of the progress of our race and of the present influences of society will, I think, demonstrate with a moral force that the mind cannot resist. Meanwhile, we must all unite in forwarding the cause of improvement and knowledge. The commotions that almost rend nations asunder, the mad passions called into conflict by the struggles of opposing political or religious tenets, passions that rage the fiercer in proportion to the insignificance of their objects, produce, it is true, their daily and tremendous effects. Our own political edifice has lately been shaken to its foundation by a hurricane which alarmed the con-

fidence of wise and good men in the virtue and stability of our republic. These things we must submit to, as the inevitable attendants of our present state; but while we despair not, though one side of the picture is dark, it is our duty, with whatever means we can, by the slow yet irresistible promotion of true knowledge, to arrest the danger before it has passed beyond a remedy. The tempestuous passions that agitate whole nations, may thus, in time, be allayed; the true interests of individuals and communities, will be found in unison; the guidance of virtue will be acknowledged, and her voice heard with reverent submission; there will be a moral sense of nations, as of men; the treacherous cunning that has, alas, been too often thought the grandest requisite of a diplomatist, will pass into such contempt in public as has already been bestowed upon it in private life. Let all, then, with the zeal worthy of men, impart their aid to the cause of the human race. I would apply these reflections particularly to our own country. Ever since our independent existence, we have, with the exception of some passing commotions, enjoyed a degree of tranquil prosperity which Providence has never vouchsafed to any other nation. Our duty to ourselves and to that kind Providence, demands that we should endeavour to perpetuate and increase these blessings; that we should guard them as a sacred deposit, against every attack from abroad and from among ourselves. Let our minds be intent upon the delightful pursuit of knowledge, let a love of truth be our ruling passion, and then a love of moderation and virtue will surely follow. In this sense, the tree of knowledge will become the tree of life, beneath whose shadow we may repose in blessed security.

I need not remark that it becomes an imperative duty of the Christian to enlist in an enterprise, with whose success the hopes of religion are indissolubly entwined. The day has gone by, when an alarm could be raised in her name against the progress of inquiry. The few of the present day whose voices are heard attempting to stay the process of thought, are but an impotent band. Old systems may sink, old creeds may be disregarded, antiquated dogmas may be rejected, but the great principles of Eternal Truth, the deep and solemn Religious Sentiment that lies firmly grounded in the mysterious and unfathomed recesses of the human soul, that has been illuminated by the light of the Christian Revelation, will for ever acquire new accessions of strength and clearness as time rolls onward, gathering the scattered streams of knowledge into its majestic channel. Human nature presents to the superficial observer, a picture of forlorn desolation, that makes him turn away in despair for the hopes of his race. Such wide-spread and destroying corruption meets him

on every side, such disregard to the teachings of morality and religion, such indifference to the progress of truth, appear on the surface, among a vast majority of men, that, with no true insight, he comes to a hasty conclusion that they are depraved beyond the reach of a remedy. But amidst the lowest degradation of vice and ignorance, the impression of the divine image upon the immortal mind, can never be effaced. He is truly wise who recognises in it the seal of God, and knowing its true value, applies the means to restore the original brightness of this wondrous handywork of the Eternal! It is beneath the surface only that the priceless treasures of human nature lie; and he who would know it and sympathize with it, must extend his researches into these exhaustless depths. Let the scholar, who follows the illustrious track of thought struck out by the immortal Bacon, and Newton, and Locke; who transports himself into the regions of Fairy-land with Spenser and Shakspeare, or soars to those more solemn glories of creative genius unfolded to the mind of the sublime and divinely gifted Milton, — let him thank God for the blessed privilege of holding high converse with such exalted spirits; but let him not neglect to cherish a deep-toned sympathy for his less favored brethren; let him open to their view the rich recesses of elevated thought, through which, as through an archway, his own mind has been admitted into the inner sanctuary of truth.

An American patriot can hardly find a nobler object for his exertions than the promotion of knowledge. The effects of labor in such a cause are of no temporary nature, dying away with the occasion that produced them; the cause must be no nine days' talk for the town, passing rapidly into oblivion, but one in which the earnest efforts of a patriotic mind may be most strenuously and worthily exercised. The arena of public life is not the only, nor the most extensive theatre of the labors of patriotism. I reverence the man, who by distinguished gifts of intellect, and a long succession of public services, has won the people's favor, and raised himself to an elevated rank in the councils of his country; but I reverence equally the quiet worshiper of truth, who, in the unostentatious path of knowledge, pursues his object with an honest heart and a single eye, dispensing the precious gift with an even and upright hand; which shall, as by the spell of a master-magician, call into vigorous exercise the immortal powers of the soul. The teacher of truth, who awakens a single intellect to a sense of its undying nature, produces an effect that will last for eternity; he who communicates a single new thought, or an original combination of old thoughts, exerts a power over the empire of mind, which will outlive all time; he who shows his countrymen a new resource of knowledge, a new method of increasing it, opens a new

avenue to happiness, and richly deserves the best of honors that a grateful age has to bestow, that of being enshrined in the memory of his fellow-men!

Here, then, is a field opened, for high ambition to win its brightest and deathless laurels. With no pomp and array of regal insignia, by no long series of degrading intrigues, by no dark crimes; but by the pure and lofty exercise of the powers that God has given, the aspiring mind may attain a more than princely dominion. I have already spoken of Brougham. He is a most illustrious example of this important truth. Walter Scott is another, though in a somewhat different way. But among all the distinguished men of the present age, the elevation of Henry Brougham, is, in my opinion, the most enviable. May he find in the blessings of a grateful country, and the admiration of a benefited age, a reward commensurate with his unrivalled merits.

Let not the effects which I have attributed to the influence of true knowledge be deemed visionary. We must not expect sudden and astonishing effects; we must wait with patience the gradual realization of our hopes. A wise man trusts more to the results of a silent and almost imperceptible train of means, laid with judgment and deep reflection, than to any violent efforts, however energetic and striking. Of this influence take but a single example. The Catholics in the British dominions, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to a very late day, were subjected to the most oppressive disabilities. The contest was carried on for a succession of ages, at a fearful odds, between the rights of man on one side, and the tyranny of a numerical majority on the other. The interests of the Catholics, were, however, gaining ground with slow but unerring steps, as the increasing reflection

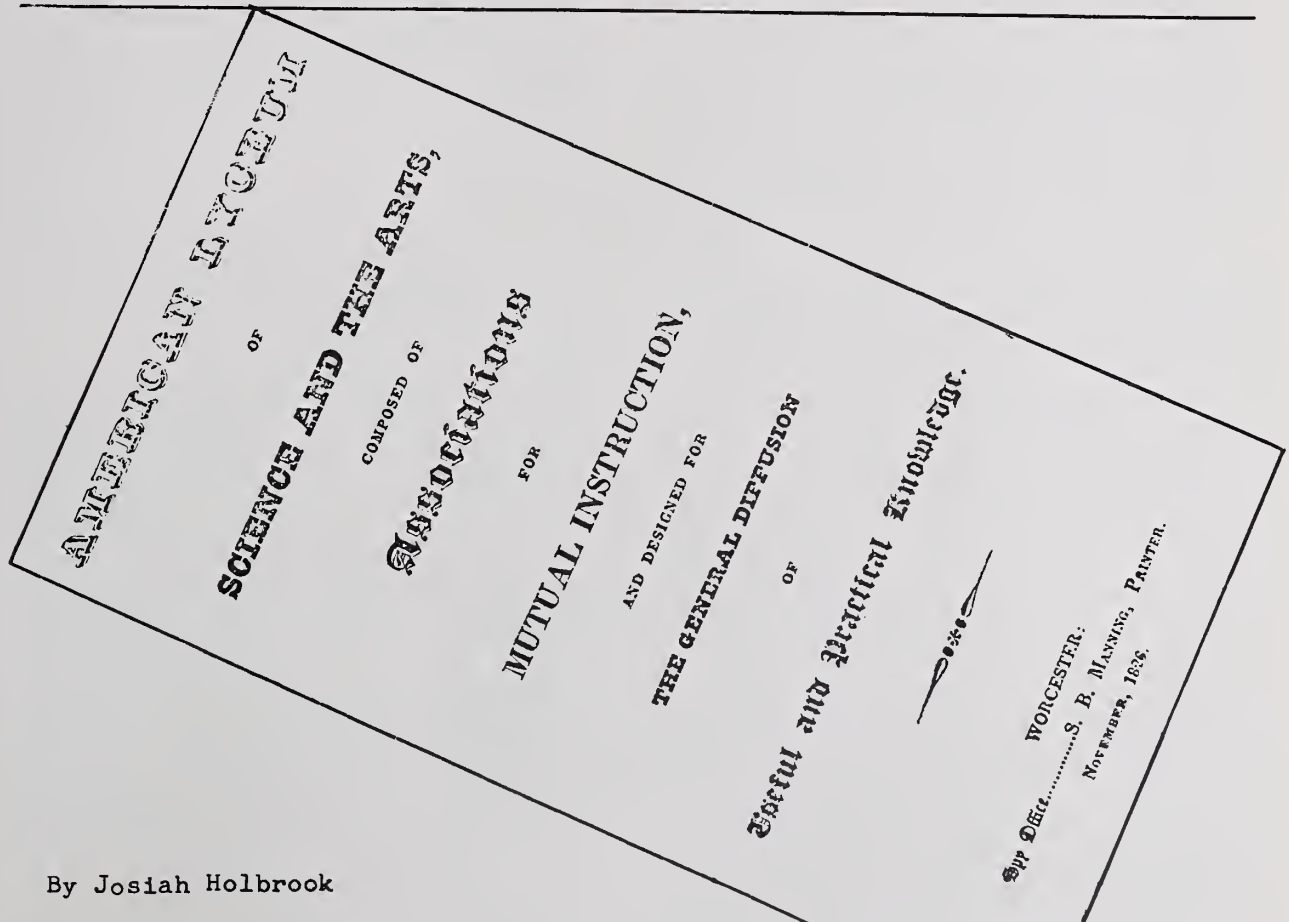
of the people threw more light upon the points at issue. At last a voice came up from the hearts of a great nation, too imperative to be neglected by an unwilling ministry. Men saw clearly the impolicy and wickedness of oppressing each other for a difference in religious faith; and those who saw and felt this, made a mighty and successful effort to remove this stigma from the British name. Have we not seen a Wellington, the last hope of a proud aristocracy; a Peel, the sturdiest of churchmen, the most unmoved opponent of Catholic rights, who but a few years since raised his voice in argument and eloquence before the British Parliament against the emancipation-bill, with a power that extorted no common praise even from papal Butler; — have we not seen the former supporting with his resistless influence that same emancipation-bill, and the latter driven by the force of public sentiment and the perilous crisis to which that unholy oppression had brought his country, ay, driven to undo the web he had woven, and in the eyes of Christendom to utter a solemn pal-

india to the oppressive doctrines, which he had, conscientiously no doubt, so eloquently supported — by carrying that same bill through the British Parliament with a triumphant majority?

If it be asked, what have these considerations to do with a scientific Lyceum like that which I have the honor of addressing, I reply, that such institutions have a double design, partly answered by their immediate effects, and partly by their general bearings on the great system of means for the promotion of knowledge, which has been brought into operation in our age. Every springing society is to be hailed as the addition of another unit to the rapidly increasing array. No matter what particular department of science or literature they are intended to illustrate; for all point to the same great end, the melioration of our condition here, and the elevation of our immortal nature. Let them coöperate then, as if bound by the ties of universal brotherhood, each within its peculiar sphere and in the direction of its own separate path, to the accomplishment of the same illustrious result.

I had selected, Gentlemen, several topics besides those already touched upon, as the theme of some further remarks; but the length of time I have already detained you, forbids me to trespass longer on your

patience. I have preferred to confine my remarks to the general and moral bearings of the subject; rather than enter into its more practical details. The application of science to the practical arts, and the benefits the latter receive from the union, are matter of every day's experience and observation. The labor-saving contrivances of machinery, by which not only the quantity but quality of manufactures is essentially affected, the continual progress in the same career of invention and improvement, may be witnessed, not only in the patent-office at Washington, but even felt in many of the commonest operations of daily life. Every one of these advances, as it tends to increase the comforts, so, by an unerring succession of causes and effects, tends to increase the moral and intellectual dignity of our nature. But while these consequences are visible to every eye, and are brought home to the mind by every scientific discourse, other and, as I think, no less important results, seem to be a more befitting theme for an occasion like the present. Every separate institution, how much or how little soever it may perform, has an importance not confined within itself, but extending to the whole system of means to assist, as far as may be, in comprehending the universe.



By Josiah Holbrook

AMERICAN LYCEUM

OF

Science and the Arts.

THE undersigned agree to associate, under the name of
The Branch of the AMERICAN
LYCEUM OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, and adopt the follow-
ing Articles for their Constitution:

ART. 1.—The object of the Association is the improve-
ment of its members in useful knowledge, and to aid in dif-
fusing it generally through the community.

ART. 2.—To effect this object, they will hold meetings
for the purpose of investigating and discussing subjects of
knowledge, and may choose for discussion any branch of
Natural Philosophy, such as Mechanics, Hydraulics, Pneu-
matics, Optics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, the Mathe-
matics, History, Geography, Astronomy, Agriculture, Mor-
als, Domestic or Political Economy, or any other subject of
useful information.

ART. 3.—As it is found convenient, they will procure
books and apparatus for illustrating the sciences, collections
of minerals, or other articles of natural or artificial produc-
tion.

ART. 4.—Any person of good moral character may be a
member of the Lyceum, by paying into the Treasury, annu-
ally, ~~one~~ ^{three} Dollar; and ~~two~~ ^{three} Dollars, paid at any one time,
will constitute a person a member for life. Persons under
eighteen years of age will be admitted to all the privileges

** and
will entitle a person his or her
heirs or assigns to an
membership forever*

of the Society, except of voting, for one half the annual sum
above named.

ART. 5.—The monies collected for membership, or other-
wise, shall be appropriated to the purchase of books, appa-
ratus, or to some other object for the benefit of the Lyceum,
or the interests of education.

ART. 6.—The Officers of this Branch of the Lyceum
shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording
and Corresponding Secretaries, three or five Curators, and
three Delegates, to be appointed by ballot, annually, on the
first Wednesday of September.

ART. 7.—The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and
Recording Secretary, will perform the duties usually implied
in those offices. The Corresponding Secretary will corres-
pond with other Associations, or with individuals, as circum-
stances shall require. The Curators will have charge of the
Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, and all other property of the
Lyceum not appertaining to the Treasury. They will also
be the general Agents of the Association, to purchase books,
apparatus, &c. and to draw monies from the Treasury for
the same, by order of the President, under the direction of

the Society. The Delegates will meet Delegates from other
Branches of the Lyceum, semi-annually, to adopt Regula-
tions for the general and mutual benefit of their several As-
sociations, and to consult upon measures for carrying into
effect any plan for the general diffusion of knowledge, or the
improvement of intellectual and practical education.

ART. 8.—The Association will have power to adopt such
Bye-Laws and Regulations as are necessary for holding
their Meetings, the management and use of the Library, Ap-
paratus, Cabinet, &c. or otherwise for their benefit.

ART. 9.—The foregoing Constitution may be altered or
amended, by vote of two-thirds present at any regular meet-
ing, said alteration or amendment having been proposed to
the Lyceum, at a meeting not less than four weeks previous
to the one at which they are acted upon.

CONSIDERATIONS.

Institutions for Mutual Instruction have some advantages
over any others which can be formed.

In the first place, they can diffuse information more gen-
erally. They may extend it to nearly every member of
the community. The old and young, the male and female,
the parent and child, the learned and illiterate, the clergy-
man and physician, the lawyer and statesman, the merchant,
mechanic, and farmer, may each benefit others, and, at the
same time, confer a double benefit upon himself.

Secondly—the information they communicate is practical.
As each Association, from one meeting to another, chooses
their subjects of attention, and, as the instruction is commu-
nicated principally by discussion and conversation, they will
be likely to be of a practical nature, and directly and thor-
oughly applied to the various avocations and pursuits of
those concerned. They also furnish a strong inducement to
read, and to apply what they read to their present and fu-
ture benefit, and thus render a Library a hundred fold more
useful.

Thirdly—they have a good moral tendency. This is the
most important consideration. Indeed, the morals of the
young, in particular, demand, most imperiously, something
of this nature; for there are at this moment, in our country,
thousands, and many thousands too, the pride and the hope
of parents and friends, who are going rapidly to destruc-
tion, for the want of some object of sufficient interest to
divert their attention from places and practices, calculated
to fix upon them habits, which will lead to their ruin with
as much certainty as falling bodies are drawn towards the
centre of the earth.

It is not frowns, it is not arguments, that will correct or
prevent these practices. It is presenting a substitute, which
is not less interesting but more useful, that alone will prove
an effectual bulwark against vicious habits in the young, and
set them in a way that leads to usefulness, respectability and
happiness, in this and the future world. Consequently, As-
sociations for mutual improvement in useful knowledge are
the best moral societies that can possibly be formed.

Fourthly—they have a good political tendency. The
prosperity, and probably the existence, of our Govern-
ment, depend upon the general diffusion of knowledge. It
is upon the ignorant, that the aspiring demagogue acts to
effect his designs, and usurp the rights of a nation. The
intelligent are better able to see through the pretences and

intrigues of a usurper, as well as to understand and support their rights. If all the members of our nation should become enlightened, they would view the principles of their Constitution as inviolable as the mind that planned it, and be ready to defend it with the same boldness and energy as the hand that drew it.

Fifthly—Associations for mutual improvement are economical. If all should unite in them who ought, One Dollar a year each would be sufficient to defray all the current expenses attending them; and, as this dollar is to be appropriated to books and other valuable property, it would be a permanent fund for the future use and benefit of the members and their posterity. In many cases it would be an actual saving of expense; for, as it would turn the attention of the members to subjects of general utility, it would, consequently, divert it from others which are more expensive, and less useful, if not pernicious. The economy of time is not less in their favor: to many it would be a saving of time; to none would it be a loss. And yet, notwithstanding the expense of time or money would in no case be perceptible, and in many there would be an actual saving of both, it is confidently believed that a youth, growing up to manhood, under the advantages and influence of an Association well conducted, would gain more useful, practical information than he would be likely to obtain in a College course.

Sixthly—they may be the means of improving common schools, and establishing in them greater uniformity, both in books and instruction. If these Associations should be form-

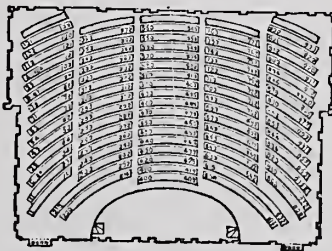
ed in most of our towns, and all within a county, or other moderate district, united by a Board of Delegates, the several Boards would have it in their power, not only to adopt regulations for the mutual benefit of their several Branches, but also to take measures for the improvement of common education. There might even be established, under their patronage, institutions for qualifying teachers, and for giving practical instruction on the various subjects fitted to the employments of the farmer and mechanic, if not to those of the legislator, the physician, and the divine. From the several Boards of Delegates in various parts of the country, a general one might be formed, to be called the AMERICAN BOARD OF EDUCATION. Said American Board would, of course, be composed of gentlemen of the most liberal and enlightened views upon the subject of education; and, if they should meet annually, they would bring together a knowledge of the state and improvements of schools and common education in their several districts, and might recommend measures which would have the most salutary influence upon the interests of the rising generation, and, of course, upon the highest and most lasting interests of our nation and the world.

The foregoing Articles and Considerations are freely submitted to the candor and benevolence of the teacher and parent, the statesman and patriot,

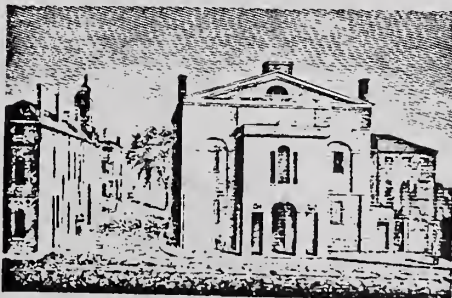
By their Friend,

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

[Extracted from: Harriette Knight Smith, The History of the Lowell Institute, Boston, N.Y., and London, 1898, pages 49-125.]



PLAN OF HUNTINGTON HALL



THE ODEON

Corner of Federal and Franklin Streets, Boston

The Lowell Institute (Boston, Massachusetts)

A List of Lecturers and the Subjects of their Lectures in the Lowell Institute,* 1839-1898.

No. of Lectures Announced	Dec. 31, 1839-40	No. of Lectures Given
1 (r)†	Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D. Introductory. Memoir of John Lowell, Jr.	2
12 (r)	Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Geology	24
8	Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D. Evidences of Christianity	8
9 (r)	Prof. Thomas Nuttall, A.M. Botany	18
1840-41		
12 (r)	Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M. Electricity and Electro-magnetism	24
12 (r)	Jeffries Wyman, M.D. Comparative Anatomy	24
12	Rev. James Walker, D.D. Natural Religion	12
12 (r)	Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Chemistry	24

* Lectures maintained by the Lowell Institute, but not immediately under its own management, are not included in this list (see pp. 43-46). The titles of the lecturers and their subjects as here given are as a rule those submitted for public announcement by the lecturers themselves.

† (r) signifies that the lectures were repeated before a second audience.

8	Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D.		
	Evidences of Christianity	8	
1841-42			
12 (r)	Charles Lyell, F.R.S.		
	Geology	24	
8	Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D.		
	Evidences of Christianity	8	
12 (r)	Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M.		
	Mechanical Laws of Matter	24	
12	Rev. James Walker, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D.		
	Chemistry	24	
1842-43			
12 (r)	Prof. J. Lovering, A.M.		
	Astronomy	24	
12	Prof. Jared Sparks, LL.D.		
	American History	12	
12	Prof. J. Walker, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. B. Silliman, LL.D.		
	Chemistry	24	
1843-44			
12 (r)	George R. Glidden, Esq.		
	Ancient Egypt	24	
12 (r)	Prof. J. Lovering, A.M.		
	Optics	24	
12	Pres. Mark Hopkins, D.D.		
	Evidences of Christianity	12	
12 (r)	Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.		
	Botany	24	
1844-45			
12 (r)	Arthur Gilman, Esq.		
	Architecture	24	
12 (r)	Prof. Henry D. Rogers, F.G.S.		
	Geology	24	
12	Prof. Alonzo Potter, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.		
	Botany	24	
1845-46			
12 (r)	Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S.		
	Geology	24	
12 (r)	1. Lieut. H. W. Halleck, United States Army.		
	The Military Art	13	
12 (r)	Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.		
	Botany	24	
12 (r)	Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M.		
	Astronomy	24	
1846-47			
12 (r)	Prof. Henry D. Rogers, F.G.S.		
	Geology	24	
12	Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. Louis Agassiz, M.D.		
	The Plan of Creation as shown in the Animal Kingdom. One French Lecture	25	
12 (r)	Prof. O. M. Mitchell.		
	Astronomy	24	
12	Geo. S. Hillard, Esq.		
	Life and Writings of Milton	12	
1847-48			
12 (r)	Prof. Eben N. Horsford.		
	Chemistry	24	
12	Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. L. Agassiz,		
	Ichthyology	24	
8	Francis Bowen, A.M.		
	Systems of Philosophy as affecting Religion	8	
1848-49			
12 (r)	Prof. Adolphus L. Kæppen.		
	Ancient and Modern Athens	24	
12 (r)	Prof. L. Agassiz.		
	Comparative Embryology	24	
12 (r)	Prof. Jeffries Wyman, M.D.		
	Comparative Physiology	24	
12	Prof. Francis Bowen, A.M.		
	Application of Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion	12	
12 (r)	Prof. Henry D. Rogers.		
	Application of Science to the Useful Arts	24	
1849-50			
12 (r)	Prof. Wm. H. Harvey, M.D.		
	Cryptogamia	24	
12	Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D.		
	Natural Religion	12	
12	Geo. T. Curtis, Esq.		
	Constitution of the United States	12	

- 12 (r) Prof. Edward Lasell.
Physical Forces 24
- 12 (r) Prof. James F. W. Johnston, F.R.S.
Agriculture 24

1850-51

- 12 Prof. Francis Bowen, A.M.
Political Economy 12
- 12 Prof. L. Agassiz.
Functions of Life in Lower Animals 12
- 12 Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D.D.
Evidences of Revealed Religion . 12
- 12 Prof. Arnold Guyot, Ph.D.
Physical Geography 12

1851-52

- 12 Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D.
Natural Religion. "Problem of Human Destiny" 12
- 12 Prof. C. C. Felton, LL.D.
Greek Poetry 12
- 12 B. A. Gould, Jr., Ph.D. The Progress of Astronomy in the last Half-century 12
- 12 Francis Bowen, A.M.
Origin and Development of the English and American Constitutions 12

1852-53

- 12 Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.
Geology, etc. 12
- 12 Chas. B. Goodrich, Esq.
Science of Government, etc. . 12
- 12 Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D.
Natural Religion 12
- 12 Prof. C. C. Felton.
Life of Greece 12
- 12 Dr. O. W. Holmes.
English Poetry of the 19th Century 12

1853-54

- 10 Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 10
- (a) Prof. Joseph Lovering.
What is Matter?
- (b) Prof. Joseph Lovering.
What are Bodies?
- (c) Charles Jackson, Jr.
History of the Useful Arts.
- (d) Prof. H. L. Eustis.
The Britannia Bridge.

- (e) Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr.
Light.
- (f) Prof. A. Guyot.
Psychological and Physical Characters of the Nations of Europe compared with those of the American People.
- (g) Prof. A. Guyot.
The same subject continued.
- (b) Dr. A. A. Gould.
Aquatic Life.
- (i) Prof. Joel Parker.
The Science of the Law.
- (j) Prof. H. D. Rogers.
The Arctic Regions.

- 12 Prof. L. Agassiz.
Natural History 12
- 12 Prof. J. Lovering.
Electricity 12
- 4 E. H. Davis.
Mounds and Earthworks of the Mississippi Valley 4
- 12 Rev. Orville Dewey.
Problem of Human Destiny . . 12

1854-55

- 12 Prof. C. C. Felton.
On the Downfall and Resurrection of Greece 12
- 12 Hon. John G. Palfrey.
New England History 12
- 24 James Russell Lowell.
English Poetry 24
- 6 Rev. Frederic H. Hedge.
Mediæval History 6

1855-56

- 12 Rev. Orville Dewey.
Education of the Human Race . 12
- 12 Rev. W. H. Milburn.
Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley . . . 12
- 6 Geo. W. Curtis.
Contemporaneous English Fiction 6
- 12 Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr.
Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements 12
- 12 Prof. E. Vitalis Scharb.
The Great Religious and Philosophical Poems of Modern Times 12

1856-57

12	Dr. Geo. W. Burnap.	
	Anthropology	12
6	Prof. Guglielmo Gajani.	
	Early Italian Reformers	6
6	Lieut. M. F. Maury.	
	Winds and Currents of the Sea .	6
12	Rev. Henry Giles.	
	Human Life in Shakespeare . .	12
6	Dr. David B. Reid.	
	Ventilation and Acoustics . .	6
12	Rev. Wm. R. Alger.	
	The History of the Doctrine of a Future Life	12
12	Prof. Wm. B. Rogers.	
	Elementary Laws of Physics . .	12

1857-58

12	Rev. Henry W. Bellows.	
	Treatment of Social Diseases .	12
12	Reinhold Solger.	
	History of the Reformation . .	12
12	Rev. Thomas T. Stone.	
	English Literature	12
12	Prof. Francis Bowen.	
	Practical English Philosophers and Metaphysicians from Bacon to Sir Wm. Hamilton	12
12	Rev. John Lord.	
	Lights of the New Civilization .	12
4	Dr. Isaac Ray.	
	Mental Hygiene	4

1858-59

12	Prof. F. D. Huntington.	
	On the Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society — as illustrating the Power, Wis- dom, and Goodness of the Creator	12
12	Prof. William B. Rogers.	
	On Water and Air in their Me- chanical, Chemical, and Vital Relations	12
12	Prof. S. G. Brown.	
	British Orators	12
8	Rev. William R. Alger.	
	Poetical Ethics	8
12	Edwin P. Whipple.	
	The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth	12

1859-60

12	Prof. C. C. Felton.	
	Constitution and Orators of Greece	12
12	Dr. Reinhold Solger.	
	Rome, Christianity, and the Rise of Modern Civilization . .	12
12	Rev. Thomas Hill.	
	Mutual Relation of the Sciences .	12
12	Prof. Joseph Lovering.	
	Astronomy	12
12	Rev. Henry Giles.	
	Social Culture and Character .	12

1860-61

12	Rev. James Walker.	
	Philosophy of Religion	12
12	Hon. George P. Marsh.	
	Origin and History of the English Language	12
12	Rev. Mark Hopkins.	
	Moral Philosophy	12
12	Prof. Benjamin Peirce.	
	Mathematics in the Cosmos . .	12
12	Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr.	
	Chemistry of the Atmosphere as illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God	12

1861-62

12	Prof. L. Agassiz.	
	Methods of Study in Natural History	12
12	Rev. Geo. E. Ellis.	
	Natural Religion	12
12	Rev. Robert C. Waterston.	
	Art in Connection with Civiliza- tion	12
12	Prof. Wm. B. Rogers.	
	Application of Science to Art .	12
12	Guglielmo Gajani.	
	Italian Independence	12

1862-63

12	Rev. Henry Giles.	
	Historic Types of Civilized Man	12
6	Capt. William Steffen.	
	Military Organization	6
12	Charles Eliot Norton.	
	The Thirteenth Century . . .	12
12	Prof. Geo. W. Greene.	
	American Revolution	12
12	Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody.	
	Natural Religion	12

6	Capt. E. Lesdakelyi.	
	Field Service	6
	1863-64	
12	Prof. Henry W. Alden.	
	Structure of Paganism	12
10	Prof. Daniel Wilson.	
	Ethnical Archæology	10
6	Rev. J. C. Fletcher.	
	Man and Nature in the Tropics	6
12	William Everett.	
	The University of Cambridge, England	12
12	Prof. Henry James Clark.	
	The Origin of Life	12
12	Henry Barnard.	
	National Education	12
	1864-65	
12	Rev. Henry Giles.	
	The Divine Element in Human Nature	12
12	Rev. J. C. Zachos.	
	English Poets	12
12	Prof. William D. Whitney.	
	Language and the Study of Language	12
3	Col. Francis J. Lippitt.	
	On Entrenchments	3
12	Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr.	
	The Sunbeam, its Nature and its Power	12
6	J. Foster Kirk.	
	Life and Manners in the Middle Ages	6
8	Prof. L. Agassiz.	
	Glaciers and the Ice Period	8
	1865-66	
12	Prof. Francis Bowen.	
	Finances of the War	12
6	Rev. E. Burgess.	
	Indian Archæology	6
12	Richard Frothingham.	
	American History, Union	12
12	Samuel Eliot, LL.D.	
	Evidences of Christianity	12
12	Prof. J. P. Lesley.	
	Anthropology	12
12	Rev. J. C. Fletcher.	
	Pompeii	12
6	Edward A. Samuels.	
	Music and its History	6

12	Prof. Joseph Lovering.	
	Sound and Light	12
12	Prof. P. A. Chadbourne.	
	Natural Religion	12
4	Dr. Burt G. Wilder.	
	The Silk Spider of South Carolina	4

1866-67

12	Prof. L. Agassiz.	
	Brazil	12
12	Chas. S. Peirce, S.D.	
	The Logic of Science and Induction	12
12	T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S.	
	Chemical and Physical Geography	12
12	Wm. P. Atkinson.	
	English Literature	12
12	E. Geo. Squier.	
	The Inca Empire	12
12	Rev. E. Burgess.	
	The Antiquity of Man	12
12	R. H. Dana, Jr., LL.D.	
	International Law	12
12	Rev. W. L. Gage.	
	Biblical Geography	12

1867-68

12	Wm. T. Brigham.	
	Volcanic Phenomena	12
12	Hon. Emory Washburn.	
	Comparative Jurisprudence	12
12	Mark Hopkins, D.D.	
	Moral Science	12
12	Robert Morris Copeland.	
	Improved Agriculture and Landscape Gardening	12
12	Capt. N. E. Atwood.	
	Fisheries of Massachusetts Bay	12
12	Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.	
	Education	12
12	Rev. A. P. Peabody.	
	Reminiscences of European Travels	12
12	Howard Payson Arnold.	
	The Great Exposition, Paris, of 1867	12

1868-69

12	Robert von Schlagintweit.	
	Orography and Physical Geography of High Asia	12

6	Alex. Melville Bell.		12	John Bascom.	
	Elocution	6		Mental Philosophy	12
12	Rev. A. A. Livermore.		12	Wm. H. Channing.	
	The Debt of the World to Christianity	12		Progress of Civilization	12
12	Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr.		12	W. H. Niles.	
	Electricity	12		Geological History, Ancient and Modern	12
12	Geo. W. Greene.		12	Burt G. Wilder.	
	The American Revolution	12		Hands and Feet of Mammalia	12
13	Members of Massachusetts Historical Society: The Early History of Massachusetts	13	12	Rev. E. E. Hale.	
	(a) Robert C. Winthrop.			Divine Method in Human Life	12
	Introductory.		12	Members of the American Social Science Association	12
	(b) Rev. George E. Ellis.			(a) C. C. Perkins.	
	Aims and Objects of the Founders.			Art Education in the United States.	
	(c) Rev. George E. Ellis.			(b) F. L. Olmsted.	
	Treatment of Intruders.			Public Parks.	
	(d) Samuel T. Haven.			(c) Prof. Francis Bacon.	
	Grants under the Great Council.			Civilization and Health.	
	(e) William Brigham.			(d) Gen. T. A. Duncan.	
	The Plymouth Colony.			The American System of Patents.	
	(f) Prof. Emory Washburn.			(e) Prof. D. C. Gilman.	
	Slavery in Massachusetts.			Scientific Technical Instruction.	
	(g) Rev. Charles W. Upham.			(f) Prof. B. Peirce.	
	Records of Massachusetts.			The Coast Survey.	
	(h) Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes.			(g) Prof. Raphael Pumpelly.	
	The Medical Profession in Massachusetts.			The Chinese Question.	
	(i) Samuel Eliot.			(b) E. L. Godkin.	
	Efforts for the Indians.			Rationalism in Legislation.	
	(j) Rev. Chandler Robbins.			(i) William B. Ogden.	
	The Regicides.			Material Growth of the Northwest.	
	(k) Prof. Joel Parker.			(j) George Derby, M.D.	
	Religious Legislation.			Air in its Relation to Health.	
	(l) Rev. Edward Everett Hale.			(k) Pres. T. D. Woolsey.	
	Puritan Politics.			The Sphere of Public Power.	
	(m) George B. Emerson.			(l) David Dudley Field.	
	Education in Massachusetts.			The Representation of Minorities.	
12	Rev. Ed. A. Lawrence.		12	Albert S. Bickmore.	
	Providence in History	12		China and the Chinese	12
12	Alexander Hyde, A.M.				
	Agriculture	12		1870-71	
6	Dr. F. G. Lemercier.		12	Alex. M. Bell.	
	Physiology of Man, Animals, and Plants	6		Shakespeare and his Plays	12
			12	Wm. D. Howells.	
	1869-70			Italian Poets of Our Century	12
12	Prof. L. Agassiz.		12	Edward S. Morse.	
	Deep Sea Dredging	12		Natural History	12
			12	Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D.	
				Natural Sources of Theology	12
			12	Rev. Geo. E. Ellis.	
				The Provincial History of Massachusetts	12

12	Rev. R. C. Waterston.	
	The Rocky Mountains and the	
	Sierra Nevada of California . . .	12
12	Prof. Geo. P. Fisher.	
	The Reformation	12
12	Pres. Paul A. Chadbourne.	
	Instinct	12
	1871-72	
12	Edward Lawrence.	
	The Philosophy of Travel . . .	12
12	Alex. M. Bell.	
	Modern British Authors . . .	12
12	Wm. T. Brigham.	
	Water as a Geological Agent . .	12
12	Charles C. Perkins.	
	Grecian Art	12
12	Rev. Mark Hopkins.	
	An Outside Study of Man . . .	12
12	Chas. F. Hart.	
	Geology of Brazil	12
12	N. S. Shaler.	
	Geology of Mountain Ranges . .	12
12	Wm. P. Atkinson.	
	English Literature	12
	1872-73	
6	Prof. John Tyndall.	
	Light and Heat	6
12	Walter Smith.	
	Linear Perspective	12
12	Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr.	
	The New Chemistry	12
12	Sanborn Tenney.	
	The Physical Structure and Re-	
	sources of United States . . .	12
12	Isaac I. Hayes, M.D.	
	Arctic Discoveries	12
12	Hon. B. G. Northrop.	
	American and Foreign Education	12
12	Prof. G. L. Goodale.	
	Vegetable Physiology	12
12	B. W. Hawkins.	
	Comparative Anatomy	12
4	C. E. Brown-Séquard.	
	Physiology of Mental Faculties .	4
	1873-74	
12	Richard A. Proctor.	
	Astronomy	12
6	J. T. Fields, Esq.	
	Modern English Literature . . .	6
12	Prof. John Bascom.	
	Philosophy of English Literature	12

12	Prof. E. C. Pickering.	
	Practical Applications of Elec-	
	tricity	12
12	Prof. Samuel Kneeland.	
	Rocky Mts., California, and	
	Sandwich Islands	12
6	C. E. Brown-Séquard, M.D.	
	Nervous Force	6
12	Chas. C. Perkins, A.M.	
	Italian Art	12
	1874-75	
12	Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.	
	Christianity and Science . . .	12
3	Prof. Bonamy Price.	
	Currency and Finance	3
12	John Trowbridge.	
	Recent Advances in Electricity .	12
6	Prof. Samuel Kneeland.	
	Iceland	6
12	C. F. Adams, Jr., Esq.	
	Railroads and their Development	12
12	Prof. W. H. Niles.	
	The Atmosphere and its Phe-	
	nomena	12
12	Rev. H. G. Spaulding.	
	Antiquities of Rome, Christian	
	and Pagan	12
5	John T. Wood, B.A., F.R.S.	
	The Great Temple of Diana . . .	5
	1875-76	
12	Richard A. Proctor.	
	Astronomical Subjects	12
12	Rev. W. L. Gage.	
	Wayside Notes in Palestine . . .	12
6	Wm. A. Hovey, Esq.	
	Coal, Steam, Iron, Steel, Gas,	
	and Glass	6
6	F. B. Hough, Esq.	
	Forestry	6
12	Prof. S. Tenney.	
	Geology	12
12	Prof. C. A. Young.	
	Popular Astronomy	12
12	Prof. Geo. P. Fisher.	
	The Rise of Christianity	12
12	Rev. James T. Bixby.	
	The Physical Theory of Religious	
	Faith	12

1876-77

12*	Prof. C. E. Norton.	
	Church Building in the Middle	
	Ages	12
6	Luigi Monti.	
	Modern Italian Literature . . .	6
12	Pres. P. A. Chadbourne.	
	Natural Religion	12
12	Members of the American Social Science	
	Association	12
(a)	Samuel Eliot.	
	Educational Service Reform.	
(b)	Prof. B. Peirce.	
	Form, Law, and Plan in the	
	Universe.	
(c)	F. B. Sanborn.	
	The Province of Social Science.	
(d)	Emory Washburn.	
	American Jurisprudence.	
(e)	David A. Wells.	
	Financial Depressions.	
(f)	Pres. Runkle.	
	Russian Industrial Education.	
(g)	Gamaliel Bradford.	
	Comparative Politics.	
(b)	Prof. Franz von Holtzendorff.	
	European Jurisprudence.	
(i)	Prof. W. R. Nichols.	
	Sanitary Chemistry.	
(j)	Carroll D. Wright.	
	The Census of Massachusetts.	
(k)	Prof. Henry Adams.	
	Woman's Rights in History.	
(l)	Prof. F. A. Walker.	
	The Labor question.	
6	Prof. N. Cyr.	
	Contemporary France	6
12	Rev. H. G. Spaulding.	
	Roman and Pagan Life in the	
	First Century	12
12	Prof. Wm. R. Ware.	
	Architecture	12
12	Rev. Edward C. Guild.	
	English Lyric Poetry in the	
	Seventeenth Century	12
12	Prof. Francis J. Child.	
	Chaucer	12

1877-78

12	Prof. Carl Semper.	
	Conditions of Existence of Ani-	
	mal Life	12
12	Bayard Taylor.	
	German Literature	12
12	Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.	
	History of British India	12
12	Wm. Everett.	
	Latin Poets and Poetry	12
12	Chas. C. Perkins.	
	History of the Art of Engraving . . .	12

1878-79

6	Prof. Wm. James, M.D.	
	The Brain and the Mind	6
12	Rev. Selah Merrill.	
	Recent Explorations of the East . . .	12
6	Chas. S. Minot, S.D.	
	The Phenomena of Animal Life . . .	6
12	Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr.	
	Crystals and their Optical Rela-	
	tions	12
6	Chas. Wyllis Elliott.	
	Household Life and Art in Middle	
	Ages	6
4	Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola.	
	Cyprus, its Ancient Art and His-	
	tory	4
12	Prof. Francis A. Walker.	
	Money	12
12	Prof. Francis J. Child.	
	Popular Ballads of England and	
	Scotland	12
6	Prof. Benj. Peirce.	
	Ideality in the Physical Sciences . . .	6
12	Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D.D.	
	The Red Man and the White	
	Man	12
6	Thomas Davidson, Esq.	
	Modern Greece	6

1879-80

6	Prof. Archibald Geikie.	
	Geographical Evolution	6
12	Prof. Joseph Lovering.	
	Physical Science	12
12	Prof. W. G. Farlow.	
	Lower Orders of Plant Life	12
12	Prof. John Trowbridge.	
	Philosophy of Science	12

* Prof. Norton began this course the previous year, but on account of his ill health the course was postponed, after two lectures, to the season of 1876-77.

2	Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D.	
	(a) Inosculation of the Arts and Sciences.	
	(b) Public Health	2
6	Hon. Carroll D. Wright.	
	The Labor Question Ethically considered	6
12	Prof. W. H. Niles.	
	Physical Geography of the Land	12
12	Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D.	
	Epochs and Events in Religious History	12
6	Prof. Henry W. Haynes.	
	Pre-historic Archæology of Europe	2
12	Prof. J. L. Diman.	
	The Theistic Argument	12
6	Henry Cabot Lodge, Esq.	
	English Colonies in America, 1760	6

1880-81

12	Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins.	
	Primeval Man	12
6	Luigi Monti.	
	Dante, and his Times and Works	6
6	Wm. F. Apthorp.	
	The Growth of the Art of Music	6
12	O. W. Holmes, Jr.	
	The Common Law	12
4	Geo. Makepeace Towle.	
	Famous Men of Our Day	4
6	Thomas Davidson.	
	The History of Greek Sculpture	6
6	Chas. Carleton Coffin.	
	Machinery and Modern Civilization	6
12	Rev. E. C. Bolles.	
	Historic London	12
3	G. P. Lathrop.	
	Symbolism of Color in Nature, Art, Literature, and Life	3
10	Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D.	
	The Divine Origin of Christianity	10
6	Prof. M. Coit Tyler.	
	American Literature of the Revolution	6
1	Rev. W. H. Milburn.	
	Recollections of Thomas Carlyle	1

1881-82

6	Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.	
	The English People in their Three Homes	6
12	Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.	
	Modern Europe, Social and Political	12
12	Prof. Simon Newcomb.	
	History of Astronomy	12
8	James Bryce, D.C.L., M.P.	
	Past and Present of the Greek and Turkish East	8
12	Prof. Edward S. Morse.	
	Japan	12
6	Edward B. Drew, A.M.	
	China	6
12	James F. Clarke, D.D.	
	The Comparative Theology of Ethnic and Catholic Religions	12
6	Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Ph.D.	
	The Icelandic Saga Literature	6
6	Horace E. Scudder.	
	Childhood in Literature and Art	6

1882-83

12	Wm. B. Carpenter, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	
	Physical Geography of the Deep Sea	12
12	Prof. G. L. Goodale.	
	Geographical Botany	12
6	Prof. T. C. Mendenhall.	
	Motion and Matter	6
12	Dr. Samuel Kneeland.	
	The Philippine Islands	12
3	W. M. Davis.	
	Storms	3
2	J. W. Fewkes.	
	Jelly Fishes	2
12	Prof. Samuel P. Langley.	
	The Sun and Stars	12
12	Prof. James T. Bixby.	
	Inductive Philosophy of Religion	12
6	Prof. Frederick W. Putnam.	
	American Archæology	6

1883-84

12	Rev. J. G. Wood.	
	Structure of Animal Life	12

12	Prof. E. S. Morse.	
	Japan	12
12	Prof. Chas. R. Cross.	
	Sound	12
6	Mr. W. M. Davis.	
	Winds, Cyclones, and Tornadoes	6
12	Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.	
	Mineral Physiology	12
6	Mr. Geo. Kennan.	
	Asiatic Russia	6
10	Rev. Edward C. Mitchell.	
	Biblical Science and Modern Dis-	
	covery	10
6	Dr. Morris Longstreth.	
	The Germ Theory of Disease	6

1884-85

6	Prof. R. S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S.	
	Chapters on Modern Astronomy	6
6	Dr. Thomas Dwight.	
	The Mechanics of Bone and	
	Muscle	6
6	Prof. Edmund W. Gosse.	
	The Transition from Shakespeare	
	to Pope	6
6	Dr. David G. Brinton.	
	North American Indians	6
6	Frederick A. Ober.	
	Mexico and its People	6
6	Rev. Leighton Parks.	
	Christianity and the Early Aryan	
	Religions	6
6	Edward Stanwood, Esq.	
	Early Party Contests	6
12	Gen. F. A. Walker.	
	The United States as Seen in the	
	Census	12
6	John C. Ropes, Esq.	
	The First Napoleon	6

1885-86

7	Rev. H. R. Haweis.	
	Music and Morals	7
8	Prof. James R. Soley, U.S.N.	
	The American Navy	8
6	Thomas D. Lockwood.	
	The Electric Telegraph and Tele-	
	phone	6
6	A. G. Sedgwick, Esq.	
	Law	6

12	Prof. Francis J. Child.	
	Early English Poetry	12
8	Rev. James De Normandie.	
	The Sunday Question	8
12	Prof. Chas. A. Young.	
	Popular Astronomy	12
12 (r)	Officers of Both Armies.	
	The Late Civil War. (Lecturers	
	selected by the Military Hist-	
	orical Society of Massachusetts)	12
(a)	Gen. Charles Devens.	
	Introductory.	
(b)	Col. J. Hotchkiss.	
	Pope's Campaign.	
(c)	Gen. G. H. Gordon.	
	Antietam.	
(d)	Col. Theodore A. Dodge.	
	Chancellorsville.	
(e)	Col. W. Allan.	
	Stonewall Jackson.	
(f)	Gen. Francis A. Walker.	
	Gettysburg.	
(g)	Col. T. L. Livermore.	
	The Northern Volunteers.	
(h)	Major H. Kyd Douglass.	
	The Southern Volunteers.	
(i)	Gen. Wm. F. Smith.	
	Chattanooga.	
(j)	John C. Ropes, Esq.	
	The Campaign of 1864.	
(k)	Col. Henry Stone.	
	Franklin and Nashville.	
(l)	Col. Frederick C. Newhall.	
	The Last Campaign	24

1886-87

8	Alfred Russell Wallace, LL.D.	
	Darwinism and some of its Ap-	
	plications	8
12	Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani.	
	Recent Archæological Discoveries	
	in Rome	12
6	Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.	
	The Development of Plants in	
	Geological Times	6
6	Wm. F. Apthorp, Esq.	
	Music	6
4	Dr. Leonard Waldo.	
	Horology	4
8	Geo. M. Towle, Esq.	
	Foreign Governments	8

6	Mr. Henry A. Clapp.	
	Shakespearean Dramas	6
6 (r)	James Russell Lowell.	
	Early English Dramatists	12

1887-88

6 (r)	Mr. Henry A. Clapp.	
	Dramas of Shakespeare	12
12	Prof. J. P. Cooke.	
	Necessary Limitation of Scientific Thought	12
8	Rev. G. Frederick Wright.	
	The Ice Age in North America . .	8
6	James R. Gilmore.	
	The Early Southwest	6
8	John S. Billings, M.D., U.S.A.	
	The History of Medicine	8
8	Prof. James Russell Soley, U.S.N.	
	European Neutrality during the Civil War	8
6	Prof. D. G. Lyon.	
	Ancient Assyrian Life	6
6	Prof. George L. Goodale.	
	Forests and Forest Products . .	6

1888-89

8	Prof. Charles H. Moore.	
	Gothic Architecture	8
6	Ivan Panin.	
	Russian Literature	6
4	Eadweard Muybridge.	
	Animal Locomotion	4
8	Prof. N. S. Shaler.	
	Geographical Conditions and Life .	8
6	Wm. Bradford, Esq.	
	Wonders of the Polar World . .	6
6	Col. Theodore A. Dodge.	
	Great Captains	6
8	Richard Salter Storrs, D.D.	
	Bernard of Clairvaux	8
6	George Kennan.	
	Eastern Siberia	6
8	Prof. Edward S. Morse.	
	Peoples and Institutions Abroad .	8

1889-90

8	Prof. Edward D. Cope.	
	The Evolution of the Vertebrata .	8
2	Carl Lumholtz, M.A.	
	Among Australian Natives . . .	2
8	C. C. Coffin.	
	The Unwritten and Secret His- tory of the Late Confederacy . .	8

6	Prof. Thomas M. Drown.	
	Water Supply in its Relation to Public Health	6
8	Prof. William G. Farlow.	
	Lower Forms of Plant Life . . .	8
12	John Fiske, Litt.D., LL.D.	
	The Discovery and Colonization of America	12
8	Louis Dyer, Esq.	
	The Gods in Greece as Known by Recent Excavations	8
7	Augustus Le Plongeon, M.D.	
	Ancient American Civilization . .	7
6	Prof. William Rotch Ware.	
	Equestrian Monuments	6

1890-91

6	Hon. John A. Kasson, LL.D.	
	Diplomacy and Diplomats	6
7	Louis Fagan.	
	Treasures of the British Museum .	7
8	Prof. Barrett Wendell.	
	English Composition	8
8 (r)	Mr. Henry A. Clapp.	
	Dramas and Sonnets of Shake- speare	16
8	Prof. Charles E. Munroe.	
	Explosive Substances	8
6	George M. Towle.	
	The Era of Elizabeth	6
8	Francis G. Peabody, D.D.	
	The Ethics of the Social Question .	8
10	Prof. James Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.	
	Europe During and After the Ice Age	10
3	A. Lawrence Rotch, S.B.	
	Mountain Meteorology	3

1891-92

6	Oliver W. Huntington, Ph.D.	
	Meteorites	6
6	Charles W. Eliot.	
	Recent Educational Changes and Tendencies	6
8	Charles Valentine Riley, Ph.D.	
	Entomology	8
8	Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.	
	The Evolution of Christianity . .	8
8	William Everett, Ph.D., Litt.D.	
	Saints and Sainly Service . . .	8
8	Prof. A. V. G. Allen, D.D.	
	Christian Institutions; their Ori- gin, Development and Results . .	8

8	Prof. Arlo Bates.	
	The Study of Literature	8
8	Prof. Henry S. Nash, D.D.	
	The Establishment of Christianity in Europe, in Relation to the Social Question	8
4	Francis C. Lowell, Esq.	
	Joan of Arc	4
12	Lectures on Engineering	12
	(4) Desmond Fitzgerald, Esq., C.E.	
	Water Supply.	
	(2) Prof. Dwight Porter.	
	Sewerage.	
	(4) Prof. C. Frank Allen.	
	Roadways, Pavements, and Rail- roads.	
	(2) Prof. George F. Swain.	
	Bridges.	
10	Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.	
	Habit and Instinct	10
6	Prof. John F. Weir, N.A., M.A.	
	Some Principal Centres and Mas- ters in Art	6
8	Prince Serge Wolkonsky.	
	Russian History and Russian Lit- erature	8
6	George W. Cable.	
	The Story-teller and His Art . .	6
8	Rev. George Hodges, D.D.	
	Present Christian Problems . .	8
8	Henry P. Walcott, M.D.	
	State Medicine	8
8	Prof. A. E. Verrill.	
	Mollusca, Shell-fish and their Allies	8

1896-97

10	Louis C. Elson.	
	The Symphony and the Sym- phony Orchestra	10
8	Prof. William James, M.D.	
	Exceptional Mental States . .	8
6	Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D.	
	The Religions of Primitive Peo- ples	6
6	Prof. Wm. Z. Ripley, Ph.D.	
	Anthropological History of the European Races	6
6	Rev. G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D.	
	Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences	6
6(r)	Henry A. Clapp, A.M.	
	Comedies of Shakespeare . . .	12

8	Prof. Charles R. Cross.	
	The X Rays of Röntgen	8
10	Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster.	
	Electricity and Magnetism, Light and the Ether	10
6	Prof. Felix Adler.	
	The Ethics of Marriage	6
10	Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N.	
	Naval Warfare	10

1897-98

10	Prof. G. H. Darwin, F.R.S.	
	Tides	10
6	Prof. Michael Foster, Sec. R.S.	
	Some Features of Brain Work . .	6
2	Prince Kropotkin.	
	(a) Savages and Barbarians.	
	(b) The Mediæval City	2
6(r)	Edward E. Hale.	
	The Local History and Antiqui- ties of Boston	12
12	Prof. George Lincoln Goodale, LL.D.	
	Food Plants and Their Products	12
6	Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D.	
	Jewish Religious Life after the Exile	6
10	Rev. Jean Charlemagne Bracq, A.B.	
	Contemporary French Literature	10
3(r)	Prof. Kakichi Mitsukuri, Ph.D.	
	The Social Life of Japan	6
12	John Fiske, Litt.D., LL.D.	
	The Dutch and Quaker Colonies	12
6	Prof. William E. Story, Ph.D.	
	The Beginnings of Mathematics	6
7	Hon. William Everett, LL.D.	
	Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days	7
6	Alexander McKenzie, D.D.	
	The Divine Force in the Life of the World	6

Index

	PAGE
Abbott, Lyman.....	87
Adams, C. F.	71
Adams, Henry	73
Adler, Felix.....	93
Agassiz, Alexander	42
Agassiz, Louis	31, 36, 39, 52, 53, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66
Alden, Henry W.	61
Alger, William R.	57, 59
Allan, W.	82
Allen, A. V. G.	87
Allen, C. Frank	91
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.....	29
Apthorp, William F.	77, 83

Arnold, Howard Payson	64	Drew, Edward B.	78
Athenæum, Boston	12	Drown, Thomas M.	85
Atkinson, William P.	63, 69	Drummond, Henry.....	v, 32, 37, 88
Atwood, E. W.	64	Duncan, T. A.	67
		Dwight, Thomas	80
Bacon, Francis	67	Dyer, Louis.....	85
Ball, R. S.	80		
Barnard, Henry	61	Eliot, Charles W.	87
Bascom, John.....	66, 70	Eliot, Samuel	62, 66, 72
Bates, Arlo.....	91	Elliott, Charles Wyllis	75
Bell, Alexander Melville	65, 68, 69	Ellis, George E.	60, 65, 68, 75
Bellows, Henry W.	58	Elson, Louis C.	88, 92
Bickmore, Albert S.	68	Emerson, George B.	66
Billings, John S.	84	Endowment. See Fund.	
Bixby, James T.	72, 79	Eustis, H. L.	55
Blagden, George W.	54	Everett, Edward	21, 47, 49
Bolles, E. C.	77	Everett, William	61, 74, 87, 94
Bowen, Francis.....	52, 53, 54, 58, 62		
Boyesen, Hjalmar H.	78	Fagan, Louis.....	86
Bracq, Jean Charlemagne.....	94	Farlow, William G.	76, 85
Bradford, Gamaliel	73, 74, 78	Felton, C. C.	54, 56, 59
Bradford, William	84	Fewkes, J. W.	79
Brigham, William	65	Field, David Dudley.....	68
Brigham, William T.	64, 69	Fields, James T.	70
Brinton, David G.	80, 92	Fisher, George P.	68, 72
Brown, S. G.	59	Fiske, John	85, 90, 94
Brown-Séguard, G. E.	70, 71	Fitzgerald, Desmond.....	91
Bryce, James.....	78	Fletcher, J. C.	61, 63
Burgess, E.	62, 63	Foster, Michael	93
Burnap, George W.	57	Fox, George L.	87, 89
		Freeman, Edward A.	78
Cable, George W.	92	Frothingham, Richard	62
Carleton, William T.	28	Fund of the Lowell Institute.....	12, 15, 30,
Carpenter, William B.	79		
Chadbourne, Paul A.	63, 68, 72	Gage, W. L.	64, 71
Channing, William H.	66	Gajani, Guglielmo	57, 60
Chessin, Alexandre S.	90	Geikie, Archibald	75
Cheyne, T. K.	94	Geikie, James.....	86
Child, Francis J.	74, 75, 81	Giles, Henry	57, 59, 60, 61
Clapp, Henry A.	83, 86, 87, 90, 93	Gilman, Arthur	51
Clark, Henry James	61	Gilman, D. C.	67
Clarke, James Freeman	76, 78	Gilmore, James R.	84
Coffin, Charles Carleton	77, 85	Glidden, George R.	50
Cooke, Dr. Josiah Parsons, 31, 33, 55, 57, 60, 62, 65, 69, 75, 84, 88		Godkin, E. L.	67
Cope, Edward D.	85	Goodale, George Lincoln	70, 79, 84, 88, 94
Copeland, Robert Morris	64	Goodrich, Charles B.	54
Cotting, Dr. Benjamin E.	19	Gordon, G. H.	82
Cross, Charles R.	80, 88, 89, 93	Gosse, Edmund W.	80
Curators, and duties of.....	18, 19, 20	Gould, A. A.	55
Curtis, George T.	53	Gould, B. A.	54
Curtis, George William	57	Gray, Asa.....	51
Cyr, N.	73	Greene, George W.	61, 65
		Guild, Edward C.	74
Dana, R. H.	63	Guyot, Arnold	54, 55
Darwin, G. H.	93		
Dauids, T. W. Rhys	90	Hale, Edward Everett.....	32, 66, 93
Davidson, Thomas	75, 77	Halleck, H. W.	51
Davis, E. H.	56	Hart, Charles F.	69
Davis, W. M.	79, 80	Harvey, Wm. H.	53
Dawkins, W. Boyd	76	Haven, Samuel T.	65
Dawson, J. William.....	83, 89, 91	Haweis, H. R.	81
Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.	89	Hawkins, B. W.	70
De Normandie, James.....	81	Hayes, Isaac I.	70
Derby, George	68	Haynes, Henry W.	76
Devens, Charles.....	82	Hedge, Frederic H.	56
Dewey, Orville	54, 56	Hill, Thomas.....	59, 68
Di Cesnola, L. P.	75	Hillard, George S.	52
Diman, J. L.	76	Hodges, George.....	92
Dodge, Theodore A.	82, 85	Hollingsworth, William	27
Donald, E. Winchester	91	Holmes, Oliver Wendell.....	v, 25, 32, 55, 66
Douglass, H. Kyd.....	82	Holmes, O. W., Jr.	77

Holst, Herman Eduard von	89	Lowell Free Courses in the Wells Memorial Institute.....	44
Holtzendorff, Franz von	73	Lowell Institute, audiences of.....	37
Hopkins, Mark	51, 60, 64, 69	Lowell Institute, influence of.....	v, 39, 42
Horsford, Eben N.	52	Lowell Institute, opening of	21
Hotchkiss, J.	82	Lowell Institute, origin of.....	12
Hough, F. B.	72	Lowell Free Lectures of the Boston Society of Natural History	44
Hovey, William A.	71	Lowell Free School of Practical Design	44
Howells, William D.	68	Lumboltz, Carl	85, 89
Hunt, T. Sterry	63, 80	Lyceum, the New England	5
Huntington, F. D.	58	Lyell, Charles	50, 51, 54
Huntington, Oliver W.	87	Lyon, D. G.	84
Huntington Hall	26		
Hyde, Alexander.....	66, 67		
		Mahan, A. T.	93
Jackson, Charles	55	Marlboro Chapel	25, 28
James, F. H.	90	Marsh, George P.	60
James, William	74, 92	Martin, George H.	88
Johnston, James F. W.	53	Massachusetts Historical Society	29
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology	26, 43, 44
Kasson, John A.	86	Maury, M. F.	57
Kennan, George	80, 85	McKenzie, Alexander.....	94
Kirk, J. Foster	62	Mendenhall, T. C.	79, 87
Kneeland, Samuel.....	70, 71, 79	Mercantile Library Association	6
Koehler, S. R.	89	Merrill, Selah	74
Koeppen, Adolphus L.	52	Milburn, W. H.	57, 77
Kropotkin, P.	93	Minot, Charles S.	74
Kunz, George F.	91	Mitchell, Edward C.	80
		Mitchell, O. M.	52
Lanciani, Rodolfo	83	Mitsukuri, Kakichi	94
Langley, Samuel P.	79	Monti, Luigi	72, 77
Lantern, the vertical	35	Moore, Charles H.	84
Lanza, Gaetano	88, 89	Morgan, C. Lloyd	91
Lasell, Edward	53	Morse, Edward S.	68, 78, 79, 85
Lathrop, G. P.	77		
Lawrence, Abbott	41	Moxom, Philip Stafford	90
Lawrence, Edward A.	66, 69	Mozoomdar, Protap Chunder	89
Lawrence Scientific School.....	39, 41	Munroe, Charles E.	86
Lectures, total number of	29	Murray, John	87
Lectures, early popularity of in Boston	3	Muyhrighe, Eadweard	84
Lectures, publication of	38		
Lecturers, selection of	30	Nash, Henry S.	91
Lemercier, F. G.	66	Newcomb, Simon	78
Le Plangeon, Augustus	86	New England, early intellectual life of	2
Lesdakelyi, E.	61	Newhall, Frederick C.	82
Lesley, J. P.	62	Nichols, William Ripley	73
Lippitt, Francis J.	62	Niles, William H.	67, 71, 76
Livermore, A. A.	65	Northrup, B. G.	70
Livermore, T. L.	82	Norton, Charles Eliot	61, 72
Livermore, William R.	90	Nuttall, Thomas	49
Lockwood, Thomas D.	81		
Lodge, Henry Cabot	76	Ober, Frederick A.	80
Longstreth, Morris	80	Odeon, The.....	9
Loom, power	15	Ogden, William B.	67
Lord, John	58	Old Corner Book Store	22, 23
Lovering, Joseph.....	31, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 59, 63, 75	Olmstead, F. L.	67
Lowell, A. Lawrence.....	88		
Lowell, Augustus.....	17	Palfrey, John G.	49, 50, 56
Lowell, Rev. Charles.....	15	Panin, Ivan	84
Lowell, Francis Cabot	14	Parker, Joel	55, 66
Lowell, Francis C.	91	Parks, Leighton	81
Lowell, James Russell	15, 32, 56, 83	Peabody, A. P.	61, 64, 71
Lowell, Judge John.....	13	Peabody, Francis G.	86
Lowell, Judge John, sons of.....	14	Peirce, Benjamin	60, 67, 73, 75
Lowell, John Amory	vi, 14, 15, 16, 18, 40	Peirce, Charles S.	63, 88
Lowell, John, Jr.	vi, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 46	Perkins, C. C.	67, 69, 70, 74
Lowell, John, Jr., ancestry of	13	Phillips, Wendell	5
Lowell, John, Jr., will of.....	12, 15	Pickering, E. C.	70
Lowell, Percival	90	Playfair, Lyon	76
Lowell Drawing School.....	26, 28	Poets, English	vi
Lowell Free Courses in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	43	Porter, Dwight	91
		Potter, Alonzo	51, 52, 53, 54
		Poulton, Edward B.	89

Power loom	15
Price, Bonamy	71
Proctor, Richard A.	70, 71
Pumpelly, Raphael	67
Putnam, Frederick W.	79
Ray, Isaac	58
Reid, David B.	57
Rhys Davids, T. W.	90
Riley, Charles Valentine	87
Ripley, William Z.	92
Robbins, Chandler	66
Rogers, Henry D.	51, 52, 53, 56
Rogers, William B.	58, 59, 60
Ropes, John C.	81, 82
Rotch, A. Lawrence	86
Runkle, John D.	73
Samuels, Edward A.	63
Sanborn, F. B.	73
Scharb, E. Vitalis	57
Schlagintweit, Robert von	64
Scholarship, Professor Tyndall's	42
Scudder, Horace E.	78
Sedgwick, A. G.	81
Sedgwick, William T.	20, 89
Semper, Carl	74
Shaler, N. S.	69, 84
Silliman, Benjamin	21, 31, 49, 50
Slavery, first prohibition of	14
Smith, Walter	69
Smith, William F.	82
Soley, James R.	81, 84
Solger, Reinhold	58, 59
Sparks, Jared	50
Spaulding, H. G.	71, 73
Squier, E. George	63
Stanwood, Edward	81
Steffen, William	61
Stereopticon, first use of	35
Stone, Henry	82
Stone, Thomas T.	58
Storrs, Richard Salter	77, 85
Story, William E.	94
Swain, George F.	91
Taylor, Bayard	74
Tenney, Sanborn	69, 72
Theatres, early	3, 8
Theatres, prejudice against	7, 9
Thompson, D'Arcy W.	64
Tickets, distribution of	21, 23
Towle, George Makepeace	77, 83, 86
Tremont Temple	9
Trowbridge, John	71, 76
Trustee, powers and duties of the sole	12, 16, 17
Tucker, William Jewett	90
Tyler, M. Coit	77
Tyndall, John	42, 69
Upham, Charles W.	65
Verrill, A. E.	92
Walcott, Henry P.	92
Waldo, Leonard	83
Walker, C. Howard	90
Walker, Francis A.	73, 75, 81, 82
Walker, James	49, 50, 59
Wallace, Alfred Russell	83
Ware, William R.	74, 86
Washburn, Emory	64, 65, 73

Waterston, Robert C.	60, 68
Webster, Arthur Gordon	93
Weir, John F.	92
Wells, David A.	73
Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute	44
Wendell, Barrett	86
Whipple, Edwin P.	59
Whitney, William D.	62
Wilder, Burt G.	63, 67
Will of John Lowell, Jr.	12, 15
Wilson, Daniel	61
Wines, Frederick H.	90
Winthrop, Robert C.	65
Wolkonsky, Serge	92
Wood, J. G.	79
Wood, John T.	71
Woolsey, T. D.	68
Wright, Carroll D.	73, 76
Wright, G. Frederick	84, 87, 93
Wyman, Jeffries	18, 49, 53
Young, C. A.	72, 81
Zachos, J. C.	62

A List of Publications corresponding to, and Largely the Result of, Courses of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.*

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Davids, Thomas William Rhys.

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G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Davis, William Morris.

Cyclones and Tornadoes.

Lee & Shepard, Boston; Charles T. Dillingham, New York, 1884.
(Lowell Institute, 1883-84.)

Dawson, Sir John William.

The Meeting Place of Geology and History.
Lectures for the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fleming H. Revell Co., London and New York, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

The Relics of Primeval Man. The Substance of a Course of Lectures on Pre-Cambrian Fossils, delivered in the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1897.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Dewey, Orville.

The Problem of Human Destiny, or the End of Providence in the World and Man.
Lowell Lectures.

J. Miller, New York, 1864.
(Lowell Institute, 1851-52.)

Diman, J. Louis.

The Theistic Argument as affected by Recent Theories.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1879-80.)

Dodge, Theodore Ayrault.

Great Captains. Six Lowell Institute Lectures Showing the Influence on the Art of War of the Campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick, and Napoleon.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1889.
(Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Donald, E. Winchester.

The Expansion of Religion. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Drummond, Henry.

Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man.

Pott & Co., New York, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

Dyer, Louis.

Studies of the Gods in Greece. At certain Sanctuaries recently excavated. Eight Lectures given at the Lowell Institute.

The Macmillan Company, London, 1891.
(Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Everett, Edward.

A Memoir of Mr. John Lowell, Jr., delivered as the Introduction to the Lectures on his Foundation, in the Odeon, Boston, Mass., 31st December, 1839; repeated in the Marlborough Chapel, 2d January, 1840.

Published by the Lowell Institute.

Little & Brown, Boston, 1840 and 1879.
(Lowell Institute, 1840-41.)

Everett, William.

On the Cam.

Sever & Francis, Cambridge, 1866.
(Lowell Institute, 1863-64.)

Felton, Cornelius Conway.

Ancient and Modern Greece. Lectures before the Lowell Institute. 2 vols.

Published by the Lowell Institute.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1867.
(Lowell Institute, 1851-52, 1852-53, 1854-55, 1859-60.)

Fisher, George Park.

The Reformation. Lectures before the Lowell Institute.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, 1873.
(Lowell Institute, 1871-72.)

The Beginnings of Christianity. With a View of the State of the Roman World at the Birth of Christ. Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, 1877.
(Lowell Institute, 1875-76.)

Fiske, John.

The Discovery of America, with Some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest. 2 vols.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1892.
(Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Old Virginia and her Neighbours.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1897.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Fletcher, James C.

Brazil and the Brazilians.

The author published this book with D. P. Kidder in 1857, incorporating in it the substance of his Lowell lectures. Later editions were published in subsequent years up to 1879.

Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, 1857-79.
(Lowell Institute, 1863-64.)

Freeman, Edward Augustus.

The English People in its Three Homes; the Practical Bearings of General European History.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, 1882.
(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Giles, Henry.

Human Life in Shakespeare.
Lowell Lectures.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1856-57.)

Gliddon, George Robbins.

Ancient Egypt: her Monuments and Hieroglyphics.

T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, 1848 and 1850.
(Lowell Institute, 1843-44.)

Goodrich, Charles B.

Lowell Lectures on the Science of Government as exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America.

Little & Brown, Boston, 1853.
(Lowell Institute, 1852-53.)

Gosse, Edmund W.

From Shakespeare to Pope: Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1885.
(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Greene, George Washington.

A Historical View of the American Revolution. A Statement of the Cause of the Revolution, its Development and Progress, and the Principles involved.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1865.
(Lowell Institute, 1862-63.)

Guyot, Arnold.

The Earth and Man. Translated from Guyot's French Lectures before the Lowell Institute, by Prof. Cornelius Conway Felton.

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, 1850.
(Lowell Institute, 1850-51.)

Hodges, George.

Faith and Social Service. Eight Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Thomas Whittaker, New York, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr.

The Common Law. Eleven Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1880-81.)

Holst, Hermann Eduard von.

The French Revolution: tested by Mirabeau's Career. Twelve Lectures on the History of the French Revolution delivered at the Lowell Institute.

Callagan & Co, Chicago, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

Hopkins, Mark.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute.

T. R. Marvin, Boston, 1846.
(Lowell Institute, 1843-44.)

Lectures on Moral Science. Delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Gould & Lincoln, Boston; Sheldon & Co., New York; G. S. Blanchard, Cincinnati, 1862.
(Lowell Institute, 1860-61.)

Kneeland, Samuel.

An American in Iceland. Lowell Lectures.
Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, 1875.
(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Lanciani, Rodolfo.

Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries. With 36 full-page Plates (including several heliotypes) and 64 text Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. With slip-cover in the Italian style.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1888.
(Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Lesley, John Peter.

Man's Origin and Destiny, sketched from the Platform of the Sciences.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1865-66.)

Lodge, Henry Cabot.

A Short History of the English Colonies in America. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Harper Bros., New York, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1879-80.)

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence.

Governments and Parties in Continental Europe. 2 vols.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

Lowell, Francis Cabot.

Joan of Arc.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Lowell, James Russell.

The Old English Dramatists. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1892.
(Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Lowell, Percival.

Occult Japan, or the Way of the Gods: an

Esoteric Study of Japanese Personality and Possession.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

Mars.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Lumholtz, Carl.

Among Cannibals: an Account of Four Years' Travels in Australia and Queensland. Translated by R. B. Anderson.

Charles Scribner's Sons, London and New York, 1888.
(Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Lyell, Sir Charles.

Travels in North America, with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. 2 vols.

John Murray, London, 1845.

A second Visit to the United States of North America. 2 vols.

John Murray, London; Harper Bros., New York, 1849.

(Reviews of American travels during his engagements as a Lowell Institute Lecturer in the Seasons of 1841-42 and 1845-46.)

Marsh, George Perkins.

The Origin and History of the English Language, and of the Early Literature it Embodies. Lectures prepared for the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Scribner & Co., New York, 1862.
(Lowell Institute, 1860-61.)

Martin, George H.

The Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System: a Historical Sketch. Lectures written for the Lowell Institute.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

Massachusetts Historical Society, Members of the.

Lectures delivered in a Course before the Lowell Institute on Subjects relating to the Early History of Massachusetts.

Published by the Society, 1869.
(Lowell Institute, 1868-69.)

Milburn, William Henry.

Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley.

Derby & Jackson, New York, 1860.
(Lowell Institute, 1855-56.)

Moore, C. Herbert.

Development and Character of Gothic Architecture.

The Macmillan Company, London and New York, 1890. (Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Morgan, Conway Lloyd.

An Introduction to Comparative Psychology.

Walter Scott, London; Scribner's Sons, New York, 1896.

(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Morse, Edward Sylvester.

Japanese Homes and their Surroundings. With Illustrations by the Author.

Ticknor & Co., Boston, 1886.
(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Moxom, Philip Stafford.

From Jerusalem to Nicæa: the Church in the First Three Centuries.

Lowell Lectures.

Roberts Bros., Boston, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Nash, Henry Spencer.

Genesis of the Social Conscience: the Relation between the Establishment of Christianity in Europe and the Social Question.

The Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1897. (Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Norton, Charles Eliot.

Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages — Venice, Siena, Florence.

Harper Bros., New York, 1880.
(Lowell Institute, 1876-77.)

Ober, Frederick A.

Travels in Mexico, and Life among the Mexicans. With 190 Illustrations.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston, 1884.
(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Palfrey, John Gorham.

Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. 2 vols.

Published by the Lowell Institute.

James Munroe & Co., Boston, 1843.
(Lowell Institute, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42.)

Panin, Ivan.

Lectures on Russian Literature: Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenev, Tolstoy.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1889.
(Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Parks, Leighton.

His Star in the East: a Study in the Early Aryan Religions.

Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1887.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Peabody, Andrew Preston.

Christianity, the Religion of Nature. Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1864.

(Lowell Institute, 1862-63.)

Peabody, Andrew Preston.

Reminiscences of European Travels. Lowell Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1868.

(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Christianity and Science.

Robert Carter & Bros., New York, 1875.

(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Perkins, Charles Callahan.

Italian Art.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1875.

(Lowell Institute, 1873-74.)

Potter, Alonzo.

Religious Philosophy; or, Nature, Man, and the Bible witnessing to God and to Religious Truth: being the Substance of Four Courses of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, between the Years 1845-50.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1872.

(Lowell Institute, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1849-50.)

Price, Bonamy.

Currency and Banking.

D. Appleton & Co., London and New York, 1876.

(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Ray, Isaac.

Mental Hygiene.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1863.

(Lowell Institute, 1857-58.)

Ropes, John Codman.

The First Napoleon: a Sketch Political and Military, with a Rare Portrait, Maps, and Appendices.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1885.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Scudder, Horace Elisha.

Childhood in Literature and Art, with Some Observations on Literature for Children.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1894.

(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Storrs, Richard Salter.

The Divine Origin of Christianity indicated by its Historical Effects.

Randolph & Co., New York, 1884.

(Lowell Institute, 1880-81.)

Bernard of Clairvaux: the Times, the Man, and his Work. An Historical Study in Eight Lectures.

Scribner & Sons, London and New York, 1802.

(Lowell Institute, 1888-90.)

Taylor, Bayard.

Studies in German Literature.

Putnam's Sons, New York, 1879.

(Lowell Institute, 1877-78.)

Thompson, D'Arcy Wentworth.

Wayside Thoughts: being a Series of Desultory Essays on Education. Read before the Lowell Institute.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1868.

(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Tyndall, John.

Lectures on Light.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1873.

(Lowell Institute, 1872-73.)

Walker, Francis Amasa.

Money.

Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1878.

(Lowell Institute, 1878-79.)

Wallace, Alfred Russell.

Darwinism: the Theory of Natural Selection, with Some of its Applications.

The Macmillan Company, London and New York, 1889.

(Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Wendell, Barrett.

English Composition: eight Lectures at the Lowell Institute.

Scribner & Sons, New York, 1891.

(Lowell Institute, 1890-91.)

Whipple, Edwin Percy.

The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth. Lowell Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1888.

(Lowell Institute, 1858-59.)

Whitney, William Dwight.

Language and the Study of Language.

Twelve Lowell Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science.

Charles Scribner & Co., New York, 1867.

(Lowell Institute, 1864-65.)

A RECORD

-OF-

REMARKABLE EVENTS

IN MARLBOROUGH AND VICINITY.

BY CYRUS FELTON.

PRICE, - - - - - 2 50 CENTS.

NUMBER ONE.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS.:

STILLMAN B. PRATT, PUBLISHER, MIRROR-JOURNAL OFFICE, FRANKLIN BLOCK.

1879.

A RECORD

OF MORE THAN

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY EVENTS,

With the Date of their Occurrence, in Marlborough and Vicinity,

CONSISTING OF

ACCIDENTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, DEDICATIONS, EXHIBITIONS, FIRES, GIFTS, HOLIDAYS, INCIDENTS, JUBILEES, KNACKS, LECTURES, MUSICIANS, NECROLOGIES, ORDINATIONS, PICTURES, QUARRELS, RAISINGS, SHOWS, TORNADOES, UNDERTAKINGS, VENUES, WEATHER, XTREMES, YEARS, ZERO DAYS, ETC.

NUMBER ONE.

BY CYRUS FELTON.

Jan. 1st, 1876. Centennial year. The town. Mark Fay was chosen President, New Years day came in as pleasant as the Held several meetings during the year.

Jan. 31, 1876. Fire near French Hill. The large Block corner of Lincoln and Broad street's was burned.

Jan. 4th and 23d, 1875. Extremely cold. The coldest for many years. The thermometer from 28 to 38 degrees below zero.

Jan. 6th, 1877. Another disastrous Fire near the South Depot, in town; Smith and Hinch's box factory and grist mill, loss ten thousand dollars. Thomas Jackson's loss four thousand dollars; no insurance. Samuel Boyd's, tenement house; insured one thousand dollars.

Jan. 8th, 1841. Grand Military Ball at John Cotting's Hall, in town. The hall was decorated with flags. Col. Daniel Pope of Feltonville was Captain of the Company.

Jan. 8th, 1829. Snow and rain. The

trees, both fruit and forest, were loaded with ice to such a degree that they were dreadfully split and broken down; the ice continued on the trees for five days. Jan. 11th and 12th, Saturday and Sunday, the trees were so bent with ice, that when the sun rose the whole surface, as far as the eye could reach, was one beautiful scene.

Jan. 9th, 1861. George William Curtis lectured in town—Subject:—"Honesty the best Policy."

Jan. 10th, 1863. Silas Felton lectured before the Society of Social Enquirers in town, at their Annual Meeting. This evening the husbands had their wives accompany them.

Jan. 10th, 1877. Prof. W. J. Marshall, lecture on Wonderland, the Grand National Park, half as large as Massachusetts. The Park is situated on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

Jan. 11th, 1848. Called the cold Tuesday of that year. The 11th of February that year, the coldest day in that month. March 11th, the coldest day in March 1848. Jan. 12th, 1860. Dedication of a New Engine House at Feltonville. The hall was furnished by the ladies.

Jan. 13th, 1869. Annual Meeting in town of the Conference of Unitarian Churches. There were 90 delegates present.

Jan. 14th, 1869. A Concert in town, by the Mendelssohn Club of Boston, to a crowded house.

Jan. 14th, 1820. Accident and loss of life in Marlborough. Phineas Sawyer, aged 51 years, was killed in a grist mill at the Mills, afterwards called Feltonville, now Hudson.

Jan. 14th, 1821. Capt. Moses Woods died in town, aged 81 years. He was Town Treasurer several years, and Town Clerk 21 years.

Jan. 15th and 16th, 1831. A genuine old-fashioned snow storm. Some drifts, 10 to 12 feet high. Extremely cold on Monday, the 16th of January.

Jan. 15th, 1895. A Town Meeting, about dividing the town upon the petition of the citizens of Feltonville, and from the north east part of the town.

Jan. 17th, 1867. In the morning commenced a great drifting snow storm, and

continued all day. The same day died at Northboro, Dea. Jonathan Bartlett, aged 63 years. The next day, the 18th, a snow blockade, from 2 to 3 feet of snow; no cars on either road from Boston arrived in Marlboro.

Jan. 18th, Sunday, to 24th, 1857. A cold week. Thermometer from 20 to 30 degrees, below zero. Jan. 23d below zero all day in Boston.

Jan. 19th, 1810. Friday. Called the Cold Friday. The day before mercury fell 41 degrees in 40 hours. A boisterous wind prevailed and trees were blown down, and in some places, it was said, houses also.

Jan. 21st, 1787. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the army from Roxbury, arrived in town and stopped over night; the next day, Jan. 22d, the troops reached Worcester. They were going to quell Daniel Shay's Insurrection.

Jan. 22d, 1845. Rev. Horatio Alger was installed pastor of the Unitarian Society in town; he continued their pastor 14 years. In 1850 he published a Historical Sketch of the West Church.

Jan. 24th, 1766. Northborough was incorporated. For 20 years before this date it was the North Precinct of Westborough.

Jan. 25th, 1832. Change of weather. At sunrise the thermometer stood at 55 degrees above zero, and fell before the next morning to one degree. Suppose one of the greatest depressions, in 24 hours, on record. Jan. 26th and 27th, in some places, 10 to 18 below zero.

Jan. 25th, 1874. Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, D. D. preached in the evening in the Unitarian church in Marlboro, being the first of Rev. J. H. Wiggin's Denominational Course, by different Denominations, that season.

Jan. 26th, 1870. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore gave a lecture in the Unitarian Church—Subject: "A Look Ahead."

Jan. 28th, 1844. Extremely cold. The last half of the month was very cold. The Boston Harbor was frozen over.

Jan. 29th, 1839. An oral discussion in the Universalist church, between Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood and Rev. Horace Moulton. The next evening, Jan. 30th, the discussion continued in the Methodist, a brick church, in the north part of the town.

Jan. 21th, 1871. Celebration of Thomas

Paine's birthday in the evening, in Berry's Hall in town. Several citizens addressed the meeting.

Jan. 29th, 1875. Friday evening. Grand Military Ball at Marlboro Town Hall. Several military guests from out of town were present. Capt. E. C. Whitney, chief marshal. Had Lowell Band, 8 pieces.

Jan. 30th, 1854. Fire in the north part of the town. The school house in district No. 7, called the wilderness district, was burnt near the end of the last century, the north schoolhouse in town was also burnt.

Jan. 31st, 1830. A good lecture in town delivered by Hon. Alexander H. Everett about the Battle of Bunker Hill of June 17th, 1775.

Jan. 31st 1874. Saturday. Sensation this week in Marlboro. The G. A. R.'s drama, called "Blue and Gray," in the Town Hall.

Jan. 31st, 1815. Was one of the coldest days. The thermometer averaged through the day about ten degrees below zero. For years it was called the cold Tuesday of 1815.

February Events and the dates of their occurrence.

Feb. 1st, 1826. Intensely cold; mercury at sunrise from 16 to 18 degrees below zero. It was the coldest day that winter.

Feb. 3d, 1870. Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured in the Unitarian church.

Feb. 3d, 1800. About 11 o'clock P. M. a heavy thunder storm; duration half an hour.

Feb. 4th, 1874. Gen. N. P. Banks lectured at Northboro. A special train from Marlboro carried up 30 or 40 persons. A number of buffalo robes were stolen that evening at Northboro.

Feb. 6th and 7th, 1855. Cold Tuesday and Wednesday. The coldest, probably since the famous 16th of December 1835. Thermometer from 20 to 30 below zero. At noon 4 below zero in Boston.

Feb. 7th, 1771. Capt. Ephraim Brigham died, aged 63 years. His donation to the town, £72 for preaching, and £111 for schooling, the last the origin of the Brigham School Fund. He was town treasurer, assessor and selectman several years.

Feb. 7th, 1870. Miss Hannah Maynard died, aged 88 years. Her donation to the town of Marlboro was 1000 dollars. Sept. 19th, same year in the new Town Hall, voted to accept the bequest.

Feb. 8th and 23d, 1849. Two Balls at John Cotting's Hall. Music by Edward Kendall's Quadrille Band. Named, Social and Union Balls and Entertainments.

Feb. 8th, 1801. Called the Cold Friday. From 20 to 30 degrees below zero. Change of 62 degrees in 18 hours, from yesterday noon. In Wisconsin State, Feb. 7th was called the Cold Thursday of 1801.

Feb. 10th, 1824. The Universalist Society in Marlborough was incorporated. The society was formed about 6 years before this date, with 16 members.

Feb. 10th, 1830. Rev. Robert F. Wallcut, aged 33 years, was settled at Berlin. He remained about 4 years.

Feb. 11th, 1805. The date of the first number of the Feltonville Pioneer, a newspaper published by Charles A. Wood.

Feb. 11th, 1860. Thursday evening. The Southboro Town House was burned. Loss, 5000 dollars. Insured 3000 dollars. The Town Library, 1531 volumes, was all saved. The Marlboro engines were present, and one from Westboro. The subject of a new town hall was to come up at the next annual meeting.

Feb. 13th, 1831. Wednesday evening. Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D., lectured before the Marlboro Mechanics' Institute, to a crowded house. Subject:—"Man and his Works. Three years before, Feb. 24th, 1858, he lectured in town.

Feb. 14th, 1817. Friday, another cold Friday. Extremely cold; 18 degrees below zero, with high winds. Robert B. Thomas' Almanac says it was ascertained to have been several degrees colder than the Cold Friday of 1810. It says some people lost their lives.

Feb. 15th, 1876. Tuesday, the storm continued; an icy time, trees and shrubs loaded with ice; some wind, limbs broken off. In the evening the Great Elm on Boston Common fell to the ground.

Feb. 17th, 1858. The date of the Annual Visitor and Lyceum Journal. It was edited by Misses H. W. Goodale and E. B. Phelps, both of Marlboro. It was printed at Clinton.

Feb. 18th, 1814. The Northboro Factory incorporated, for manufacturing cotton and woolen cloth and yarn. Real Estate not to exceed 100,000 dollars. Personal estate 200,000 dollars. Corporators, George Sloo, Jr., Isaac Davis, Silas Gates, Phineas Davis, Asaph Rice, Benjamin Rice, Caleb Witherspe, Joseph Davis and Joseph Howe.

Feb. 18th, 1830. The Proprietors of Gates Academy in Marlboro incorporated. The number of Trustees not less than nine nor more than 13. This year three of them from out of town. Joseph Allen and Joseph Davis from Northboro, Jeroboam Parker of Southboro.

Feb. 18th, 1876. A Boiler Explosion, and three men killed, in the woods in the extreme east part of the town, near Hagar's saw mill, or just over the line in Framingham.

Feb. 20th, 1853, Richard Farwell, Esq. died in town, aged 63 years. He was a lawyer, and graduated at Harvard College in 1817. He married Caroline M. Brigham, daughter of Joseph Brigham Esq., the first settled lawyer in town.

Feb. 21st, 1806. Mrs. Sarah Brigham, the wife of Joseph Brigham Esq., died in Marlborough; Rev. John Murray of Boston, Universalist, officiated at her funeral.

Feb. 22d, 1820. Commemoration of Washington in Marlboro. Joseph Brigham Esq. of Marlboro delivered an address before the citizens of the town, on the death of George Washington. We believe the Eulogy was printed.

Feb. 22d, 1869. In Town Meeting. Voted to have a new Town House, to be built on the present site of the old Town Hall and Post Office Building.

Feb. 22d, 1870. Fire in Northboro. The old Town Hall and High School was burned. Loss 5070 dollars. It was located a few rods east of the Unitarian church.

Feb. 22d, 1853. Dr. J. G. Holland of Springfield gave a lecture in town. Subject:—"Jonathan at School."

Feb. 22d, 1872. G. A. R. Masquerade Ball at Marlboro Town Hall. 100 couples were present.

Feb. 23d, 1791. The northwest corner of Framingham, called "The Leg" between Marlborough and Sudbury was set off from Framingham, and annexed to Marlborough. In the Legislative Act 14 persons are

named. The families of Jonathan Robinson, Widow Amos Darling and Jonas Darling.

Feb. 24th, 1804. Commencement of a great snow storm; it snowed the 28th and March 2d. The snow was 4 1-2 feet deep. Some persons used rackets. Silas Felton used rackets for the first time; walked from Stephen Felton's, near where he was teaching school, to his home in the New City, now Hudson.

Feb. 24th, 1868. Stephen Rice died, aged 89 years. The widow died the same year. His bequest to the town of Marlborough was 1000 dollars; the income to be given to the temperate, industrious poor of the town.

Feb. 25th, 1868. Dedication of Northboro new Town Hall. President of the day George C. Davis Esq. Address by Rev. Dr. Joseph Allen. Poem by Thomas W. Valentine Esq. of Brooklyn, New York.

Feb. 25th, P. M., 1874. Fire on Fairmount, Samuel Boyd's residence in flames. Insurance 9000 dollars. Loss 4,180 dollars. Fire caused by imperfection in a fire-place.

Feb. 27th, 1846. Friday morning. Fire in Marlboro, near Berlin. Wm. George Hapgood's house and shop destroyed by fire. No insurance. Citizens soon made up his loss.

Feb. 28th, 1797. A Speaking Exhibition, in the west school house on the Post Road. The house was full, the weather warm and roads muddy. Silas Felton was the school teacher.

Feb. 28th, 1866. Wednesday. Dedication of the new Universalist church.

Feb. 29th, 1860. Strong wind, and two deaths in Marlborough. The steeple of the Catholic Meeting-house, on the northeast side of Mount Pleasant, was blown down. The second steeple was not built so high by many feet. Mrs. Meriam Cunningham, aged 57 years, and her grand-daughter of the same name, aged 25 years, died about 6 o'clock P. M., and they were living three miles apart.

March Events with date of Occurrence.

March 1st, 1892. The snow was judged to have been 32 inches on a level, and a crust sufficient to bear a person anywhere. A few days before, snow and rain fell alternately.

March 2d, 1873. Rev. James Henry Wiggin installed pastor of the Unitarian Society. Sermon by Rev. E. A. Horton of Leominster. Mr. Wiggin was born in Boston in 1834. He preached in town 3 years.

March 3d, 1774. Death of a centurian, in town, Widow Elizabeth Harrington, aged 100 years, 7 months. She lived a widow about 50 years.

March 4th, 1831. The Northborough Cotton Manufacturing Company incorporated, at Davisville, Northboro. Corporators, Oliver Eldridge, Isaac Davis and others.

March 4th, 1868. Solomon Weeks, Esq., died aged 80 years. He was a Methodist and donated to the Methodist Society a parsonage valued at nearly 3000 dollars. He was several years one of the selectmen of Marlboro.

March 5th, 1772. Commencement of a great snow storm or storm, 16 inches fell this day, and in 16 days, fell nearly 5 feet. Mr. Sparhawk says or said, "an amazing quantity of snow fell, such as I never knew in the time that I have lived."

March 5th, 1872. The cold Tuesday of 1872. The coldest day this season, thermometer from 8 to 10 degrees below zero, and below all day except south side of buildings, first half of P. M.

March 6th, 1828. A brick meeting house in the north part of Marlboro was dedicated by the Methodists. It stood 24 years, and was burned in the morning of Dec. 28th, 1851. There was a parish meeting in the house the evening before the fire.

March 6, 1835. The first Parish in Marlboro and the first Evangelical Congregational society incorporated by the name of "The Union Society in Marlborough."

March 7th, 1833. Capt. Stephen Ames died in town, aged 68 years. He was for several years one of the selectmen of the town. He gave by will to the farm school, No. 9, a tract of woodland of about 10 acres, to be kept for the use and benefit of said School District forever.

March 7th, 1870. The new Town Hall in Southboro occupied for the first time.

March 7th, 1873. South Framingham Camp Meeting Association incorporated. Corporators, Wm. Clafin, Joseph H. Chadwick, and Eben Tourjee. The ground is adjoining Mount Wait.

March 11th, 1857. Wednesday about 10

P. M., fire in Marlboro. A building called the "Liberty Block," nearly front of the High School Common, was destroyed, owner, Geo. Brigham.

March 12, 1851. David Brown's carpenter shop, near the West Village, was burned. Fire caught from the stove. Loss, 450 dollars. Insurance on building 150 dollars.

March 13th, 1857. Friday at 8 p. m. Lambert Bigelow's barn with 2 horses, 6 cows were destroyed by fire.

March 16th, 1784. New town of Berlin. The southern part of Bolton, and a tract of land in the extreme west part of Marlboro, was incorporated a town called Berlin. The families of D. Taylor, S. Carly, J. Spofford and John Brigham lived on the Marlboro tract of land set off to Berlin.

March 16th, 1854. The Middlesex South Agricultural Society, consisting of 11 towns incorporated. The Fair Ground was adjoining and south of Wm. Buckminster's place in Framingham.

March 16th, 1874. Commemoration services; a grand tribute to the late Hon. Charles Sumner, in the Town Hall, Marlboro; John Chipman, Esq. was President. Had addresses from Rev. Messrs. Wiggin, Weeks, Bridge and Willard, and E. C. Whitney, S. N. Aldrich, C. F. Morse, S. H. Howe, C. F. Harris and S. B. Pratt, Esq.

March 17th, 1817. The 10 school districts and school houses in town were numbered by accepting a Report of a committee of 10, chosen Nov. 1816. The summer of Woman Schools shall commence the first Monday in June, and use one-fourth of the school money.

March 17th, 1856. Monday at 8 p. m. fire in the East Village; Capt. N. B. Proctor's barn was burned. Major Henry Rice's great barn, within a few feet of the one burned, was several times on fire but was eventually saved.

March 19th, 1841. A speaking exhibition in the school-house No. 4, near the Pond. The house filled to overflowing.

March 19th, 1863. The northern part of Marlboro, including three school districts, and about two half districts, incorporated by the name of Hudson.

March 20th, 1868. The Feltonville school district in Bolton was annexed to the town of Hudson.

March 21st, 1806. Edward Wilkins, Esq. died at Wilkinsville, aged 72 years. He was one of the prominent men in the north part of Marlboro. He deceased the second day after the incorporation of the new town of Hudson.

March 21st, 1863. Lambert Bigelow Esq. died, aged 61 years. He was Town Clerk 22 years. Representative one year. He was in trade nearly 40 years, and built the Bigelow store in 1846 in town.

March 21st, 1868. Fire at Westboro; the Parkman store in the centre of the town, occupied by several parties, burned. Loss, 15,000 dollars.

March 23d, 1836. Marlboro Mutual Fire Insurance Company incorporated for 28 years.

March 23d, 1785. A great body of snow upon the ground, and it is said continued to the depth of 4 feet nearly a month. Rev. Asa Packard was ordained in town in the Old Meeting-house, and 23 years afterwards, March 23d, 1808, he was installed over the West Parish in town.

March 24th, 1858. Capt. Wm. Holyoke died, aged 79 years. He was one of the selectmen in Marlboro 5 years.

March 26th, 1771. Samuel Brigham, Esq. died in town, aged 82 years. He was a prominent man; been representative, assessor and one of the Selectmen 15 or more years.

March 26th, 1775. Zachariah Maynard died in town aged 79 years. There were 80 deaths in Marlboro that year. Mr. Maynard's donation to the "Industrious Poor" of the town, was the income of 1700 dollars.

March 26th, 1876. Sunday Services in Marlboro in commemoration of the burning of the town by the Indians, March 26th 1676. A discourse was delivered by Stillman B. Pratt, one of the publishers of the Marlboro Mirror-Journal.

March 26th, 1866. Fire in town; Pevey's building, corner of Lincoln and Mechanic streets, nearly a total loss, partly insured. The fire originated from a defect in the chimney. The building was owned by E. P. Pevey of Clinton, Mass.

March 28th, 1854. The Northborough Bank Incorporated. Corporators, George C. Davis, Cyrus Gale and Wilder Bush.

March 30th, 1870. Rev. Charles R. Treat installed pastor of the Union Society.

March 31st, 1795. Silas Felton, aged 19 years, commenced teaching school. He taught 550 weeks, 5 1-2 days a week. One year he taught 46 weeks.

March 31st, 1853. New organ. Lectures on music; Prof. C. P. Bronson, the last week in March, gave 4 lectures on oratory and music. A large organ in the Unitarian church.

March 30th and 31st, 1864. A severe snow storm. There was no snow for 3 weeks before this snow storm.

April dates of Events.

April 1st, 1869. The Fairmount Base Ball Club, of this town rented a piece of ground on Howe's Hill, east of Prospect street, for the use of the club.

April 2d, 1811. Col. Luke Drury died in town, aged 74 years. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, had been a deputy sheriff and a representative from Grafton Mass.

April 3d, 1850. Levi Bigelow, Esq., died in town aged 68 years. He taught school 20 winters. Been moderator at several town meetings; an assessor 18 years; representative 5 years.

April 3d, 1830. Marlborough Savings Bank incorporated. June 22d, 1830, opened for deposits.

April 5th, 1830. The town of Marlboro in accordance with a resolve of the Legislature of March 1st, 1830, to survey towns appointed the Selectmen a committee to select a surveyor; they selected Wm Henry Wood, and he surveyed the town that season.

April 7th, 1856. Monday morning, fire in South Framingham; the railroad station destroyed by fire with about 600 cords of wood. Loss, 10,000 dollars. Insurance, 5,000 dollars.

April 8th, 1871. Warm, summer-like day; thermometer, 80 degrees and upwards in the shade.

April 9th, 1821. Monday, of the 14 amendments proposed to be added to the State Constitution, Marlborough voted in favor of 10 and 9 of them by large majorities. Three of the proposed amendments about equally divided, against two by a large vote.

April 9th, 1847. Date of the Act to establish a State Reform School, near Chaun-

cy Lake, Westborough. The originator was Hon. Theodore Lyman.

April 11th, 1852. Fire in East Marlboro, Sunday P. M.; John Chipman's shoe shop and barn destroyed by fire.

April 12th, 1851. Saturday, the East Meeting house bell tolled 75 times, because Thomas Sims, a colored person was taken from Boston back to Georgia as a slave. It was then 75 years since Independence had been declared.

April 12th, 1871. Marlboro Times established. C. F. Morse, Editor; Richard A. Bigelow, Publisher.

April 13th, 1852. Another snow storm; snowed all day; about one foot of damp snow. Just one week before was a severe snow storm, with a strong east wind. Snow averaged 8 to 10 in. depth, and some drifts 3 feet in depth.

April 13th, 1874. In town meeting voted to accept the donation of 5,000 dollars, from Mark Fay, Esq., to be called the Fay Fund, for the industrious poor of Marlborough.

April 13th, 1778. The South Parish of Bolton was set off, and after 6 years, called Berlin.

April 15th, 1871. About 2 o'clock A. M. The shoe factory of Charles L. Frye on West Elm street was burned. Loss, 50,000 dollars. Ins. 17,000 dollars.

April 15th, 1863. A northeast snow storm, from 6 to 8 inches of snow, and as much as at any one time during the past winter.

April 17th, 1821. A violent snow storm. Depth of snow 18 inches the greatest quantity for the time of the year, it was said, for 40 years.

April 18th, 1875. Rev. Crawford Nightingale, spoke in the Unitarian church in town about the glorious 19th of April 1775. April 19th, 1836. Grand celebration at Concord. Hon. Robert Kantoul, Jr., the orator; his oration was published.

April 19th, 1875. Grand celebration at Concord and Lexington. Orations by George Wm. Curtis, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. Also had a 19th of April meeting in the evening in Marlboro Town Hall. "Concord Freeman" re-established by S. B. Pratt April 20th, 1876. John Howe, Jr. was slain by the Indians, probably in the east part of Marlborough, near Sudbury, aged 35 years. His housings were burned.

Supposed he kept a tavern on the Munroe Wilson place and that he was killed and his buildings burned the day before Capt. Wadsworth was killed at Sudbury.

April 20th, 1793. Small pox in town. Capt. Wm. Brigham died aged 58 years. He was a selectman few years. His wife died the February before of the same disease, aged 49 years; were the first two buried in the Brigham Cemetery, on the southwest side of Mount Pleasant.

April 20th, 1870. Dedication of the new Town Hall at Southboro. The address was by Hon. Francis B. Fay, who gave 1,000 dollars more to the Fay Library of that town. Total cost of the Town Hall about 28,000 dollars.

April 21st, 1801. Death of a centenarian at Northboro, Dea. Jonathan Livermore aged 100 years and 6 months. He lived in three centuries. He was the first Town Clerk of Northborough.

April 22d, 1785. It was good studding, I have seen it stated, on the top of the snow which was two feet deep on a level. April 22d, 1857, there was snow upon the ground, and Cyrus Felton went to a saw mill with oxen and sled, distance 3 miles.

April 23d, 1888. Capt. Aaron Stevens died, aged 89 years; the oldest person in town. He was selectman several years. He kept a record of the deaths in Marlboro 30 years.

April 25th, 1888. The second person drowned in Marlborough Pond. Peter Rice son of Nathan Rice, drowned on his birthday, aged 21 years. He went out in a small boat with several persons for a spree; they took some spirit with them.

April 25th, 1867. Thursday, rededication of the West or Unitarian church in town; sermon by Rev. James Freeman Clarke D. D. of Boston.

April 25th, 1853. Sunday, P. M. Fire in the woods on Stirrup Hill, in the Southwest part of Marlboro. It swept over land owned by 7 or 8 persons. The fire engines were out to the fire.

April 27th, 1876. Two new meeting-houses opened in town for public worship. The old Meeting-house had been used 95 years. Rev. Hosea Ballou of Boston preached in town. He was 79 years of age two days afterwards. April 30th, April 30th, 1871. The Gay's House near

Marlboro Lake, was sold at auction to Wm. H. Leighton for 4200 dollars.

April 30th, 1852. The Marlborough Branch R. R. Company, from Marlboro to Feltonville incorporated. Corporators, Mark Fay, Lambert Bigelow and Richard Farwell; in September Mark Fay, was chosen President of the Company.

April 30th, 1863. Large sale of real estate in town. The late Major Henry Rice's real estate sold at auction. The amount of the sale, 30,000 dollars.

April 30th, 1878. Sunday evening grand temperance meeting in Marlboro Town Hall. Several speakers from out of town among them Hon. Milo Hildreth of Northboro.

April 30th, 1852. Warm, June-like weather 3 or 4 last days. Some peach trees in blossom. The first week in May a cold week.

May Dates of events in Marlboro and vicinity.

May 1st, 1846. The exposition of Odd Fellowship by Rev. David J. Mandell of Marlboro. Address delivered before the Marlboro Lodge, No. 85, Independent Order of Odd Fellowship, and printed in a pamphlet of 20 pages, ending with "Friendship, Love and Truth."

May 1st, 1873. May-day breakfast and grand calico ball, at Berry's Hall, by Post 43, G. A. R.

May 2d, 1764. Ensign Daniel Bartlett died in the west part of Marlborough, aged 73 years. His children, 12 in number, distributed at his funeral 19 pairs of black gloves, 18 pairs of white gloves, 12 black gauze handkerchiefs, and other articles all costing £76 and 7 shillings.

May 3d, 1856. Capt. Wm. Barnes died aged 63 years. He was a prominent man in town, being selectman 4 years, an assessor 15 years, and Justice of the Peace.

May 4th, 1836. Ordination. Services in the great Spring Hill meeting house. Rev. John N. Goodhue installed pastor of the Union Society. Sermon by Rev. Hubbard Winslow of Boston.

May 4th, 1851. Dea. Eli Rice died aged 73 years. He was captain of a company, before 1820, Representative 5 years, a Justice of the Peace, and a State Senator in 1849.

May 4th, 1853. A Fire Department established in Marlborough by an act of the Legislature. It was commenced in 1849 by purchasing 3 fire engines.

May 6th, 1871. The Marlboro Mirror passed from Stearns & Wood, to Pratt Brothers. S. B. Pratt had been away from town 10 years.

May 7th, 1810. The last town meeting in the Old Meeting House, that was built 99 years before this date. In 1711. It was taken down in May, 1810.

May 8th, 1803, 1845, and 1808, dates of three May Snow Storms.

May 9th, 1852. Destructive fire in Rockbottom Village, Gleason & Dale's Flannel Factory entirely destroyed, with two boarding Houses, Loss \$60,000. It was thought that Marlborough and Feltonville companies saved the whole street from being burned.

May 9th, 1865. Rev. Wm. A. Start was installed pastor of the Universalist Society in town. He continued pastor 4 or 5 years.

May 10th, 1869. Rev. Mr. Start became editor of the Marlboro Mirror, and held the place about 5 months. George Stearns was the editor before and after this date, in all about three years.

May 10th, 1876. A Historical and Antiquarian society organized in Marlborough; Dr. Edward F. Barnes was chosen president.

May 11th, 1775. Fast Day. By recommendation of the Provincial Congress, William Stearns, A. M. preached a sermon in Marlboro, giving a view of the controversy subsisting between Great Britain and the American Colonies. It was published at the desire of the hearers.

May 11th, 1875, just 100 years after the above event, P. T. Barnum's balloon went up in Worcester; several persons in Marlborough saw it as it passed over southerly. It landed first in Ashland, afterwards in Westor.

May 12th, 1869. A warm day; the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade.

May 15th, 1854. The ground was covered with snow.

May 17th, 1869. Work was commenced on the foundation of Marlborough new Town House. The same day, had a town meeting at the Baptist Hall Block, old Town Hall.

May 19th, 1780. Called the dark day.

Exceedingly dark throughout New England, such as was not known before in North America. It is supposed to have been occasioned by smoke rising from extensive fires in the north-western woods, and combining with a thick fog from the sea. It was so dark in town, it was said some persons lost their way.

May 22d, 1780. Vote of Marlborough upon the proposed Constitution of Government; 75 for it and only 7 voted against it. The town voted two years before, in May 1778, upon a proposed new Frame of Government, 34 for it and 42 against it. It was rejected in the state.

May 22d, 1874. The Marlborough New Water Bill, became an act; to take water from Marlborough pond. To become void unless accepted within five years.

May 23d, 1853. The Plurality Law, or system of electing officers, adopted by the people of Massachusetts; and the annual state election changed and fixed to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The vote in Marlboro for plurality, years 42 votes, nays, 9 votes. For change to Tuesday, yeas 45, nays 8.

May 23d, 1869. Rev. Prof. George E. Day, formerly of Marlborough, preached in the Union Church in this town. Fair, pleasant, and very warm.

May 24th, 1867. Date of the incorporation of the Marlborough Aqueduct Company, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of this town with pure water, from Howe-Williams-Cates pond. Corporators: S. Boyd, H. R. Bean and T. Cooley.

May 25th, 1860. Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin died, aged 76 years. Was a pastor in town 25 years; a representative two years. Died only a few weeks before our bi-centennial celebration.

May 26th, 1817. Jabez Bent died, aged 69 years; The founder of the Bent lecture. The funeral, the 28th, old election day. His donation, 100 dollars.

May 26th, 1852. Old Election. The three engine companies were out, played at West Village, dined at Cotting's tavern.

May 26th, 1768. A Centenarian died in Framingham, Captain Isaac Clark, aged 102 years. He married Sarah Stow of Marlborough; she died May 17th, 1761, aged 88 years; lived together 70 years. Mr. Clark

rode horseback to Marlboro when 93 years of age.

May 27th, 1869. Fire in Northboro, near the old factory, a house occupied by four families, belonging to D. F. Wood, was entirely destroyed, a part of their furniture was saved.

May 28th, 1776. Marlborough Independence. The town of Marlborough unanimously instructs their representative, if the Continental Congress declare Independence, to support them in the measure with their lives and fortunes.

May 28th, 1840. Old Election Day. Holiday in Marlborough. Large collection of people in the village. The new rifle company and the Old Continentals paraded the streets.

May 29th, 1875. Decoration Day in Marlborough. The address by Rev. John T. Burhoe, at 3:2 o'clock, P. M. in the Town Hall. The day was fair and smoky.

May 30th, 1868. Memorial, or Decoration Day observed in Marlborough for the first time. Also in Northborough, Hudson and many other towns. In Hudson, had an oration by Rev. George S. Ball of Upton, Mass.

May 30th, 1870. Decoration in town. The address by Rev. Calvin Stebbins in Monument Square. The Post, No. 43, dedicated in the evening their new hall, in Berry's Block. Address by Charles F. Morse.

May 31st, 1660. Old Style. Marlborough Incorporated. The true date, in New Style, June 10th, 1660. Marlborough was the 49th town in Massachusetts. Only Lancaster, in Worcester County, incorporated before Marlborough.

May 31st, 1856. Saturday. Cold windy day. Thermometer fell 30 degrees in about an hour, about 5 o'clock P. M. Few days before the 25th, the mercury was up to 90 degrees.

June Dates of Events.

June 1st, 1836, and 1848. Cold Days. The first date the mercury set in the morning at 32 degrees. The summer of 1836 the coldest since the summer of 1816 and 1817. The last date the thermometer below 40 degrees in the morning, and colder, I believe, than the first day of January that year, 1848.

June 1st, 1874. The Eagle which crowned the Soldiers Monument fell to the ground and was destroyed. Weight, 600 pounds. The enclosure was full of people at the time but no one was standing just where it fell. The September following, a new eagle was placed on the monument.

June 2d, 1869. A. M., Decoration of soldiers graves. P. M., Dedication of soldiers monument. The old common covered with people, Capt. Charles F. Morse, President of the day. Had addresses from Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. Geo. B. Loring.

June 4th, 1864. A town meeting in Marlborough. The town voted not to build a new meeting house upon the old common, 72 to 109; Then voted to build near the old potash building, now Spring Hill; and the town voted not to incorporate West Marlborough, 75 votes to 110.

June 4, 1843. Died at Northborough, Martin Luther Stowe Esq., aged 49 years. He was born in Marlborough and graduated at Williams College in 1813. He was a lawyer in Marlborough and in Northborough. He was town clerk of Northborough, in 1834, 1835, and 1838.

June 4th, 1875. Friday evening. Martin Howe's barn was burned by an incendiary; his house was partly burned, the remainder saved by the Fire Department.

June 5th, 1725. The Marlborough Association of Ministers was formed at Rev. Robert Breck's, in town, commencing with 7 ministers. It lived 89 years.

June 5th and 7th, 1872. Jubilee Concerts and Anvil Chorus in Town, Prof. Francis W. Riley, chorister, Prof. Henry F. Felton, with the piano.

June 6th to the 11th, 1816. There were severe frosts, and on the 9th, squalls of snow. It was called a season without any summer.

June 6th, 1832. The Boston Association of Universalists met in Marlborough. There were 17 ministers present. In session two days. There were 5 sermons preached. Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Boston, moderator, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, clerk.

June 7th, 1854. Josiah Gibb's house, near the north-west corner of Framingham, burned. Insured in the Marlborough Mutual Insurance Company.

June 9th, 1863. Died in Framingham, William Buckninslie, Esq., aged 82 years.

The founder, and for many years the editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

June 10th, 1852. Dedication of Harmony Grove, South Framingham. Gen. Boutwell and other distinguished persons were present. Had a collation in the grove.

June 10th, 1852. Jotham Goodnow's house, barn and out-buildings, near Sudbury mills, were burned, by a child playing with matches.

June 11th, 1848. Capt. Wm. Gates died, aged 86 years. He was one of the leading men in town. Was a Selectman 7 years. He was the last, but one, Revolutionary Soldier in Marlborough.

June 12th, 1857. Dr. Daniel Brigham of Marlborough, died aged 77 years. He was born in Westboro, lived in Northboro, Berlin, and last at Marlborough. Soldier also.

June 13th, 1860. Wednesday. Bicentennial celebration in the town. The address by Hon. Charles Hudson, a native of the town, on the hill north of the Old Common. Hon. Francis B. Fay, a native of Southboro, was president of the day. Col. Wm. Henry Wood of Feltoville was Chief Marshal.

June 13th, 1866. Sale of Marlborough Town Farm, in the north-east part of the town. Total amount of sales about 10,500 dollars. The farm buildings were purchased for the new Town of Hudson.

June 15th, 1720. Rev. Robert Breck of Marlborough preached in what is now Shrewsbury, and the sermon was printed. It was the first sermon in that place, and 7 years before Shrewsbury was made a town.

June 17th, 1840. Railroad Collision at Westborough. Number of persons wounded and bruised.

June 18th, 1773. Drowned in the Assabet River; Aaron Barnes, aged 20 years, and Wm. Barnes, aged 20 years. There grave-stone has it, "They were awfully drowned. They were cousins, and both married, the youngest only one month before he was drowned."

June 18th, 1825. The Sterling Turnpike, from Berlin to Sterling, incorporated. Names of Marlborough and Berlin Corporators: Silas Felton, Jedediah Wood, Elijah Hale, Solomon Howe, Wm. Barnes, Ephraim Howe, Cyrus Shepley, Jonathan D. Merriam, Dexter Fay, Amos Sawyer.

June 20th, 1807. Jonas Bartlett and Jo-

nas Bartlett, Jr., who were living just by the east side of Stirrup Brook, were set off from Marlborough, with part of their farm, and Sandy Hill, and annexed to Northborough.

June 20th, 1870. A severe thunder storm about all over New England, in some places hail; more thunder and lightning than on any one day for many years.

June 20th, 1872. Ordination of Rev. J. T. Burhoe as pastor of the Baptist Church, in Fulton Hall, in this town.

June 23d, 1830. Ordination of Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood as pastor of the Universalist society. Sermon by Rev. Hosea Ballou, in the great Spring Hill Meeting House.

June 24th, 1772. The first stage coach between Boston and New York commenced running, (through Marlborough, Worcester,) and it was a fortnight between the two places. It passed through this town, Marlboro to Worcester.

June 25th, 1834. Ordination of Rev. Wm. Morse, a Restorationist, as pastor of Unitarian Society. He preached in town ten years.

June 25th, 1857. About 4 1-2 P. M., lightning struck and shattered an Oak Tree on Cyrus Felton's hill, and tore the bark off all round it, and threw it in every direction within two or three rods of the tree, and laid the inside of every piece up to the weather.

June 27th, 1860. The Old Academy sold at auction, to Geo. N. Cate, for 400 dollars, and the same month Jewell & Shaw of Roxbury, contracted to build the New High School House for 6,575 dollars.

June 29th, 1877. Friday. Installation of Rev. R. A. Griffin as pastor of the Unitarian Society in town. Introductory address by Dea. Simon Herbert Howe. Sermon by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D. of N. Y.

June 29th, 1874. A hot day; the thermometer 100 degrees in the shade.

June 30th, 1789. A new store of goods opened in the north part of the town, near Barnard's Mills, by Cranston & Felton.

June 30th, 1874. Musical Festival of the High and Grammar Schools in Marlborough Town Hall, being the first year of musical instruction in the public schools in town. The instructor was Prof. Francis W. Riley of this town.

June 30th, 1870. Mark Fay, Esq. died

aged 83 years, 5 months. He was a prominent man in town, and the richest person in Marlborough. He was Town Treasurer 10 years, and many years one of the Assessors.

June 30th, 1841. A tremendous shower and hail storm. A destructive tornado in Essex County, Mass. About 40 barns blown down, besides immense damage to crops.

July dates of Events.

July 1st, 1898. Dreadful accident at Northboro. Horace Perkins, of Ashfield, aged eighteen years, an apprentice, was instantly killed by a fall of about 90 feet, while at work finishing the steeple of the new meeting house.

July 2, 1790. Rev. Asa Packard, of Marlborough married Miss Nancy Quincy. It is said he advertised for a wife, and was answered by Miss Quincy. She was sister of Josiah Quincy, Jr., the patriot.

July 3, 1852, Saturday. Temperance Celebration. Oration by Rev. Abner A. Milner, upon Spring Hill Common. Had fireworks in the evening.

July 4th, 1816. Peace Celebration in Marlborough. The address was by Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin of this town.

July 4th, 1837. The first person drowned in Marlborough Pond. Stephen Martin Howe, aged 14 years. In the evening, with several of his youthful companions, went out in a small boat for amusement, taking with them a musket. The gun being heavily loaded, young Howe discharged it; his companions turned round, and he was gone.

July 4th, 1831. A public Celebration at Northborough.

July 4th, 1875. Great fire in Hudson, soon after noon. Kaler & Shaw's piano case factory and George A. Cotting's house and barn were burned, caused by a boy playing with matches. The Marlborough firemen and engines were present.

July 4th, 1843, Tuesday. Temperance Celebration, by a Picnic entertainment and addresses on the height of land north-west of the Town House. A large delegation from Northborough and Southborough were present. Were escorted by the Rifle Guards under command of Col. Daniel Pope. Ca-

<p>12</p> <p>ieb Withers was President of the Marlborough Temperance Society.</p> <p>July 5th, 1872. Reception of the French Band in Marlborough. Afterwards the Band received from our citizens 52 medals of the value of 200 dollars.</p> <p>July 6, 1867, Saturday evening. Fourth of July fireworks and fine exhibition. Over 80 rockets were sent up.</p> <p>July 8th, 1871. Fatal accident. Moses Howe, aged 46 years, fell from the staging of a new building in the west part of Marlborough. He was father of the late Dea. Samuel Howe, of this town.</p> <p>July 9th, 1867, Tuesday. Prof. Samuel A. King's balloon, with seven companions, went up in the Hyperion from Boston Common at 6 o'clock p. m. Passed over Natick, Framingham, Marlborough, West Village, and landed in New Salem, Mass. Few of Marlborough's former citizens were in the balloon.</p> <p>July 10, 1872. Another July holiday. Reception of the Irish Band in Marlborough, with 40 pieces.</p> <p>July 14th, 1872. Marlborough Choral Union of 132 members. Rev. Charles R. Treat, President; Charles L. Flint, Secretary; F. W. Riley, Conductor; Henry F. Felton, Organist.</p> <p>July 13th, 1873, Sunday. Fire in the woods near Marlborough and Hudson town line. The Marlborough Fire companies were upon the ground and worked several hours. There was a fire near the same place the Sunday before.</p> <p>July 14th, 1863, Tuesday. The draft. Nearly 160 persons of Marlborough were drafted at Concord; and 49 from Feltonville at Concord. Also 65 of Westborough's citizens drafted at Worcester; and 20 at Worcester of Northborough people.</p> <p>July 14th, 1876. Stephen H. Hunt's barn in Northborough, was struck by lightning and burned.</p> <p>July 15th, 1873. A hot day. Rev. Mr. Mayhew preached in Marlborough. Suppose it was the distinguished Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, D. D., of Boston, Mass.</p> <p>July 16th, 1873. The corner stone of the new Catholic church on Prospect Street laid by Right Rev. J. J. Williams, Bishop of Boston. High Mass sung in the old church in A. M.</p> <p>July 17th, 1827. Centennial Celebration</p>	<p>at Southborough, of the incorporation of the town. The address by Rev. Jereboam Parker, a native and a citizen of the town.</p> <p>July 10th, 20th, and 21st, 1854. Hot, 20th, a tornado near Willard Newton's. 21st thunder showers. Lightning struck buildings and trees.</p> <p>July 22d, 1829. Lt. Col. Abraham Gates died, aged 45 years. He gave 1000 dollars to the Academy in Marlborough; also gave 1000 dollars to the West Marlborough Church, the income for to support singing and music.</p> <p>July 22d, 1858, p. m. Three great thunder showers. Tons of hay got wet. One house injured by lightning in Marlborough.</p> <p>July 21st and 22d, 1871. Great fires in Northborough. Dr. Henry Barnes' barn, south of the village, was burned with its contents, 30 to 40 tons of hay, a lot of farming tools, 6 cows, some swine. Loss 4,500 dollars. No insurance.</p> <p>July 22d, 1871. Dr. Barnes' two buildings, a store at Barnes' Block, David Densmore's house, and one house owned by Capt. Cyrus Gale. Six families burnt out. Dr. Barnes' loss, 9,000 dollars. No insurance. Mr. Densmore's, 3,500 dollars. Capt. Gale's, 1,000 dollars. Firemen were present from Marlborough, Westborough and Sbrewsbury.</p> <p>July 26th, 1854, Wednesday. Celebration at Framingham of the State Normal School. Address by Prof. C. C. Felton of Harvard College.</p> <p>July 28th, 1762. Great drought. This day a day of Fasting in consequence of the severest drought ever known in America. Some accounts, Aug. 1st had a fine shower. Other accounts have it, no rain from May till September, four months.</p> <p>July 29th, 1842. Friday at 10 1-2 p. m., fire in town. Mr. Landon's store, just north of School House Square, now Monument Square. Dr. Stephen R. Phelps owned the building.</p> <p>July 29th, 1868. The 13th Mass. Regiment pic nic at Harmony Grove, South Framingham. Col. Samuel H. Leonard, of Boston, was President. An address from Rev. N. M. Gaylord.</p> <p>July 30, '53. Shensstone Tree Society instituted in the West Parish in this town. with the object of adorning the streets with orna-</p>	<p>mental trees and making sidewalks. The Society lived about 20 years.</p> <p>July 31st, 1820. Dea. Samuel Howe died in the West Part of the town of Marlborough, aged 71 years. He was a Selectmen few years. He was a son of Moses and Hannah (Felton) Howe.</p> <p>July 31st, 1866. Hon. Otadiah W. Albee died, aged 58 years. He was born in Milford, Mass., and graduated at Brown University. In 1823, he was preceptor of Gates Academy, in Marlborough; afterwards of our High School. He represented the town four years, and was two years in the State Senate. He was trial Justice four years.</p> <p>July 31, 1876. Windsor Howe, of Bolton, was 100 years of age. Suppose he was born in this town. Marlborough. He died in April, 1879, aged 102 years.</p>	<p>August Dates of Events.</p> <p>August 3d, 1866. The Marlboro Fire Insurance Company Assessment for losses by the Company for the last four years, of 4,141 dollars. Two thousand of it on policies out of the town, in Bolton, Stow, Sudbury and Framingham.</p> <p>August 5th, 1864. Col. William Henry Wood, of Feltonville died, aged 62 years. He was a school teacher; taught school in Georgia and South Carolina, in John C. Calhoun district. He was a trader and Justice of the Peace, and one of the Selectmen in town few years.</p> <p>Aug. 5th, 1872. The Japanese Embassy in Marlboro. They visited Boyd & Corey's shoe factory and saw the process of boot and shoe manufacturing.</p> <p>August 6th, 1804. Sudden death at Northborough. Capt. Abraham Wood, aged 52 years. He died almost instantly in his bed in the night.</p> <p>August 6th, 1845, Wednesday. About 5 p. m., fire near Marlborough Pond. Edward Holyoke's carpenter shop, with stock and tools, and his barn were destroyed. Caused by children playing with friction matches. The insurance had expired a few days before. Loss, 2,700 dollars.</p> <p>August 7th, 1855. Dedication of the Catholic meeting house on the north-east side of Mount Pleasant in this town. Bishop Fitzpatrick was present.</p> <p>August 7th, 1857. Fire in Southborough.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Fitch Winchester's barn was burned with 15 tons of hay, grain, 4 wagons. Supposed to have taken from a pipe of one of the hay-makers, who unloaded hay just at night. Insurance, 600 dollars.</p> <p>August 7th, 1873. A Union Pic-nic of the Congregationalist, Methodist and Baptist Sabbath schools and Societies, was held at White Pond. More than 100 vehicles were on the ground at one time.</p> <p>August 8th, 1829. Barn burned at East Sudbury. During a thunder shower a valuable barn owned by Gen. Micah M. Rutter was struck with lightning and wholly consumed with all its contents of hay and grain.</p> <p>August 10th, 1855. An Excursion and Pic nic party numbering about 400 persons, in 7 cars on the Marlborough and Feltonville Branch Railroad to Assabet. Tickets 25 cents.</p> <p>August 12th, 1872. The South Framingham Camp Ground, near Mount Wait, occupied for the first time. First cottage built on the ground by S. B. Pratt.</p> <p>August 13th, 1749. A large tree near Robert Eames' house in the north-east part of Marlborough, was struck by lightning. At the same place, August 30, 1808, during a storm, the lightning struck Charles Miles' house and instantly killed Frank H. Brown, aged 13 years. Other persons in the house were stunned.</p> <p>August 14th, 1806. The Marlborough High School Association was formed. To have a Re-union annually.</p> <p>August 15th, 1781. A destructive tornado in the south-west corner of Marlborough, and north part of Southborough, through Framingham, East Sudbury, (now Wayland) into Weston. It leveled to the ground Elihu Maynard's barn and unroofed his house in Marlborough. After the blow a powerful rain.</p> <p>August 15th, 1876. Phineas T. Barnum's Citizens came into town on the northern railroad, at the upper station.</p> <p>August 16th, 1828. Silas Felton, Esq., died at Feltonville, aged 52 years. He was the first Post Master in that village. Was Town Clerk of Marlboro 13 years. Assessor 27 years, Selectman 11 years, and Representative 3 years. It is supposed he made more figures to count than any other person living in town up to this date.</p>
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August 16th, 1860. The date of the first printed "Shenstone Laurel," a paper for the benefit of the West Marlborough Shensstone Society. Printed monthly by Edwin Rice.

August 16th, 1873. A large Pic-nic party, filling twelve cars, from Marlboro to Harmony Grove. Music, A. D. Baker's brass band, Rev. J. Delehauty, the chief director.

August 19th, 1875. Between 3 and 4 hundred citizens of Marlborough visited Col. Wm. Emerson Baker's Ridge Hill Gardens in Needham.

August 20th, 1867. Excursion to Walden Pond in Concord, by persons from the Unitarin and Universalist Societies, by Railroad. 323 from Marlboro and 250 from Hudson, spent the day in the grove.

August 20th, 1871. Excursion by rail-road. Many persons from Marlboro and vicinity attended the Spiritualists Camp-meeting at Walden Pond.

August 21st, 1820. Marlborough voted in favor of a Convention for revising or altering the State Constitution. 45 votes to 9 votes against a Convention.

August 22d, 1866. Centennial Celebration in the town of Northborough. The Address by Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D. Poem by Thomas W. Valentine, a native of the town.

August 22d, 1851. About 5 P. M. whirlwind, hurricane, tornado—very destructive in West Cambridge and Medford. It commenced in the north-east corner of Framingham, passed through Weston and Wal-tham. Damage, 48,000 dollars.

August 22d, 1851. Brigham Patterson's barn in Northborough was burned by lightning, with 30 tons of hay, rye, oats. Insured.

August 23d and 24th, 1849. Great Muster and two days' Encampment at Concord: eleven companies present. The first day was rainy. Marlborough Rifles, 55 men, under Capt. Gilman Hapgood, of Fel-tonville.

August 25th, 1846. An earthquake about 5 minutes before 5 in the morning. It jarred doors and windows and woke many people from their slumber. Duration, 10 seconds. It was thought it was the greatest earthquake that had been felt here during the present century.

August 26th, 1853. A comet was seen in the north-westerly direction. Its train was visible to the naked eye.

August 27th, 1801. Great Muster at Concord. Three companies from Marlborough. Capt. Wm. Gates, Capt. Wm. Weston, and Capt. Stephen Ames, were present.

Aug. 28, 1874. Hudson Pioneer purchased by S. B. Pratt.

August 29, 1875, Sunday. An exceedingly hot day. An excursion to Martha's Vineyard from the towns on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad. More than 100 persons went from Marlborough.

August 30th, 1852. Fire south of Marlborough Pond between 10 and 11 in the evening. Issacher R. Dickerman's house and barn burned to the ground. The Select-men offered a reward of 400 dollars.

August 31st, 1848. Dr. John Baker, of Marlborough died, aged 66 years. He practiced in town 35 years.

August 31st, 1853. Dedication of the third meeting house erected on Spring Hill, the one now (1879) standing; also ordination same day of Rev. Levi A. Field, settled over the Society.

August 31st, 1871. Howe Family Gathering at Harmony Grove, South Framingham. Upwards of 60 Howes from Marlborough attended the meeting, and as many of other names, relatives of the Howe Family.

August 31st (or 24th,) 1838, Friday. A thunder shower at Felloville. The village was visited by a terrific shower of hail and rain, which lasted 10 or 15 minutes. Nearly one-half of the glass in the windows exposed to the storm were broken, and a large poplar tree prostrated.

September Dates of Events.

Sept. 1st, 1790. The Main street through Marlboro, part of the great Post Road, from Boston to Worcester.

Sept. 1st, 1809. Hon. Horace Maynard of Tenn., spoke in Westboro, his native place, in the Town Hall, to the Bell and Everett men, and other citizens.

Sept. 2d, 1820. Dedication of the first Universalist Meeting House in Marlboro. Sermon by Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Boston.

Sept. 2d, 1824. In the evening and near midnight, Gen. La Fayette was at Sampson V. S. Wilder's, in the westerly part of

August 26th, 1853. A comet was seen in the north-westerly direction. Its train was visible to the naked eye.

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Sept. 3d, 1839. Remarkable exhibition of Northern Lights all over the United States.

Sept. 4th, 1780. Marlboro voted for the first time for Governor. John Hancock had 85 votes. Azor Orne had 47 votes for Lt. Gov. in the town.

Sept. 5th, 1866. The date of the first annual meeting of the Marlboro Musical Association. 1874. Acton Patriot established by S. B. Pratt.

Sept. 7th, 1850. Died, at Northboro, Dr. Stephen Ball, aged 83 years. He was son of Dr. Stephen Ball Sen. of that town.

Dr. Ball practiced medicine in Northboro and adjoining towns, half a century.

Sept. 8th, 1838. A Bartlett Family Gathering under the great elm on the Bartlett Homestead, near Stirrup Brook, in Northborough, 75 persons present.

Sept. 8th, 1869. A great gale in town and all over New England; very severe near the coast.

Sept. 9th, 1863, Saturday. The barn owned by Franklin Richardson (upon the Baxter Fay place) now in Hudson, was totally consumed by fire.

Sept. 9th, 1865. The date of the first number of the Marlboro Star newspaper published at Felloville by C. A. Wood.

Sept. 11th, 1841. Barn burned by lightning in Boylston. Joseph Flagg's barn was consumed, together with a cow and about 50 tons of hay.

Sept. 12th, 1837. A dreadful accident in raising the academy building in town. A support under one of the beams gave way, the beam broke and fell with boards, 20 feet into the cellar, and 10 or 11 men fell with them, and one, Capt. Wm. Weeks of Stow, had one thigh broken and died a few days afterward. Two young Walcotts, (sons of Josiah Walcott, who was building it) one had an arm broken, the other had one bruise; all of them were more or less hurt.

Sept. 12th, 1874. Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood died in Malden, aged 75 years. He was born in Newton, Mass. He resided in Marlboro 14 years, 1830 to 1844. He was a Senator two years, 1840 and 1843.

Sept. 13th, 1839. Died in town, Rev. John N. Goodhue, pastor of the Union soc-

Bolton. Many Marlboro people went over to see him.

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ety, aged 20 years, 8 months. He preached in town 3 years.

Sept. 15, 1823. Dedication of the second meeting-house, built on Spring Hill. It was built by the Union Society of Marlboro.

Sept. 15, 1866. Fire in Northboro, about 3 o'clock, A. M. The shoddy factory. A young man named Shumway, burned with the building; suppose to have been spontaneous combustion.

Sept. 17th, 1870. Dedication of Soldiers' Monument at Northboro, address by Dr. George B. Loring of Salem.

Sept. 17th, 1874. A gala day in Marlboro. The Lowell Mechanics' Phalanx Company in town; received by the Marlboro Light Infantry; also Mayor Francis Jewett of Lowell and Ex-Mayors, J. P. Folsom and J. G. Peabody of Lowell.

Sept. 18, 1867. Family Gathering of the descendants of Col. Ephraim Brigham at the Gates House near Marlboro Lake, and near Col. Brigham place, when he lived in town.

Sept. 18, 1870. Fire in Southboro, Sunday, P. M. Fitch A. Winchester's barn was burned with four oxen; loss about \$5,000; insurance, \$1,800.

Sept. 20th, 1872. Accident and instant death of George G. Smith, aged 38 years, on Main street, Marlboro. He was thrown out of a carriage with great violence against a tree.

Sept. 21, 1818. Capt. Samuel Wood of Northboro, died, aged 75 years. He marched a company of Minute Men to Concord in 1775, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Sept. 23d, 1815, Saturday. The great blow over New England. Wind blew violently from the south-east and raining from 9 to 11 A. M. Feuces, fruit trees, whole forests, chimnies and whole buildings, were suddenly prostrated, and the earth was strewn with fruit and fragments of all kinds in promiscuous confusion. The Zachary Maynard house and the old Taylor house in town were unroofed. Stephen Felton's shed near his barn, was blown over and broken to pieces.

Sept. 24th, 1833. Dea. Benjamin Rice died in town, aged 50 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He was a delegate to the Convention in 1820, to revise

the State Constitution. He was Justice of the peace.

Sept. 24th, 1860, Monday, A. M. A large balloon, containing three men, passed over Marlboro, going in the north-east direction. It went up at Providence, R. I., and landed at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 25th, 1897. Hannah Priest died in Marlboro; supposed upwards of 80 years of age. She bequeathed \$100 as a charitable fund to 1st church, intended in same way to benefit the poor of the church.

Sept. 26th, 1872. Dedication of a new Town Hall at Hudson. It is 55 by 97 feet on the ground. Its cost, with its furniture, \$48,531.

Sept. 27th, 1860, Thursday night. Winslow Barnes' barn and a carriage, farming tools, were burned.

Sept. 28, 1827. Military Muster at Westbrook. 12 companies inspected.

Sept. 28th, 1857. About 7 P. M., Jacob Fairbanks' barn in the East Village, was destroyed by fire.

Sept. 28th, 1873. A hot summer day. Thermometer up to 84 degrees.

Sept. 29th, 1800. Fatal accident in Northborough. At a regimental muster, Aaron Stow of Grafton, was shot; he lived an hour. Aged 30 years; left a wife and 3 sons. He was brother to Mrs. Lovinab Felton of Marlborough.

Sept. 29th, 1875. The first annual exhibition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club in Marlboro. Had a street parade and procession. In the evening about 10 o'clock, Col. O. A. Hillman's house was burned, near South Marlboro. Loss \$4,000 to \$5,000; insured \$4,200.

Sept. 29th, 1895. Fire at Sudbury. Asa Balcom's barn, containing hay, oats, rye, and farming utensils, was consumed. Supposed the work of an incendiary.

Sept. 29th and 30th, 1868. Mechanical and Horticultural Fair in town, by the Mechanics' Institute. Frank Brooks had 156 varieties at the fair and exhibition.

October Dates of Events.

Oct. 1st, 1822. A New Hotel opened this day, near Marlboro Pond. The old Williams Tavern was taken down, and the Gates House raised last June, 1822.

Oct. 1st, 1874. Shrewsbury News established.

Oct. 1st, 1846. Muster at Groton. Seven

companies present. The Marlboro Light Infantry under Capt. Francis Brigham was one of the companies.

Oct. 4th, 1830. Rev. Jonathan Newell of Stow died, aged 81 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1770. He preached in Stow 54 years.

Oct. 4th, 1869. One of the heaviest rain storms known for years. Immense damage in almost every direction in New England. Strong south-easterly wind.

Oct. 5th, 1833. Fire in Bolton, Wednesday evening. Gen. Amory Holman's barn, with 40 tons of hay, and a quantity of grain were burnt. Loss, 1300 dollars. Insurance 600 dollars. It was not known how the fire originated.

Oct. 6th, 1876. Died at Lancaster, Hon. Francis B. Fay, aged 83 years. He was born in Southboro, and was the Founder of the Fay Library of that town. He was the first Mayor of Chelsea and a member of Congress.

Oct. 7th, 1860. Sunday evening. Fire in the east village. John Cotting's barn, with 25 tons of hay. The "Tavern" was saved by the engines. Barn, house, furniture insured.

Oct. 9th, 1873. Post 43 of Marlboro turned out with 40 men, to the Grand Army parade at Lowell of the Post of Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 11th, 1853. Accident in Marlboro, Lake Fay of Southboro, and Hancock street, Boston, aged about 65 years, a wealthy man, met with a severe accident, while fowling. The gun exploded in his hands, and shattered his left wrist, and had to amputate the hand the next day.

Oct. 11th, 1897. Installation in Hudson of Rev. Wm. S. Heyward as pastor of the Lawrence church. Sermon by Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Oct. 11th, 1871. The Chestnut Hill Farm in Southboro, (formerly Fays and Peters farm) owned by J. C. Converse, was sold at auction to R. S. Fay of Boston, 27,050 dollars. The farm contained 204 acres.

Oct. 11th, 1872. Grand Fireman's Muster in town. The procession upwards of a mile long. There were eight brass bands present.

Oct. 13th, 1863. A Centennarian, and last Revolutionary Soldier, in Mass., died at Sudbury, John Goodnow, aged almost 102

years. His son of the same name was the Founder of the Goodnow Library at Sudbury.

Oct. 13th, 1868. Fire in Southboro. The Winchester Hall, and the store of C. H. Robinson, destroyed by fire. Loss, 10,000 dollars.

Oct. 13th, 1869. Rain, with thunder and lightning in the morning. About noon a heavy shower, with one loud clap of thunder. It tore the bark off from Cyrus Felton's great chestnut tree near his house, stopped the clock on the Unitarian church, and burnt the steeple of the Catholic church, on the easterly side of Mount Pleasant.

Oct. 14th, 1824. A Centennarian died in Marlboro, Widow Keziah Smith aged 101 years, 6 months. Her son, tall Jonas Smith, a Revolutionary Soldier and Pensioner, lived 91 years.

Oct. 14th, 1865. The commencement of the re-issue of the "Marlboro Mirror" by Wm. W. Wood, after an interval or suspension of four years.

Oct. 15th, 1867. Major Henry Rice died, aged 81 years. He represented Boston in the General Court. He was born in Marlboro and was of this town at his decease.

Oct. 17th, 1851. About 4 A. M. Charles Dana Bigelow's Shoe Manufactory, (near Leander Bigelow's house, and the West Meeting-house) was burnt. The building cost 2,500 dollars. Insurance 1,500 dollars. Most of the stock and tools were saved.

Oct. 17th, 1858. Dea. David Goodale died, aged 67 years. He was a prominent man in town. Moderator of many Town Meetings. Represented the town two years and was Justice of the Peace.

Oct. 17th, 1898. The first snow storm of the season. Only 5 months and 9 days from the May snow storm. Cold the next morning. Icicles formed 6 inches in length. Some potatoes froze in the ground.

Oct. 19th, 1841. The surrender of Cornwallis celebrated in town. The Cold Water Army were out with music, and banners with Teetotalism inscribed thereon. From 1500 to 2000 persons of all ages were present, with provisions for all.

Oct. 19th, 1853. Dedication of the new Methodist Meeting-house, east of the East Village, Marlboro.

Oct. 19th, 1893. Thursday. Rev. Eu-

gene DeNormandie installed pastor over the Unitarian Society in town. Sermon by Cyrus A. Bartol, D. D. of Boston.

Oct. 19th, 1870. Dedication of Marlboro New Town House. Gov. Claflin and Speaker Jewell were present.

Oct. 20th, 1822. Fatal accident in R. L. State, to Abraham Touro. He owned a farm in the south-west part of Marlboro, now occupied by Mr. John Nichols. Mr. Touro was brother of the celebrated Judah Touro of New Orleans. They were Jews. Oct. 21st, 1867. Teachers' Institute in Marlboro, and continued four days. Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education, Prof. Russell, Walton, Niles, Sharp, Monro's and others gave lectures.

Oct. 22d, 1859. Rev. Levi A. Field, pastor of the Union Society died, aged 38 years. He preached in town 6 years.

Oct. 23d, 1789. President Washington passed through this town, when on his way to Boston. He dined at "Williams' celebrated Tavern" near Marlboro Pond.

Oct. 24th, 1835. Hon. Joel Cranston died, aged 73 years. He was born in Marlboro and lived there when he was a Representative and Senator. Was several years one of the firm of Cranston & Felton. He was one of the founders of Hudson and Rockbottom.

Oct. 25th, (N. S.) 1740. Rev. George Whitefield preached in the Marlborough Meeting-house, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Gov. Belcher was present. They rode to Worcester that evening.

Oct. 25th, 1868. Sudden death in town between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., Simeon Cunningham, aged 64 years. He worked at his trade in the forenoon.

Oct. 26th, 1874. Indignation Meeting in Marlboro Town Hall, about the pegging machine controversy. It was said Capt. Francis Brigham introduced the first pegging machine into this section of the State; he was present at the meeting.

Oct. 27th, 1844. Heart-rending accident in town. George Gay died, aged 21 years. In jumping over or off from a fence, he jumped onto a stake, which penetrated into his body between his thighs, causing his death.

Oct. 27th, 1847. Sudden death in the western part of the town. Gershom Bigelow, aged 80 years, was found dead in his

bed. He attended a lecture in the middle of the town the evening previous.

Oct. 29 h, 1898. Grand torch light procession and illumination at Hudson by the Republicans, with an address by ex-Gov. Geo. S. Boutwell.

Oct. 29th, 1851. Dedication of the Davis Monument in Acton. It is 75 feet in height. Address by Gov. Boutwell. Cost, 2500 dollars.

Oct. 30th, 1855. Destructive fire and loss of life at Southboro. Sanford & Co. cotton factory in C-rdville. It was a 5 story building. The total loss, 50,600 dollars, which was mostly covered by insurance.

Oct. 31st, 1890. Wednesday evening. Republican Demonstration in town. A procession and illumination, and speeches by Gen. Wm. Schouler and Hon. Charles R. Train.

Oct. 31st, 1911. Capt. Abel Maynard died in town, aged 38 years. He was gored by an ox when driving a yoke of oxen and died within 48 hours after the accident. The cattle were considered mild and gentle.

November Dates of Events.

November 1st, 1852. The dwelling house owned and occupied by Needham Howe, was destroyed by fire. He resided half a mile north of the Union Church. Loss, \$1800 dollars. Insurance, \$1,200. About 60 years before this date, Loring Manson's house was burnt upon the same spot.

November 3d, 1853. The new Hall's at the State Reform School, Westboro, were dedicated. The Address by Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham. The enlargement furnishes room for 230 more boys.

November 4th, 1869. Rev. Calvin Stebbins installed pastor of the Unitarian Society in Marlborough. Sermon by Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D. D., of Cambridge.

November 4th, 1872. Fire in Southborough. Charles Fisher's barn in the northwest part of the town, was burnt with 20 tons of hay. Insurance, 600 dollars.

November 6th, 1843. Freeman's meeting in Stow, relating to the Imprisonment of Thomas Wilson Dorr. Joel Walcott, Esq., presided.

November 7th, 1827. A great snow storm. More than a foot of snow fell and some drifts. Most at any one time during the winter. There were a great many bushels of apples covered up under the snow, and corn in the fields.

November 7th, 1847. Died at Bolton, Joseph Houghton. He left to the town a legacy of 12,000 dollars for a High School, and the 'Houghton School' went into operation in October, 1849.

November 8th, 1890. Rev. George N. Athony installed Pastor of the Union Society in town. He preached in town eight years.

November 8th, 1859. About half a ton of coal was drawn by 40 ladies from the upper Depot in town, to Engine House, No. 2. Mark Fay, Esq., gave the Company as much coal as the ladies would draw.

November 9th, 1835. Election. About 6 1-2 P.M. Fire in the west part of the town. Capt. Abraham Howes's cedar mill, containing apples sufficient for 50 barrels of cider, and about ten tons of hay were destroyed. The fire took from a light used in husking corn.

November 9 h, 1840. First Town Meeting in the new Town House, Marlborough, built with the surplus money from the U. S. Treasury. Levi Bigelow, St., Esq., was the first Moderator in the new Hall. The builders were David Brown and Elbridge Howe of this town.

November 9th, 1847. Fire in Stow. The Unitarian meeting house burnt. Fire caught from the furnace. Clock, books, etc., were saved. It was erected 20 years before this date.

November 10, 1852. Fire in town. The Spring Hill Church, erected 16 years, and repaired this year, was burnt. Insurance, 2,500 dollars.

Nov. 11th, 1859. The Mechanic Institute Library; 400 vols. opened to the public; the annual payment of \$1.

November 12th, 1859. The date of the first number of the "Marlboro Mirror," by Stillman B. Pratt.

November 12th, 1860. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in town to a crowded hall. Subject: "Young America."

Nov. 13th, 1833. In the morning meteoric display; most remarkable phenomena ever witnessed in New England. Supposed it formed a part of an immense ring of meteors which circulates round the sun once

in 33 or 34 years. The winter of this saw the sight.

November 13th, 1853, Sunday. Rev. Seth Alden died suddenly in the pulpit at Westboro, aged 60 years and 6 months. He preached 13 years in Marlborough, 10 years at Brookfield, 2 years at Southborough, and 4 at Lincoln, Mass.

November 13 h, 1875. A spelling match in the Town Hall at Stow. The prize offered by Edwin Whitney, Esq., was a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. It was taken by Miss Hattie Faxon, 12 years of age.

November 14 h, 1817. Lt. Ephraim Barber died, aged 70 years. He was a clock maker. A representative from Marlboro several years. Many of his clocks are now, 1879, keeping good time.

November 14 h, 1795. Hon. Charles Hudson born in Marlborough. He has been a Minister, Senator, and Member of Congress. Author of the History of Marlborough and of the History of Lexington, Mass.

November 15th, 1834. The Boston and Worcester Railroad in operation to Westborough. September 20th, to Unionville, now called Ashland.

November 18th, 1854, Saturday evening. Cyrus Gale, Jr. & Co.'s store at Northborough was broken open and about 1,000 dollars worth of goods carried away. The Selectmen offered 200 dollars reward, and the firm 100 dollars.

November 21st, 1838. Died at Northborough, near Surrup Brook, Dea. Jonas Bartlett, aged 69 years. He had been Town Clerk, Assessor, Selectman in that town, also been a Representative.

November 22, 1865. Prof. Denter's tight rope performance, between Forest Hall and Dedman & Cutting's shoe shop on Market Street, West Marlborough.

November 24th, 1850. Fire in the west part of Northborough. A barn belonging to the alms-house farm was entirely consumed, and part of the house burnt. The barn was new and valuable. 8 cows, 2 oxen, 2 horses, 8 swine, carriages, tools, hay, grain, and vegetables, were burnt. Persons from the west and east part of Marlborough, with their new engines started, some of the way across lots, for the fire.

November 24th, 1865. Fire between 2 and 4 A. M., near the Water Cure establishment in Westborough. Moses Gill Davis valued

able barn was burned, supposed by an incendiary.

November 24th, 1874. About midnight, George Felton's house. In the west part of Marlborough, was burnt by an incendiary. Mr. Felton died in less than four months after his house was burned, aged almost 70 years.

November 28th, 1849. Gigantic painting. Good views. Connor's Great panorama of the River St. Lawrence, Niagara Falls, etc., in Marlboro Town Hall.

November 29th, 1854. A good shot. A deer killed in Northboro with a common charge of partridge shot, by John W. Lincoln of that town. Weight, 300 pounds.

November 30th, 1869. C. T. Chapin and Son's large brick cotton factory at Daville. Northborough, was totally destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents. Loss about 45,000 dollars. Insurance, 18,000 dollars.

November 30th, 1875, Tuesday. A cold winter day. Thermometer 6 degrees below zero. It was said that Autumn went out with a snap.

November 30th, 1870. Rev. Wm. H. Murray lectured in town, about "Admirals—the Hospital of the World."

November 30th, 1834, Sunday, P. M., great solar eclipse. Thermometer fell 28 degrees in 3 hours.

December Dates of Events.

Dec. 1st, 1855. The Agricultural Branch Railroad opened to Northboro Centre.

Dec. 2d, 1849. R-v. George E. Day ordained pastor of the Union Society in Marlboro.

Dec. 2d, 1862. Jabez S. Witherbee Esq. of this town died, aged 60 years. He kept the Gates Hotel, and was a Selectman several years.

Dec. 2d, 1870. Geo. Wm. Curtis lectured in town. Subject:—"Charles Dickens."

Said to have been the most eloquent and finished production ever given to a Marlboro audience.

D. C. 3d, 1860. Fire in Northboro. The old Cotton Factory, built 40 years ago, was consumed. It was owned by L. S. Pratt & Co. Partially insured.

Dec. 2d, 1867. Masquerade

couples in Forest Hall, to raise funds to repair the Unitarian church.
Dec. 4th, 1867. The Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fay in town. The Poem or Hymn was by Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood. Fifty years ago, Dec. 4th, 1817. Thanksgiving day, there were fire scopers married in town: Mark Fay, Lebeus Cook, Elijah Hale, Daniel Walker, Wm. Brigham and their wives.
Dec. 6th, 1850. Excursion from Feltownville to Boston, to visit Burr's 7 mile mirror at the Melodion. Fare and admission 65 cents.
Dec. 7th, 1848. Dedication of the New State Reform School, near Lake Chauncy. Westborough. Addresses by Judge Washburn and Ex. Gov. Levi Lincoln.
Dec. 8th, 1871. Dea. Stephen R. Phelps, aged 83 years, died in town, where he was born, Dec. 3d, 1788. He was Captain of a Rifle Company; been Assessor and Select man. For several years he paid about the largest tax in town.
Dec. 8th, 1861. Funeral of Capt. Asa Lewis in the Methodist church, Marlboro. He died Dec. 5th of a gun shot wound. Sermon by Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood. The house was full. He was buried with the usual masonic rites.
Dec. 10th, 1868. Re-dedication of the Union church on Spring Hill.
Dec. 11, 1873. Northboro Farmer and Southboro Press established by S. B. Pratt.
Dec. 14th, 1839. A pleasant day. The month so far was very mild and pleasant. No frost in the ground.
Dec. 15th, 1839. Sunday. A great snow storm. Snow fell in immense quantities; so furious was the gale and the drifting snow, that it was almost impossible to move about the streets. There was snow enough to cover the ground two feet or more.
Dec. 14th, 1855. A shocking accident near South Marlboro. Josiah Pollard was caught in the gearing of a grist-mill, and had his arm so badly injured that amputation was necessary near his shoulder. He lived 13 days.
Dec. 15th, 1853. Dedication of the State New Normal School Building on the west side of Bear Hill in Framingham. It will accommodate 120 scholars.
Dec. 15th, 1860. Dedication of Marlboro High School Building. An Historical Address by Hon. O. W. Albee.

George B. Loring gave a good lecture in town, on Jefferson and Lincoln.
Dec. 27th, 1876. Death of a Centennarian in Sterling. Mrs. Sally Williams, aged 101 years, 1 month and 25 days. She was widow of Stephen Williams of Marlboro, where she lived half of her days.
Dec. 29th, 1854. Dedication of a new school house in Feltownville, south side of Assabet river. Hon. Charles Hudson took part on the occasion.
Dec. 29th, 1859. Thursday morning. Extremely cold. Fire on Fairmount. Samuel Boyd's splendid barn, with 20 tons of hay, was totally consumed; the gas leaked out and took fire. The barn was valued at 4000 dollars. Insurance 3,525 dollars.
Dec. 31st, 1876. The last day of Centennial year. Died in Boston, John Haven Dexter, Esq., aged 85 years. He was born in Marlboro, and left about 30 volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register to Marlboro Town Library.
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Index of Names.

Albee,	18, 20	Dadmun,	18	Horton,	5	Rantoul,	8, 14, 15,	7
Alden,	3	Dale,	8	Houghton,	18	Rice,	4, 5, 7,	
Aldrich,	3	Dana,	7	Howe,	4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11,	Richardson,	15	
Alger,	4	Darling,	12, 13, 14, 18, 20,	Hudson,	11, 19, 21	Riley,	10, 11, 12	
Allen,	4, 5, 6, 19	Day,	11, 19, 21	Hunt,	12	Russell,	17	
Ames,	5, 14	Denier,	11, 17	Jackson,	11, 17	Rutter,	18	
Anthony,	18	Densmore,	12	Jewell,	15	Saunders,	2, 10	
Baker,	16	Delebuty,	17	Jewett,	15	Sawyer,	2, 10	
Balcom,	9, 15	DeNormandie,	17	Jor,	20	Scobler,	18	
Ball,	7, 11	Dexter,	21	Kaler,	11	Seaver,	17	
Banks,	8, 18	Dickerman,	18	Kendall,	12	Sharp,	11	
Barber,	19	Dorr,	18	King,	12	Shaw,	11	
Barnard,	11	Drury,	18	La Fayette,	12	Shepherd,	12	
Barnes,	8, 10, 12, 16	Eames,	18	Landon,	12	Shumway,	15	
Barnum,	8, 13	Eldridge,	5	Leighton,	12	Sims,	15	
Barrett,	2, 8, 10, 15, 19	Emerson,	3	Leonard,	12	Slocum,	7, 9	
Bartel,	19	Everett,	3	Levia,	20	Smith,	13, 16, 17, 21	
Bean,	19	Farbanks,	2, 19, 20	Lincoln,	20	Sparhawk,	20	
Beecher,	18	Farwell,	4, 8, 20	Livmore,	2, 19, 20	Spoford,	15, 16	
Belcher,	17	Faxon,	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15,	Longley,	10, 15, 21	Starr,	5	
Bellows,	16, 18, 20,	Fay,	16, 18, 20,	Loring,	10, 15, 21	Stearns,	8	
Bent,	9	Felton,	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10,	Mandell,	8	Stevens,	9, 18	
Bigelow,	5, 6, 7, 8, 17,	Felton,	11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17,	Manson,	18	Store,	7	
18, 21,		Felton,	11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17,	Marshall,	18	Streeter,	9, 10, 16	
Boutwell,	10, 18	Field,	14, 17	Mayhew,	12	Sumner,	10, 14	
Boyd,	1, 4, 9, 13, 21	Fiber,	18	Maynard,	3, 6, 13, 14,	Taylor,	6, 20	
Breck,	5	Fitzpatrick,	13	Merriam,	15, 18,	Tayntor,	15	
Bridge,	5	Flag,	13	Merriam,	15, 18,	Thomas,	4, 5, 7,	
Brigham,	3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	Flick,	13	Miner,	11	Townee,	10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,	
10, 15, 16, 17, 20,		Folsom,	6	Munroe,	17	Towne,	18, 20,	
Bronson,	15	Fry,	16	Murphy,	4, 16	Treat,	18	
Brown,	5, 13, 18	Gale,	6, 12, 19	Morse,	5, 7, 9, 10, 11,	Tran,	17	
Brown,	9, 11	Gates,	4, 9, 10, 12, 14,	Moulton,	4, 16	Treat,	18	
Bucklin,	5, 10	Gibbs,	17	Murray,	4, 16	Walcutt,	15, 18	
Buckminster,	9, 11	Gifford,	12	Newell,	17	Walton,	12	
Burhoe,	10	Gibbs,	12	Nichols,	17	Walker,	12	
Burr,	20	Gibson,	8, 17	Nightingale,	17	Wabburn,	20	
Bush,	6	Goodale,	8, 17	Niles,	17	Washington,	20	
Calhoun,	13	Goodhue,	8, 15	Orne,	15	Weeks,	6, 15	
Cooley,	5	Goodnow,	10, 16	Packard,	6, 11	Weeson,	17	
Cate,	11	Greenwood,	2, 11, 15,	Paine,	3	White,	18	
Chadwick,	8, 19	Griffin,	20	Parker,	4, 12	Whitfield,	18	
Chapin,	5, 7	Griffin,	11	Parkman,	6	Whitney,	18	
Chipman,	5, 17	Hager,	4	Peabody,	14	Wiggin,	18	
Cladin,	9	Hale,	10, 16, 20, 21	Peabody,	15	Wildor,	3, 5, 19	
Clarke,	7	Hancock,	4, 14	Perkins,	11	Wilkins,	2, 5	
Cobb,	10	Hapgood,	4, 14	Peters,	16, 20	Willard,	6	
Connor,	19	Harrington,	16	Pevy,	6	Williams,	21	
Converse,	16	Harris,	3, 12, 20	Phelps,	9, 12	Willson,	9, 12	
Cook,	2	Hayward,	16	Pollard,	7, 10	Winchester,	13, 15	
Coolidge,	2	Hedden,	8	Pope,	11	Winslow,	8	
Corey,	9, 13	Hildreth,	16	Pratt,	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13,	Witherbee,	4, 12, 19	
Cottling,	1, 9, 16	Hillman,	11	Pratt,	14, 15, 16, 19, 20,	Wood,	3, 6, 9, 10, 13,	
Craunson,	11, 17	Hinkle,	1	Priest,	15, 17,	Wood,	13, 17,	
Cunningham,	2, 7, 19	Holland,	4	Priest,	16	Woods,	17	
Curtis,	2, 7, 19	Holman,	16	Proctor,	16	Woods,	2	
Outing,	6, 13	Holyoke,	6, 13	Quincy,	11			

General Index.

Fairs,	15, 20	Marlborough Incorporated,	9
Factories Built,	4, 5	Marlborough Independent,	9
Family Gatherings,	14, 15	Marlborough Insurrection,	2
Fast Day Sermon,	8	Marlborough Insurrection,	12, 14, 20,
Festivals,	11, 16, 17	Marlborough Insurrection,	Small Fox,
Fires,	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	Marlborough Insurrection,	Speaking Exhibitions,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,		Marlborough Insurrection,	3, 4, 5
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Soldiers' Monuments,
21		Marlborough Insurrection,	10, 15, 18,
Fire Department,	8, 10,	Marlborough Insurrection,	Spelling Match,
13, 19		Marlborough Insurrection,	Stage Coach,
Freemason's Meeting,	18	Marlborough Insurrection,	State Reform School,
Frosts,	10, 17	Marlborough Insurrection,	6, 18, 20,
Funerals,	4, 8, 20	Marlborough Insurrection,	Storms, 3, 8, 17, 18, 20
Gala Days,	9, 12, 13	Marlborough Insurrection,	Sudden Deaths, 2, 13,
General Lincoln in	14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21	Marlborough Insurrection,	17, 19,
Marlboro,	2	Marlborough Insurrection,	Sudden Changes of
Gifts, Donations, Be-		Marlborough Insurrection,	Weather, 2, 3, 9, 19
quests, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Summer Memorial
12, 16, 18, 20, 21		Marlborough Insurrection,	5
Golden Wedding,	20	Marlborough Insurrection,	Teachers Institute, 17
Governor Belcher in		Marlborough Insurrection,	Temperance Meetings,
Marlboro,	17	Marlborough Insurrection,	8, 11, 17
Great Gale,	11, 15	Marlborough Insurrection,	Thunder Storms, 3, 11,
Great Storms, 2, 4, 5, 6,		Marlborough Insurrection,	12, 17
7, 18, 20		Marlborough Insurrection,	Tornadoes, 11, 12, 13,
Harmony Grove Dedi-		Marlborough Insurrection,	14
cated,	10	Marlborough Insurrection,	Town Annexation, 4, 5,
High Winds,	4, 15	Marlborough Insurrection,	10
Holidays, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Town Houses, 3, 4, 5, 7,
18, 20		Marlborough Insurrection,	8, 16, 17, 18
Incense,	2, 3, 20	Marlborough Insurrection,	Town Meetings, 2, 4, 7,
Illuminations,	2, 3, 20	Marlborough Insurrection,	18
Incidents, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9,		Marlborough Insurrection,	11, 14
10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18,		Marlborough Insurrection,	1, 8, 19
19, 20		Marlborough Insurrection,	1, 16, 17
Incorporations, 2, 3, 4, 5,		Marlborough Insurrection,	16, 20
6, 8, 9, 10		Marlborough Insurrection,	Raising of Academy
Industries,	2, 3, 5, 6,	Marlborough Insurrection,	Building, 15
Installations, 2, 3, 5, 6,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Religious Societies In-
8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21		Marlborough Insurrection,	corporated, 3, 5
Lectures, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Revolutionary Soldiers
10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21		Marlborough Insurrection,	6, 10, 15, 17
Library, 3, 7, 16, 17, 18		Marlborough Insurrection,	Robberies, 3, 19
Lafayette in Bolton,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Schools, 5, 6, 12, 20
Marlborough Associa-		Marlborough Insurrection,	School Houses, 3, 5, 11,
tion,	10	Marlborough Insurrection,	20, 21
Marlborough Bi Cen-		Marlborough Insurrection,	Wonderland, 2
tennial Celebration,		Marlborough Insurrection,	Zero Days, 1, 2, 3, 5, 19,
10		Marlborough Insurrection,	20

Index of Cities, Towns, Villages, and Places.

Martha's Vineyard,	14	Southborough,	3, 4, 5,
Medford,	13	Stoughton,	17, 18, 19, 20,
Milford,	13	Stow,	13, 15, 16, 18, 19
Mount Wait,	13	Sudbury,	4, 7, 10, 13, 16
Natick,	13	Sudbury Mills,	10
Needham,	13	Unionville,	19
New Salem,	13	Upton,	9
Newton,	14	Waltham Pond,	14
Northborough,	2, 3, 4,	Waltham,	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Northampton,	20	West Cambridge,	14
Hudson,	4, 5, 9, 11, 12,	Westborough,	2, 3, 6, 7,
14, 16, 18		10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19,	
Launcester,	9, 16	Rockbottom,	8, 17
Leicester,	2, 11	Roxbury,	2, 11
Lexington,	7	Shrewsbury,	10, 12, 16
Lexington,	19	Springfield,	14
Lowell,	3, 15, 16	Sterling,	10, 21
Malden,	15	Sturup Brook,	11, 15
Malden,	13	Sturup Hill,	7
Marlborough, on every			

A RECORD

OF UPWARDS OF

SIX HUNDRED EVENTS,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR OCCURRENCE,

IN

MARLBOROUGH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ACCIDENTS, BENEFACTORS, CENTENARIANS, DONATIONS,
ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, GATHERINGS, HAPPENINGS,
ITEMS, JUBILATIONS, KEEPSAKES, LECTURES, MEET-
INGS, NOTES, OBITUARIES, PARTIES, QUOTATIONS,

RE-UNIONS, SCHOOLS, THANKSGIVINGS, US-
AGES, VARIETIES, WEDDINGS, XPLOSIONS,
YORE-TIMES, ZERO-DAYS, &c., &c., &c.

NO. 2.

By CYRUS FELTON.

No. 1.—“A RECORD OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY EVENTS IN MARLBOROUGH AND VICINITY.” was published in June, 1879. PRICE 25 CTS.

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1880.

A RECORD

OF

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY EVENTS,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR OCCURRENCE,

IN MARLBOROUGH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

JANUARY.

Jan. 1, 1840.—A zero day; 15 to 20 degrees below zero. There were several zero days this month.

Jan. 1, 2 and 3, 1853.—The shrubs and trees were incrustated with ice, and frosted over and looked as if made of crystal.

Jan. 1, 1862.—Very pleasant during the day; during the night an extraordinary high wind blew down chimneys and parts of roofs of some buildings.

Jan. 1, 1867.—Dedication of soldiers' monument at Southborough. Samuel Appleton, Esq., of that town gave the address. The monument is twenty feet high and has seventeen soldiers' names engraved thereon.

Jan. 1, 1869.—A north-east snow storm, which continued all day and evening; depth of snow, seven to nine inches; some drifted. First great snow storm this winter. It snowed at Washington, D. C., the day before, Dec. 31, 1868.

Jan. 1, 1871.—Valuable New Years' gift. Col. Elijah Hale of Rockbottom, formerly of Marlborough, presented to the Stow parish a parsonage, together with four acres of land.

Jan. 1, 1877.—Public celebration of the crystal wedding of Capt. Edmund C. Whitney and wife at Berry's Hall. They received many presents. Remarks and speeches by eight to ten citizens during the evening.

Jan. 2, 1733-4, O. S., Jan. 13, 1734, N. S.—Ebenezer Rice, son of Simon Rice, was born. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He was a physician and justice of the peace in Marlborough during the Revolution. Near the close of the war he moved to Barre. He was half brother to Col. Edward Barnes of Marlborough.

Jan. 2, 1813.—Capt. Geo. Williams of Marlborough died, aged 76 years. He kept the celebrated Williams tavern, near Williams pond. He was one of the selectmen for a few years. He gave a silver tankard to the West church of this town.

Jan. 3, 1812.—Almost a centenarian. Died in Marlborough, Gershom Bigelow, aged 97 years, 2 months. Several of his great-great-grand children were living at that time. For a few years he was one of the selectmen of the town. His twin sister married Deacon Matthias Rice, and afterwards Abraham Rice. She lived 79 years. They were born after their father, John Bigelow, returned from Indian captivity in Canada. John Bigelow lived 94 years, 4 months.

Jan. 4, 1875.—Died in Marlborough, of typhoid fever, Thomas Corey, aged 53 years; one of the wealthy men of the town. He commenced in the shoe business in 1838, with the Boyds, and was of the firm of Boyd & Corey for more than thirty years. The pall bearers were shoe manufacturers.

Jan. 5, 1856, Saturday.—An old-fashioned north-east snow storm. The afternoon trains upon various railroads were hours behind time. The next week was a cold week, it being several degrees below zero on several mornings. The next Saturday there was another severe snow storm. The cars to Marlborough were delayed several days.

Jan. 5, 1869.—A golden wedding in Northborough. Stephen Howe and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Rev. Dr. Allen was present and conducted services appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Howe was a native of Marlborough, and died Sept. 7, 1877, aged 88 years.

Jan. 7, 1829.—The Concord Lyceum was organized. Within a year of this date Marlborough, Northborough and Worcester Lyceums were all organized. The Concord Lyceum is still in existence, and had their semi-centennial celebration Jan. 7, 1899.

Jan. 7, 1867.—Good lectures. Rev. J. O. Peck of Worcester lectured in Marlborough; subject, "Golden Opportunities and Golden Men." He lectured at Northborough three days before, on "Young Bloods."

Jan. 8, 1731.—The Town of Marlborough voted and granted £50 "to defray the cost of burying our revered pastor, Mr. Breck." He died two days before this date. The funeral was the 12th day, O. S., Jan. 23, 1731, N. S.

Jan. 8, 1866.—Called the "Cold Monday" of that year. Twenty-eight degrees below zero.

Jan. 10, 1775.—Rev. John Gardner of Stow died, aged 80 years. He was the father of Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, the first State Treasurer. They were ancestors of Dr. Henry Gardner and Ex-Governor Henry J. Gardner of this State. Towns instructed collectors of taxes not to pay the same to the Royal Treasurer, Harrison Gray, but to Henry Gardner of Stow.

Jan. 10, 1872.—A centenarian died at Hudson alms-house. Widow Mary (Brown) Gates, aged 100 years, 9 months. She was born in Stow, and was a daughter of Joshua Brown; had been the wife of two brothers, Charles and Jotham Gates.

Jan. 10, 1872.—Rev. W. H. H. Murray lectured in Fairmount Hall, Marlborough; subject, "About the Deacons."

Jan. 11, 1752, N. S.—Cold weather. One of the coldest days for many years. Just 100 years afterwards, in January, 1852, for several days the thermometer was several degrees below zero.

Jan. 11, 1859.—Called the "Cold Tuesday" of that year. Intensely cold—many degrees below zero.

Jan. 12, 1833.—Samuel Gibbon, Esq., of Marlborough, died, aged 74 years. He was a trader many years, and was one year elected a representative to the General Court. He served several years as one of the selectmen.

Jan. 12, 1867.—Capt. Jedediah Wood died in the new town of Hudson, aged 90 years. He was born in Marlborough, and was for many years one of the selectmen of the town. He was father of the late Col. William Henry Wood of Feltonville.

Jan. 13, 1813.—A centenarian died in Marlborough. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, aged 101 years. It is said she walked to church after her one hundredth birthday. Her grandson, Thomas Cole, born in Marlborough, graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He was many years a school teacher; married a daughter of William Cogswell of this town. Mr. Cole settled at Salem, where he died in 1852, aged 72 years.

Jan. 13, 1855.—A mad dog in Marlborough. One child was bitten, and several dogs. The dog was killed after returning from Stow.

Jan. 13, 1874.—In the morning a great fire at Natick. About 40 buildings destroyed—one church, three large blocks, two banks, post office, two shoe factories, and two great halls. Loss, half a million of dollars.

Jan. 14, 1789.—Ordination. Rev. John Robinson was ordained at Westborough. He preached in that town eighteen years.

Jan. 14, 1868.—The stockholders of the Marlborough First National Bank, and trustees of Marlborough Savings Bank, tendered a vote of thanks to Mark Fay for his liberality in providing a building for the use of both institutions.

Jan. 14, 1874.—Fire in Marlborough. A large French roof boarding house near the South Depot destroyed by fire. It was owned by Bowd & Corev. Valued at \$2500; insurance, \$1500.

Jan. 15, 1873.—Small pox in Marlborough; eight cases. E. Frank Greenwood died this day, aged 23 years; Feb. 1, Amos C. Morrill; Feb. 2, Charles W. Cotting and Alexander Goring: all of the small pox.

Jan. 17, 1780.—Died at Bolton, Rev. Thomas Goss, in his 63d year. He was the first settled minister in that town, and preached there thirty or more years. The winter of 1780 was remarkable for its severity and the depth of snow, which covered the fences.

Jan. 17, 1866.—Frederick Douglass lectured in Marlborough; subject, "Assassination of Lincoln and its Lessons."

Jan. 19, 1875.—Another cold Tuesday. From 10 to 12 degrees below zero.

Jan. 22, 1877.—Thomas Jackson's benefit entertainment came off in Marlborough Town Hall. The net receipts were \$1037. He lost his factory by fire about two weeks before this date.

Jan. 25, 1837.—A remarkable Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights.

Jan. 25, 1848.—Died in Boston, Dr. Benjamin Warren Hildreth, aged 63 years, 10 months; buried in Marlborough. He graduated from college in 1805. He was born in Concord, where he married Mary Brown; had a family of 10 or 12 children. His wife died in Marlborough in 1844. He practiced medicine in this town from 30 to 35 years.

Jan. 26, 1853.—A church bell in Feltonville. Brought up on the railroad for the Baptist meeting house, and this day raised to its place. Weight, 851 pounds; cost, \$300.

Jan. 27, 1842.—Died in Marlborough, Col. Ephraim Howe, aged 53 years, 6 months. He was a wealthy and prominent boot and shoe manufacturer in his day, when young men served seven years to learn the trade. He was one of the leading men in town, and was a selectman 12 years. He was a descendant of Capt. Eleazer Howe, who lived near "Howe's pond," where Col. Howe was born.

Jan. 28, 1824.—Died at Shrewsbury, Levi Pease, aged 84 years. He was a blacksmith in early life, and afterward a stage driver, and was known as the "Father of the stages." He drove through Marlborough for many years.

Jan. 28, 1875.—Fire in Marlborough. The school house on Bolton street, east of Washington Street School, was burned about 2 o'clock A. M. It was built in the Autumn of 1853. Valued at \$3000; insurance \$2000.

Jan. 30, 1868.—Fatal accident at North Depot, Marlborough. Joseph A. Butterfield, a young man in the employ of the Fitchburg railroad company, was badly injured, so that he died within an hour.

Jan. 31, 1866.—Capt. Nicholson B. Proctor died in Boston, aged 76 years. The funeral was in Marlborough, where he spent half his days and where he was a justice of the peace. He was a native of Marblehead, and a sea captain, as was also his father, Capt. Joseph Proctor, who died in Marlborough in 1818, aged 72 years.

Feb. 3, 1775.—Asa Houghton, an almanac maker for twenty years, was born at Bolton. He was son of Simon Houghton, and the third of ten children. His grandfather, Jacob Houghton, died Jan. 26, 1780, known as the "Hard Winter," aged 85 years. We have Asa Houghton's first almanac for 1800, the last year of the last century. Mr. H. died at Putney, Vt., in September, 1829.

Feb. 3, 1835.—Accident in Stow. John Taylor was precipitated from a chaise, fractured his skull, and died the same afternoon.

Feb. 3, 1857.—Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Boyd & Corey's new hall (now part of Corey's Block), to a large audience.

Feb. 3, 1869.—A snow storm and a lecture. Several inches of snow fell. Rev. James H. Chapin gave a lecture for the G. A. R. course of lectures. Subject, "On Pacific America."

Feb. 4, 1815.—Stow cotton factory incorporated. Feb. 18, Rockbottom cotton and wool factory incorporated. Real estate not to exceed \$20,000; personal estate, \$30,000. Corporators, Joel Cranston and Silas Jewell.

Feb. 4, 1824.—The Saxon factory, at Saxonville, in Framingham, incorporated.

Feb. 4, 1856.—Fire in Marlborough. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. a house was burned on the north-east side of Mount Pleasant, near the Catholic meeting-house. Owned by Col. Wm. H. Wood of Feltonville.

Feb. 5, 1863.—A cold day; mercury below zero.

Feb. 5, 1676.—The English troops reached Marlborough. Their provisions failing, they turned down to Boston, says Barry's "History of Framingham," leaving the field to the ravages of the Indians. Two days afterwards, Feb. 7, an order was passed (supposed by the General Court) for billeting the Plymouth forces at Marlborough.

Feb. 5, 1828.—A very mild and pleasant day. Silas Felton, Esq., surveyed Harvey swamp; but very little snow during the winter. He surveyed several lots that winter.

Feb. 7, 1714-15.—The Town of Marlborough voted to build a new school house. They had two places in view, and the Town voted to build on the upper place—18x28 feet. The spot is now (1880) probably occupied by the Soldiers' Monument.

Feb. 7, 1867.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured in Marlborough on "Woman's Right to Labor," before a large audience in the Town Hall.

Feb. 8, 1852.—A cold morning. Fire in Southborough. Ebenezer and Samuel Brigham's house in the north-west part of the town, near Brigham's pond, was burned early in the morning. No insurance. Cause, a defect in the chimney.

Feb. 8, 1866.—Spring Hill Lodge, I. O. G. T., organized in Marlborough.

Feb. 9, 1869.—Westborough Savings Bank incorporated. Corporators, Noah Kimball, Cyrus Fay and George B. Brigham.

Feb. 9, 1876.—Samuel N. Aldrich, Esq., gave the closing lecture before the Farmers and Mechanics course in Marlborough. Subject, "Our Town and Our Country."

Feb. 10, 1875.—Mrs. Eliza Ann Young, the 19th wife of Brigham Young, lectured in Hudson Town Hall.

Feb. 10, 1879.—Marlborough Brass Band fair, and continued four evenings. Sold upwards of 5,000 tickets.

Feb. 11, 1787.—Col. John Weeks of Marlborough died, aged 80 years. He was a prominent man in town; one of the selectmen for ten or twelve years, and a justice of the peace. He married a daughter of Dea. Thomas and Elizabeth (Howe) Keyes of Marlborough.

Feb. 11, 1858.—The coldest day of the winter. No snow upon the ground. Cedar swamp frozen over, and folks commenced this day to cut and carry out wood for fires and for timber. The writer of this item saw birds flying about in the swamp.

Feb. 11, 1876.—Friday morning, about one o'clock, Joseph Manning's box and planing mill, in Mechanic square, Marlborough, was burned by an incendiary. Loss on buildings, \$3000; Mr. Manning's loss, \$2000. Several carpenters lost tools. Mr. Manning erected his present factory in the Fall of the same year, 1876.

Feb. 12, 1813.—Rufus Sawyer married Seraph Bartlett, both of Berlin. They were married in the stone mansion on Baker's hill, and had their golden wedding at the same place New Year's day, 1863. They had ten children. Mrs. Sawyer died the next December.

Feb. 12 and 13, 1856.—Change of weather: Tuesday noon thermometer up to 47 degrees; the next morning, Wednesday, down to 3 degrees—fell 44 degrees in 19 hours.

Feb. 13, 1816.—Sudbury meadows. The proprietors of Sudbury meadows—all adjoining Sudbury river from Framingham line to Concord—incorporated.

Feb. 13, 1856.—An old-fashioned snow storm and cold weather. Large quantities of snow, which laid the whole country under an embargo.

Feb. 13, 1869.—Velocipede fever reached Marlborough, and occupied the Town Hall. Admission 15 cents—one cent a minute for riding.

Feb. 14, 1849.—The Cordaville Manufacturing Co. incorporated, for cotton and woolen goods. Corporators, Oliver S. and Milton H. Sanford and Thomas S. Nelson.

Feb. 14, 1862.—Friday evening. Lincoln Brigham's house in Westborough, near Southborough line, was burned. Caused by a defect in the chimney.

Feb. 15, 1837.—Rev. Nathaniel Howe of Hopkinton died, aged 73 years. He preached in that town forty years, and was one of the most original characters.

Feb. 15, 1842.—Fire in Southborough. Dana Flagg's carpenter shop was entirely consumed. The fire caught in the shavings. Loss, \$1000; insurance on the building, \$300.

Feb. 15, 1846.—A furious snow storm. About a foot of snow fell a few days before this date.

Feb. 15, 1865.—Marlborough Gas Co. incorporated. Capital not to exceed \$50,000; real estate not to exceed \$20,000. Corporators, Samuel Boyd, Joseph Boyd, Thomas Corey.

Feb. 15, 1868.—Capt. Jonathan Bruce, a native of Marlborough, died at Hudson, Mass., aged 76 years. For 22 years he was superintendent of the Boston Light, and afterwards a very successful pilot.

Feb. 16, 1733.—Col. Thomas Howe of Marlborough died, aged 77 years. He was an active and prominent citizen, and was for many years one of their selectmen and representatives. He kept a public house; was deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. In 1704 he marched to the relief of Lancaster, when the Indians burned the meeting-house. In 1707, he raised a company and marched in pursuit of the Indians, into what is now Sterling.

Feb. 17, 1805.—Died in Marlborough, Mrs. Ann Quincy, aged 80 years, widow of Josiah Quincy, and mother of Mrs. Nancy Packard, who died Feb. 3, 1844, in Lancaster, aged 80 years.

Feb. 17, 1827.—A great body of snow upon the ground—two to three feet in the woods. This day Silas Felton, Esq., surveyed Maj. Henry Rice's land, near the old meeting-house common, on rackets.

Feb. 18, 1867.—The compiler of these events heard a good lecture at Northborough, by Rev. Jacob M. Manning of Boston, on "Samuel Adams, the Patriot of the Revolution."

Feb. 19, 1711-12.—The Town of Marlborough voted to furnish the new meeting-house, erected last year. They voted that pews "shall be granted to such persons as the town shall see cause, provided they build upon their own cost." They chose James Taylor, Jr. and John Bigelow, to be head workmen to finish the new meeting-house.

Feb. 19, 1852.—Splendid display of the Auroral Lights.

Feb. 19, 1869.—George Francis Train spoke in Marlborough; also on March 11. He said he was going to be President in 1873.

Feb. 20, 1847.—Hon. Elijah Brigham Witherbee died at Detroit, Mich., aged 42 years. He was born in Marlborough, and had been town treasurer in his native town.

Feb. 20, 1876.—Sunday. Commemoration services by Centennial discourse in Lancaster, by Rev. A. P. Marvin, in commemoration of the destruction of the town by the Indians, Feb. 21, 1676. Mr. Marvin has since written the "History of Lancaster, Mass."

Feb. 20, 1878.—Rev. Wm. Morse died at Franklin, N. H., aged 80 years. He preached in Marlborough, Mass., ten years; in Tyngsborough, nine years; in Chelmsford, several years. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., before that town was divided and Putnam incorporated.

Feb. 21, 1676, N. S.—King Philip, accompanied by the Narragansetts, the Nipmucks, and the Nashaway Indians, made an attack upon Lancaster. Burned Rev. Mr. Rowlandson's house and half the buildings in the town. Fifty or more persons were slain or taken captives. It was thought there were 1500 Indians collected together.

Feb. 21, 1860.—Great fire at Westborough—the steam power works of Otis F. Vinton, for making sleighs, wagons, etc. Loss, \$10,000; three-fourths insured.

Feb. 21, 1873.—The most severe snow storm of the season; the railroad trains were snow-bound. The Marlborough and Worcester stage coach could not get through. It drifted badly the next day.

Feb. 22, 1862.—Monday morning commenced a violent snow storm, with high winds, and continued all day. Left the snow in piles; judged to have been eighteen inches.

Feb. 22, 1816.—Hon. Elijah Brigham of Westborough, a member of Congress, died at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years. Was a member of Congress 5 years. He was born in what is now Northborough. Son of Col. Levi Brigham of Northborough.

Feb. 22, 1852.—Fire in Stow. Samuel Sawin's barn, with fifteen to twenty tons of hay, was destroyed. Loss, \$800; insured in the Marlborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for \$200.

Feb. 22, 1868.—A cold day and a cruel race. Two horses driven on a wager for a purse of \$1000 from Brighton through Marlborough to Worcester. Time, 2 hours and 24 minutes. One or both horses soon afterwards died.

Feb. 22, 1879.—Died at Northborough, Gill Valentine, Esq., aged 90 years. He was formerly a land surveyor, postmaster and deputy sheriff at Northborough. For fifteen years he was auditor for the city of Worcester. In 1871 he moved back to Northborough. About 7 weeks after Mr. Valentine's death, April 11, his son, Thomas W. Valentine, who was for many years a school teacher, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 61 years.

Feb. 23, 1873.—Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough, died, aged 82 years. He was settled there in 1816. He was the author of the "History of Northborough," and of several other works.

Feb. 25, 1862.—About 2 o'clock, A. M., fire in Marlborough. Very strong wind at the time. Wm. Giles' house was burned, on the west side of Shoestring hill. He had another built on the same spot, where he now resides.

Feb. 26, 1869.—Hudson Savings Bank incorporated. Corporators, Francis Brigham, E. M. Stowe and George Houghton.

Feb. 26, 1879.—Sudden death. Dr. Henry Barnes of Northborough, aged 68 years. He was born in Marlborough Feb. 7, 1811, and was brother of the late Dr. E. F. Barnes of that town. Dr. Barnes was a prominent physician. He married, in 1837, a daughter of Dr. Ball in Northborough, where he resided up to the time of his death, and where he was a leading citizen and selectman for a few years. His son, Henry J. Barnes, is also a physician.

Feb. 28, 1839.—Hon. Alexander Hill Everett, lectured in Marlborough; subject, "The Battle of New Orleans," Jan. 8, 1815.

Feb. 29, 1816.—Rev. Peter Whitney of Northborough died, aged 72 years. He was

pastor in that town 48 years. Author of the "History of Worcester County," published in 1793.

Feb. 29, 1848.—Dr. John B. Kittredge of Framingham, died, aged 76 years. He was a prominent physician, and his practice extended into adjoining towns.

MARCH.

March, first week, 1855.—Marlborough Branch Railroad opened from Feltonville to Marlborough centre, northeast of the High School building and cemetery.

March 1, 1702.—John Holman of Milton commenced keeping school in Marlborough. He received £7 for teaching 4 months, in reading, writing, and casting accounts, also Latin. Supposed he was the third public schoolmaster that kept in town. He boarded with Widow Dorothy Howe. He graduated at Harvard College in 1700. Mr. Holman died in 1759.

March 1, 1754.—Funeral of Benjamin Goodale of Marlborough. He died Feb. 27, aged 67 years. His wife died one week before, Feb. 20, 1755. The pall bearers were Nathaniel Hathorne, Uriah Newton, James Russell, Robert Baker, Robert Sproule and Joseph Hapgood.

March 2, 1704-5.—The Town of Marlborough paid Samuel Ward, Sen., for entertaining ministers.—Mr. Whiting, Mr. Willard, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Breck, Mr. Sever, —£5 and 2 shillings.

March 2, 1812.—The first town meeting in the first Spring Hill meeting house was held this day. Silas Felton was elected moderator. The annual March meetings were held there 4 years, until the East Centre school house was built in 1816, where all town meetings were held until 1820.

March 2, 1875.—Re-union of newspaper men in Marlborough. A poem was given by Miss Martha L. Ames. Several journalists from out of town were present.

March 3, 1865.—Died at Elizabeth, N. J., Samson V. S. Wilder, Esq., aged 84 years, formerly of Bolton, Mass., and founder of the Wayside meeting house. In September 1824, Gen. La Fayette stopped at Mr. Wilder's place in Bolton.

March 3, 1876.—Sudden death. Wm. Wallace of Marlborough visited his friend, Dr. Abner of Hopkinton, with the intention of spending the day. He died while unharassing his horse. The cause of his death was heart disease. He was a large portly man, and 57 years of age.

March 4, 1776.—The date of the last town meeting in Marlborough, called "In His Majesty's Name." The next town meeting in May, was warned "In the Name of the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay." After the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

March 4, 1805.—Bounty on dead crows. The Town of Marlborough offered a bounty on old crows killed in town, 25 cents apiece; for young crows 12 1-2 cents. For several years the bounty was just half of the above-named amount.

March 4, 1875.—Died in Hudson, George S. Rawson, Esq., aged 53 years. He was a land surveyor, and many years a school teacher, and one of the school committee.

March 5, 1845. The Fitchburg Railroad opened to Fitchburg, 49 miles in length. The rails weighing 56 pounds to the yard.

March 5, 1867.—First trial of the fire extinguisher in Marlborough. Many people present from out of town.

March 6, 1820.—Marlborough town meeting adjourned from the East Centre school house to Cheney's Hall, where every March meeting for 20 years afterwards was holden. It was sometimes called Parker's Hall, and later, Coting's Hall.

March 6, 1878.—A Methodist festival in Marlborough. The semi-centennial anniversary

of the Methodist Church in Marlborough. Rev. Nathaniel B. Fiske, the pastor, and several other ministers took part in the exercises, also several laymen of the society.

March 7, 1775.—The Town of Marlborough voted to purchase 55 firearms, with bayonets, for the town's use. For a committee, chose Edward Barnes, Silas Gates, Sen., and Silas Jewell.

March 7, 1806.—The Boston and Worcester Turnpike Company incorporated. It passed through Framingham, Southborough, Westborough, corner of Northborough and Shrewsbury.

March 7, 1831.—Donation. The Town of Northborough, by a unanimous vote, accepted a donation of \$3,000 from Henry Cassett, Esq., of Boston, but a native of Northborough. Mr. Cassett was a merchant of Boston, and died there August 15, 1855, aged 83 years. His wife was also a native of the same town.

March 7, 1825.—New cemetery. The Town of Marlborough chose a committee of three, viz: Silas Felton, Esq., Dea. Jonathan Hapgood and Capt. Jedediah Wood, to locate a burying ground in the north part of the town. At an adjournment of said meeting, the committee reported to purchase one acre of land for 15 dollars. The report was accepted.

March 7, 1843.—School district libraries. The Town of Marlborough raised and appropriated 150 dollars for the ten school districts. By a resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1842, a grant of 15 dollars worth in books, made or given to every school district that shall or should in any way raise an equal sum for the purchase of a district library. Every school district in town had a library.

March 8, 1835.—Sunday. Fire in Marlborough on the "Farm," so-called. Wm. Duntton's dwelling house took fire, and with all its contents burned to the ground. The citizens of the town, with a becoming liberality, soon after erected him another house.

March 8, 1854.—Evening. Lightning, with heavy thunder and rain.

March 9, 1855.—Fire in Marlborough about 3 o'clock P. M. A house belonging to Philip Kerby, near the meadow on South street.

March 9, 1861.—A great rain storm. Elbridge Darling's barn, in the north part of the town, on Ulrich Moore's place, was blown down. Loss, 275 dollars.

March 10, 1725. Wm. Thomas, Jr., was born in Marlborough. It is said he taught school 40 winters. He was father of Robert B. Thomas, of Thomas's "Farmers' Almanack."

March 10, 1856.—The coldest March day for 30 years. The mercury in many places from 10 to 15 degrees below zero.

March 10, 1859.—Col. Silas Stuart died in Feltonville, aged 65 years. He was formerly a tailor, afterwards a box maker. He was Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart when La Fayette was in Massachusetts in 1824-25.

March 11, 1869.—Golden wedding. Celebration in Bolton of Gen. Amory Holman and wife—50th anniversary of their marriage.

March 13, 1838.—A fire near the centre of Hopkinton. The extensive stables of the Warren Coffee House, and a carpenter's shop, were burned.

March 14, 1804.—Rev. Isaac Allen was ordained at Bolton. At the time there was an immense body of snow on the ground, and the traveling was difficult and dangerous. He was never married. He preached there 40 years, and died March 18, 1844, aged 72 years.

March 14, 1850.—Clintonville, the south part of Lancaster, was incorporated a town by the name of Clinton. It was named for Gov. Clinton of New York.

March 14, 1868.—Saturday. An extensive sale of public property at Concord. The Court House with half an acre of ground for \$9,000, to George Keyes of Concord. A dwelling house, known as the County House, with a barn and two acres of land for \$4,550. The old Stone Jail (to be taken down and removed), for \$1,305. The Middlesex Hotel for \$7,900, to Elias H. Goodnow of Boston.

March 15, 1875.—Capt. Anson Rice of Northborough died, aged 76 years. Had been

a trader, assessor, town clerk and postmaster in his native town, and in his life time was well-known and universally esteemed in musical circles in his own and neighboring towns. For several years a correspondent for the Marlborough newspaper.

March 16, 1846.—Unionville, partly in Framingham and Hopkinton, was incorporated a town by the name of Ashland.

March 17, 1737.—Capt. Eleazer Howe of Marlborough died, aged 75 years. He was a carpenter and erected the first school house in Marlborough. He was a large land holder, and owned two or more grist and saw mills. He was a prominent man in town, one of the selectmen several years. He settled near the north west corner of that beautiful sheet of water of about 100 acres, that was called for him in his day and years afterwards, "Howe's Pond." He married Hannah Howe, daughter of Abraham Howe, and we believe was the first couple married where both parties were natives of the town. His wife died in 1735.

March 17, 1855.—Saturday. Fire in Marlborough about noon. Jonathan Rice's, 2d. shoe shop on Howland street was partially burned, with some 20 cases of shoes. The fire engine saved the house.

March 17, 1874.—Died in Hudson, George E. Manson, Esq., aged 76 years. He was one of the selectmen of Marlborough 12 years; many years a trader in Feltonville, and postmaster there 27 years. He married a daughter of Silas Felton, Esq., and Mr. Manson's two sons have been postmasters in the same village.

March 18, 1854.—Saturday. A great gale or wind storm. Like a tempest in some sections. For a week before it was very warm, and for a week afterwards it was cold.

March 18, 1876.—Appeared the first number of a series of "Centennial Papers upon the Marlborough Public Schools," in the Marlborough *Mirror-Journal*, by Dea. David L. Goodale.

March 19, 1728.—About 40 persons, principally inhabitants of Marlborough, Sudbury, Concord and Stow, purchased Hassanamisco (afterwards called Grafton) of the Indians, for £2500, and the proprietors must build and finish a decent meeting house, and a suitable school house for the use of both English and Indians, all without charge to the Indians. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at Jonathan Howe's Inn, in Marlborough, in April, 1728.

March 19, 1861.—Rev. George Trask, the anti-tobaccoist, lectured in Feltonville, on the evils of tobacco. He also lectured in Marlborough centre about the same time. Mr. Trask married Ruth F. Packard, who was born in Marlborough.

March 20, 1843.—Rev. Asa Packard died at Lancaster, aged 84 years. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He graduated at Harvard College in 1783. He was a pastor in Marlborough 34 years, from 1783 till 1819.

March 20, 1847.—Great fire in Saxonville, Framingham. The carpet factories—four wooden buildings—were entirely consumed. Were owned by a Boston company. Loss about \$70,000. Insurance about covered the loss. By the fire 150 persons were thrown out of employment.

March 20, 1857.—Died in Marlborough, near Feltonville, Benjamin Prentiss, aged 97 years, 11-2 months. The oldest man in town. He was born in Connecticut, was a colored man, and once a slave. He lived in Marlborough sixty years, was a voter, and was married twice. His daughter, Mrs. Wilson, died in 1851.

March 21, 1870.—A town meeting at Southborough. The meeting was to take action to oppose the petition of citizens of Southville and Cordaville, to be set off as a new town, to be called Sanford.

March 21, 1870.—Middlesex West Agricultural Association was organized at Hudson, Mass. The capital stock \$3,000. Five dollars a share.

March 22, 1874.—Quite a sensation in Marlborough. Several Shakers spoke in the Unitarian church Sunday evening. The house was full, every standing place occupied. It was one of Rev. Mr. Wiggins's Denominational Course that season.

March 23, 1851.—Sunday. Leonard Hartwell's house, with nearly all its contents, was burned. First fire in Berlin since 1830, about 21 years before the above date.

March 23, 1870.—Framingham & Lowell Railroad, through Sudbury and Concord, incorporated. Hon. Samuel N. Aldrich of Marlborough was elected President of the corporation in 1879.

March 24, 1815.—The tythingmen of Marlborough gave notice in the Worcester *Spy*, that they should discharge the duties of the office, commencing next month. Marlborough usually chose from 2 to 8 annually. In 1699, chose Dea. John Barnes, Sen., and James Taylor, Sen. In 1818, the last tythingmen in Marlborough were chosen.

March 24, 1843.—Part of the boundary line between Marlborough and Southborough altered by the Legislature. Willard Newton, Esq., and 5 or 6 more voters, set off from Southborough and annexed to Marlborough, or were re-annexed, being set off 116 years before this date, when Southborough was made a town.

March 24, 1873.—Powder mill explosion in Acton. Addison G. Fay, Esq., of Concord, who was agent of the company, was killed, aged 54 years. Mr. Fay was a native of Southborough.

March 24, 1875.—A spelling match at Fairmount Hall, Marlborough. Words given out by Mr. Tuell, principal of the High School. Mrs. Ernest Brigham gained the first prize, and Miss Annie Boyd the second.

March 25, 1875.—Hon. George B. Loring of Salem gave an address before the Farmers and Mechanics Club of Marlborough at the Town Hall.

March 25, 1879.—Fire in Marlborough. Between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M., Hiram Temple's shoe factory, in the East village, was destroyed by fire.

March 26, 1861.—Died at Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Lyman Howe, Esq., aged 59 years. He was the fifth generation that kept the Howe Tavern. Mr. Howe informed the compiler of these events that the centennial day of the opening of the Howe Tavern, no charges to guests: meals, lodging, stabling—all free. His father, Adam Howe, died in 1841.

March 28, 1701.—This day the Town of Marlborough concurred with the church by the choice of Rev. Joseph Morse for their minister. He had preached in town during the winter. Aug. 22, 1701, after the disease of the Rev. Wm. Brimsmead, the town again voted for Mr. Morse for their minister. Years, 50 votes; nays, 37 votes. Probably he declined on account of the large number of negative votes.

March 29, 1734.—Accident in Marlborough. "Aaron Willard's two children were shot dead by a careless boy," says a contemporary of that age.

March 30, 1870.—Dramatic entertainment in the vestry of the Universalist church. Had several entertainments during the Spring at the same place.

March 30, 1876.—Cherry Valley wash-out at New Worcester. The reservoir burst its dam, causing immense damage. For days afterwards many from miles around visited the ruins of the sad disaster.

APRIL.

April 2 and 3, 1856.—Rain, and the first that fell since the last Christmas day, three months ago; and the same length of time, it was said, the mercury fell every night below zero.

April 2, 1866.—Commenced having annual town meetings in Marlborough, for choosing town officers, the first Monday in April, instead of the first Monday in March.

April 3, 1815.—The Centre school district in Marlborough to be divided. Voted to build a new school house near and west of Spring Hill meeting house. Afterwards called School District No. 1.

April 3, 1820.—First inspecting school committee chosen in Marlborough: Wm. Draper, Benjamin Rice, Silas Felton and Dr. John Baker. The same were re-elected the next year, in 1821.

April 3, 1865.—By-laws of the Town of Marlborough adopted. Approved the next month by the Superior Court. Repealed April 2, 1877, by adopting another list of by-laws.

April 4, 1863.—This year, probably, the commencement of regular women's schools in Marlborough. A committee chosen in March reported this day that the Winter schools commence near the middle of November, annually; also, to provide suitable schoolmistresses to keep seven and one-half weeks annually in each school-house; and the report was accepted by the town.

April 6, 1795.—Guide posts in Marlborough. The town chose a committee of seven, viz.: Edward Barnes, Moses Woods, Noah Rice, Samuel Gibbon, Archelaus Felton, John Loring and Wm. Gates to erect guide posts. In the Summer the selectmen named eleven places for guide-posts. John Loring charged for guide-posts, \$14.86; Wm. Gates, \$16.22 1/2; Dr. Nathaniel S. Prentiss, \$7.17 for lettering the same.

April 6, 1859.—School districts abolished in Massachusetts. The school committee to have charge of all public schools and schoolhouses after July 1, 1860.

April 6, 1877.—Sudden death. Henry H. Peters, Esq., died with the heart disease in Boston, aged 52 years. He was in Southborough ten years, from 1854. He bought the Peter Fay farm for \$16,000. He was the founder of the Peters High School at Southborough.

April 7, 1837.—Fire in Southborough. Dana Flagg's carpenter shop, with his stock and tools, destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1200.

April 8, 1706.—A new cemetery in Marlborough. At a meeting of the proprietors it was ordered, granted and concluded that the land exchanged with John Perry, the tailor, two and one-half acres, adjoining to the meeting house land, "shall be for a Traying Place, and a Burying Place forever." The town wanted part of the land to build a meeting house upon; and five years afterwards, in 1711, they did erect a meeting house on the spot where now stands the High School building.

April 8, 1849.—Sunday morning. Fire in Waltham. Destruction of the Massasoit house, and the stables attached to it. Original cost, \$26,000; insurance, \$7000.

April 8, 1846.—Fatal accident at Westborough. Francis Winslow was killed on the Boston & Worcester railroad.

April 10, 1775.—The Town of Marlborough voted to give the minute men one shilling and founpence for training half an hour every week in this month and in May, except they were called for to enter the service. This was nine days before the Concord and Lexington battles.

April 10, 1826.—Snow storm. From nine to ten inches of snow fell. It was thought to have been the most at any one time this season.

April 10, 1865.—Monday. Great rejoicing over great and good news (surrender of Gen. Lee and the rebel army), in Marlborough, Feltonville, and many other places. Same day a sad accident at Feltonville, to Capt. Henry Whitcomb, by blowing off both hands and burning his face and body.

April 1, 1861.—The "Spur railroad" act, from South Marlborough to the centre of Marlborough, in addition to the "Agricultural Branch railroad" act, passed the Legislature. Great rejoicing in Marlborough. A number of heavy guns were fired in town.

April 11, 1869.—Sunday evening. Fire in Northborough. Silas Howe (late of Marlborough) had a barn destroyed. The house was barely saved. Loss, \$1500; partially insured.

April 11, 1876.—A successful "camp-fire" in Fairmount Hall, by Post 43, G. A. R., Capt. E. C. Whitney, commander. Capt. Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of State, Gen. H. B. Sargent and others were present.

April 12, 1736.—Perambulation of town bounds. "Lancaster and Westborough men met Marlborough men, and renewed their bounds betwixt the towns, and exchanged papers." At that time those three towns adjoined each other.

April 13, 1868.—Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine, lectured in Marlborough Town Hall. Subject, "Surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee," April 9, 1865.

April 14, O. S., 25 N. S., 1751.—Rev. John Martyn of Westborough, north precinct, preached in Marlborough, in exchange with Rev. Aaron Smith. They exchanged about once a year.

April 15, 1845.—Tuesday evening. Fire in Weston. The large tavern house known as Davis's tavern, was entirely destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

April 15 and 17, 1854.—Snow storms. A number of inches of snow. Many birds were killed by the storms.

April 15, 1860.—Pleasant and spring-like. In the evening a remarkable auroral display in the North.

April 16, 1851.—A great storm. Strong wind; some trees blown down. Damage done in Boston and vicinity more than one million of dollars; highest tide for thirty years. Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, off Boston Harbor, blown down. Very strong and high winds at Marlborough, Vermont, that day, when the compiler of this record passed through the town.

April 17, 1837.—Shocking accident at Saxonville. George Fuller, aged 19 years, son of Leonard Fuller, was instantly killed in the worsted factory. He was mending a belt at the time.

April 18, 1876.—Bi-centennial commemoration services at Sudbury, of the battle at Green Hill, and death of Wadsworth and his compatriots. Oration by Professor Edward J. Young of Harvard College.

April 19, 1708.—The Town of Marlborough paid Abraham Williams, for recording a deed of the meeting house land, one shilling and sixpence. It was the two and one-half acres of land that the town came in possession of in 1706, to erect a meeting house upon, for a training field, and a burying yard.

April 19, 1871.—A new town. Assabet Village, between Stow and Sudbury, incorporated a town, and called Maynard, in honor of the managers of the Assabet Manufacturing Co. Amory and Lorenzo Maynard were born in Marlborough.

April 19, 1876.—Celebration at Concord. Parade of Concord Artillery, under the command of Capt. R. F. Barrett, a descendant of Col. James Barrett. In the evening an address in the Town Hall from Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, D. D., a native of Concord, about the "embattled farmers" of 1775 and "the shot heard round the world."

April 19, 1854.—Hon. John Davis, U. S. Senator and ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died, aged 67 years. He was born in Northborough. He taught school in the "Farm" district in Marlborough one winter. His mother was born in Marlborough.

April 20 and 21, 1856.—A cold, northeast rain storm.

April 20, 1871.—A sad incident. Abner Henry Wenzel died at Medfield. He died of wounds received six days before, when he shot himself with five balls. He was for four years teacher of Marlborough High school, and a lawyer and trial justice at his decease.

April 21, 1855.—Rev. William Brown Stowe died in Ohio, aged 73 years. He was born in Marlborough, graduated at Williams' College in 1811. He preached several years at Wilmington, Vt., and was a missionary in several states.

April 22, 1836.—A splendid show of the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights.

April 22, 1868.—Gen. William Schouler lectured before the G. A. R. and other citizens of Marlborough, giving a history of the late Rebellion.

April 23, 1718.—Capt. Daniel Howe of Marlborough died, aged 60 years. He was taken by Indians, in the west part of the town, in August, 1707, and made his escape from

them the same day. Jonathan Wilder, who was taken with him, was killed the next day. Capt. Howe was one of the Selectmen of Marlborough before and after he was taken by the Indians.

April 23, 1873.—Rev. Edwin Thompson, the noted temperance lecturer, addressed the reform club in Marlborough.

April 24, 1851.—An additional Act to the Marlborough Insurance Co., of 1836, for to insure upon stock, tools and other personal property.

April 25, 1861.—A flag staff of fifty feet raised upon Bowker or Sligo hill, Marlborough. Two days afterward, 27th of April, one of forty-seven feet above ground, raised upon Felton hill, with a flag of 34 stars.

April 25, 1876.—Golden wedding in Stow. Mr. and Mrs. Washington Eustis Clark had, to them, a surprise wedding party. About fifty persons present. They had lived in Stow forty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Clark had lived in Marlborough, and were married the first time by Rev. S. F. Bucklin of Marlborough.

April 26, 1813.—The town of Marlborough voted to erect eight guide-posts, with boards, in the town. The town had eleven erected in 1795.

April 26, 1848.—Rev. David L. Ogden installed pastor of the Union society. He preached in the town (Marlborough) two years. Dismissed in July, 1850.

April 26, 1854.—In the evening a great thunder storm, with much lightning. A number of buildings struck and barns burned in Worcester county. Three fires in that county were seen in Marlborough.

April 26, 1873.—Died in Northborough, suddenly, George Clinton Davis, Esq., aged 60 years. Was president of Northborough Bank and trustee and treasurer of the reform school at Westborough.

April 27, 1699.—The town of Marlborough allowed Benjamin Franklin, for keeping school fourteen weeks, five pounds and twelve shillings. Probably he taught in town several years before this date. His two children, born seven to nine years before this date, are recorded on the Marlborough records as if born in town. He taught in town seven years before Dr. Franklin was born, and sixteen years before Dr. Franklin's uncle, Benjamin Franklin, came to America. Schoolmaster Franklin was probably a son or nephew of Benjamin and Catherine Franklin of Boston, in 1675 to 1681.

April 27, 1826.—Dea. Isaac Davis of Northborough died, aged 77 years. He married Annie Brigham, daughter of Dr. Samuel Brigham of Marlborough. Were ancestors of the influential Davis families of Northborough.

April 29, 1861.—Town meeting in Marlborough. The town appropriated, for war purposes, the sum of \$10,000.

April 30, 1816.—Sudden death in Marlborough. John Gott Brigham, Sen., died while at work in the field, aged 65 years. He was grandson of Dr. Gott, and great-grandson of Rev. Mr. Breck, all of Marlborough.

MAY.

May 1, 1815.—The Town of Marlborough voted, after a long discussion, against dividing the town—50 to 59 votes; also, voted against building a two-story school house near the Spring Hill meeting house.

About May 1, 1854.—The Shinstone Tree society of West Marlborough procured and set beside the streets one hundred rock maples.

May 1, 1867.—The Agricultural Branch Railroad Co. passed to among things that were. The name changed to Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad Co.

May 2, 1841.—A snow storm. A driving snow storm which lasted all night. backward season that had occurred for many years.

May 2, 1867.—Thursday night. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the First National Bank in Marlborough. The drill which they used was broken off in the hole they attempted to make in the safe, thus defeating their plans.

May 4, 1769.—Dr. Ebenezer Dexter of Marlborough died, aged 40 years. He was son of Rev. Samuel Dexter of Dedham, and uncle to Hon. Samuel Dexter, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Two of Dr. Dexter's sons were physicians, and his widow married Dr. Samuel Curtis of Marlborough.

May 5, 1747.—The Town of Marlborough paid Samuel Brigham, Jr., for keeping school three months, 28 pounds, 15 shillings; and in September, same year, paid him the same amount for keeping another three months. Mr. Brigham was a physician, and married a daughter of Dr. Gott. He was town clerk of Marlborough two years, and died Feb. 15, 1756.

May 5, 1800.—New school house. The town of Marlborough voted to build the Centre school house, 27 feet square, 9 1-2 feet posts. Voted to sell the old school house. It was erected at Schoolhouse square, now Monument square.

May 5, 1838.—P. M. Fire in Marlborough. Nathaniel Langley, Esq.'s barn, in the East village, was burned.

May 6, 1851.—Accident at Northborough. Henry L. Southwick was badly injured by a premature explosion while blasting rocks. He died the same month.

May 7, 1842.—Fire in Hopkinton. Col. Abijah Ellis lost his house, and all his outbuildings except his barn. Engine No. 3 of Hopkinton was there.

May 7, 1871.—Prof. William Denton delivered the last of a course of lectures before the Marlborough Spiritual Association, in Berry's hall.

May 9, 1833.—A heavy shower, with hail, and some as large as ounce balls. Window glass broken in some localities.

May 10, 1857.—Barn burned by lightning in Westborough, and a horse and two calves. They belonged to Taylor Fay. The barn was insured.

May 12, 1752.—Funeral of John Goodale of Marlborough, who was 71 years of age. His widow and second wife died the same month. Mr. Goodale was ancestor of three deacons of Marlborough of the same surname.

May 13, 1773.—Capt. Robert Barnard of Marlborough died, aged 84 years. He was for many years a miller in what is now the village of Hudson. He was one of the selectmen of Marlborough several years.

May 14, 1861.—Company G, commanded by Capt. John Carey, left Marlborough. They were in camp on Long Island, in Boston harbor, several weeks, and left for the seat of war the next month.

May 15, 1704.—The Town of Marlborough voted to pay James Woods, for boarding Rev. Francis Goodhue 33 weeks, and keeping his horse the same length of time, 33 weeks, £9. Mr. Goodhue preached in Marlborough from September, 1703, to the middle of April, 1704, when he gave his full answer, for to settle in town, in the negative. In February, 1704, the town invited him to become their pastor—66 votes to 42 nays.

May 19, 1846.—Robert Bailey Thomas of West Boylston died, aged 80 years. He taught school a few years, and published the "Farmers' Almanac" 50 years. He represented his town in the Legislature. His grandfather, William Thomas, taught school many years in Marlborough, Mass.

May 20, 1751.—The Town of Marlborough voted "to fence the Burying Place at the Meeting House, with a Board Fence," and chose a committee of three—Andrew Rice, a Brigham and John Weeks, to build the fence. The next month, June 4, voted "to th Stone Walls."

May 20, 1743.—The Town of Marlborough voted against making a precinct of the road, called Okommakamesit, and gave many reasons against the petitions.

May 2, 1756.—The Town of Marlborough voted to repair the meeting house, rather than to take it down, and to build one or two more, and chose a committee to make repairs. A few years afterwards there were two porches built, one on each side of the meeting house.

May 20, 1800.—Hon. Moses Gill of Princeton, Acting Governor of Massachusetts, died. He was Lieutenant-Governor six years, and Governor almost one year. He owned land in the west part of Marlborough (the Brigham farm), on which stood Gill's grist mill in 1794. Some years after Governor Gill's death, the farm was purchased by Col. Luke Drury, formerly of Grafton.

May 20, 1836.—In the evening a Baptist meeting house was burned at Worcester.

May 21, 1734.—The Town of Marlborough voted to move the school to accommodate the several parts of the town. To be kept six months at the school house in the middle of the town, and six months in four places, viz.: five weeks on the "Farm," so-called, five weeks in the west part, eight weeks in the north part, and eight weeks in the north-east part. This arrangement was continued in town for several years.

May 21, 1754.—Funeral of John Howe of Marlborough. He died May 19, aged 82 years. He was son of John Howe, Jr., and grandfather of Col. Cyprian Howe. His residence was in the east part of the town, on the Boston road. In 1711, the John Howe garrison (one of the 26 garrisons in town), was near his place.

May 23, 1737.—Spring Hill Cemetery. James Keyes, who had surveyed the old "Burying Place on Burying Hill," in Marlborough, made the return of this, being 4 acres and 46 rods," which was accepted by the town. James Keyes was the first moderator in the new town of Bolton, in 1738.

May 24, 1703.—The Town of Marlborough paid Samuel Ward, Sen., for boarding the ministers, and pasturing and stabling of horses for them, from Aug. 15, 1702, to 24th of May, 1703, 8 pounds and 4 shillings. Had several ministers to preach in the Fall and in the Spring.

May 24, 1758.—Troops for Canada expedition in Marlborough. Capt. Ebenezer Jones' company marched through Concord to Marlborough, where they lodged; the next day, May 25th, marched from town to Worcester.

May 24, 1843.—Ordination at Bolton. Rev. Richard S. Edes was ordained. He preached five years. Several years he was town clerk of Bolton, where he died Aug. 26, 1877, aged 67 years.

May 25, 1795.—Monday. Date of the last annual meeting of the proprietors of Marlborough, Westborough, Southborough, and Northborough, at Marlborough meeting house—the usual place of meeting. The annual meetings were the last Monday of May—Capt. George Williams was clerk many years, as was his father, Col. Abraham Williams.

May 25, 1837.—Explosion. A powder mill destroyed at Acton.

May 26, 1704.—The people of Marlborough voted for a minister to settle among them—Rev. Robert Breck had the highest number of votes, and was chosen. He preached in the town in the Winter of 1702 and 3. Rev. Sanson Stockard had the next highest number of votes. He graduated at Harvard College in 1701, and died in 1740. Rev. Peter Thatcher had the third highest vote. He graduated at Harvard College in 1696; settled at Weymouth and Boston, and died in 1737. Committee voted June 1, 1704.

May 26, 1836.—Old Election. Fatal accident in Marlborough, of John D. Baker, aged 18 years, son of Dr. John Baker. As several boys were amusing themselves in discharging the contents of a log, bored and filled with powder, the log burst and young Baker's body was mangled in a shocking manner, having one leg broken in several places, and a severe and mortal inward injury, which he survived but a few hours.

May 26, 1852.—Fire in Marlborough. The old Samuel Howe house, and known for many years as the Phillips house, nearly in front of the Academy, was burned about one o'clock in the morning. It was not a very valuable house at that time.

May 29, 1875.—Saturday. Memorial day at Northborough. Address by Thomas W. Valentine of Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Southborough and for many years a school teacher.

May 30, 1764.—Died in Marlborough, Mrs. Dorothy (Howe) Howe, first wife of Col. Cyprian Howe. The oldest gravestone in the Morse or "Farm" cemetery is placed over her grave.

May 30, 1858.—About 9 o'clock in the evening, fire in Hopkinton.—The bells in Marlborough rung for the fire.

May 30, 1871.—Tuesday. A warm day. Memorial day in Marlborough. Had an address from Capt. W. W. Blackmer of Boston, and one by Hon. Henry Wilson of Natick.

May 30, 1872.—Thursday. Decoration Day in Marlborough. Commander E. C. Whitney gave an address, Rev. Charles R. Treat an oration, and 1000 people heard it at the Town Hall in the evening.

May 31, 1781.—Rev. Nathan Stone, the first minister of Southborough died, aged 73 years. He preached there 50 years.

JUNE.

June 1, 1708.—Abraham Coffin commenced keeping school in Marlborough. "He was to teach all children, male and female, and such others, of most growth, to read and write and cast accounts." He had £24 for teaching the first year. He was hired to teach, if wanted, in several places in town. About this time commenced moving the school to different places—several weeks on the Indian land, and at Stony Brook (Southborough); also at Chauncey (now Westborough). Mr. Coffin taught about three years in town.

June 2, 1754.—Rev. Mr. Hancock preached in Marlborough.

June 2, 1816.—Died, Dr. John Phelps, aged 25 years, son of Roger Phelps. Also died, Samuel Barnes, aged 26 years, son of Dea. William Barnes. Funerals of both in Marlborough in one day.

June 2, 1868.—Gen. W. Coggeswell of Salem lectured in Marlborough on "Gen. Sherman's March to the Sea."

June 2, 1869.—Fire in Southborough. The Cordaville mills took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building and machinery were damaged from \$3000 to \$6000.

June 2, 1777.—Two men killed by lightning in Framingham at one time—John Cloves and Abraham Rice.

June 3, 1776.—The people of Northborough in town meeting said if Continental Congress declare independence, they were "ready with their lives and fortunes to defend the same."

June 4, 1858.—Friday, about 5 P. M., powder mills blown up in Barre, about 30 miles from Marlborough. Several persons heard the report in the last named town.

June 5, 1767.—Joseph Hapgood of Marlborough died, aged 53 years. He kept a diary, for a few years, of some of the principal events in his vicinity. He was one of the selectmen of the town for a few years, and was one when he died. His consort lived 92 years. His father, Thomas Hapgood, lived 95 years.

June 5, 1781.—First-class wedding. Henry Brigham, son of Uriah Brigham of Marlborough, married Annie Phillips, daughter of Nathaniel Phillips, who resided south of the old Common in Marlborough. Mr. Phillips was the marshal or conductor for many years to about all the funerals in town. He moved to Barre since the commencement of this century.

June 5, 1862.—Rev. Samuel McDaniel took charge of the Union Society in Feltonville. He remained two years.

June 5, 1870.—Afternoon. Prof. Wm. Denton discoursed in Forest Hall, on "Geology." From first to last, he delivered several lectures in town on that subject.

June 5, 1873.—Public temperance meeting in Marlborough. Had two delegates from abroad.—John Bowen of Wales, and Thomas Barclay of Scotland, were among the speakers.

June 5, 1875.—Fire at Rockbottom. A shoe factory was burned. The building was owned by B. W. Gleason, Esq., and was run by Humphrey Brigham.

June 7, 1797.—Ordination. Rev. Ward Cotton was ordained at Boylston. He preached 28 years. When his successor was ordained, it was said that John Howe of that town carried Mr. Cotton one load of wood, consisting of eight to ten cords. Mr. Cotton died suddenly Nov. 15, 1843, aged 73 years.

June 7, 1875.—Lightning in Shrewsbury. A large oak tree, just east of Oliver B. Wyman's house, was completely shattered by lightning—every limb and outside all torn off. Every month that year. Was called a year without a summer. But very few fields of corn ripened that season. Stephen Felton's field, on the south side of Colonel's hill, ripened.

June 9, (20, N. S.), 1737.—Fast day in Marlborough. The three deacons, Rice, Barnes and Keyes, were a committee to invite four ministers to take part in the exercises; to give their advice in their present difficulties respecting the settlement of a Gospel minister.

June 10, 1805.—An uncommon great rain. The last of June, and July, of that year, were uncommonly dry.

June 11, 1740.—Ordination in Marlborough. Rev. Aaron Smith was ordained pastor and minister of both the church and town. His salary to be £80 per year. He preached 38 years.

June 12, 1817.—Death of an aged person in Marlborough. John Parker, aged, probably from 90 to 100 years. The bell tolled or was struck for him 116 times. His son, John Parker, Jr., was born in 1753.

June 12, 1828.—Dedication. The first meeting house erected in Northborough by the Baptist society, was dedicated. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Sharp of Boston.

June 13, 1754.—Thursday. "Training day in Marlborough—to beat up volunteers to go to the eastward," says Joseph Hapgood in his diary. Two enlisted in Marlborough, John Brown and Ebenezer Cranston.

June 13, 1861.—Great National Circus in Marlborough.

June 13, 1871.—Tuesday. Very warm or hot all over the country. In many places up to 96 degrees.

June 14, (25, N. S.), 1749.—The drought was so severe that this day was set apart for fasting and praying. Rev. Aaron Smith of Marlborough preached two sermons about it in the town. The two sermons were printed. About three weeks afterwards, began to have plentiful showers, which greatly revived vegetation.

June 14, 1874.—Fire in Northborough. The rubber mills of Charles H. Ball were destroyed. Loss 3000, partly covered by insurance.

June 15, 1853.—Celebration at Lancaster. Commemoration of the 200th anniversary of its incorporation. Address by Joseph Willard, Esq., in the meeting house. Dinner on the common, under Wright's pavilion or tent.

June 16, 1852.—Rev. S. S. Ashley ordained at Northborough as pastor of the Congregational society.

June 17, 1807.—Dr. Amos Cotting of Marlborough died, aged 57 years. He practised medicine in this town 37 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1767. He was father of Amos Cotting, Esq., who died at Brookline, in May 1857, aged 60 years.

June 17, 1735.—Another "Venerable Council" convened in Marlborough, to harmonize the views and feelings of the people, and to guide them in the choice of another minister. They appointed the second Wednesday of the next September as Fast day in the town. The Council charged £51, and the town voted in the affirmative to pay it.

June 17, 1863.—Centenarian. Pensioner. Died at Hopkinton, Benjamin Smith, aged 101 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a soldier of the war of 1812-15.

June 17, 1873.—Great fire in the village of Westborough. Several stores and building destroyed; among them the Eagle block, in which was located the bank. The deposits in the bank were saved, and the merchants occupying the stores saved the most of their stocks. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$41,000.

June 17, 1821.—Mrs. Lucy Warren died, aged 69 years; the next day, Thaddeus Warren, aged 74 years. They lived, husband and wife, 49 1-2 years, and were buried at the same time in one grave.

June 19, 1866.—Jouen wedding in Marlborough, of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Curtis; they received greenbacks and provisions. Music by the Glee club.

June 22, 1738.—Jonathan Howe died, aged 51 years. He was son of Col. Thomas Howe. The next month, July 25, Jonathan Howe died, aged 43 years. He was son of Capt. Daniel Howe. The two Jonathans were born on the 23d of April, one in 1687, the other just eight years afterwards, in 1695. They had four sons apiece, and as many daughters. All the families resided at Marlborough, Mass.

June 22, 1832.—A barn burned by lightning in Northborough, belonging to the place occupied by Rev. Charles Farrar, a Baptist minister of that town. The barn was near Bartlett's mills.

June 22, 1863.—Died in Boston, Mrs. Mary Parker, aged 80 years, widow of the late Daniel Parker, a merchant of that city. Mrs. Parker was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Weeks of Marlborough. Mr. Parker, who was born at Southborough, was a trader in Marlborough when a young man.

June 24, 1844.—Fire in northeast part of Marlborough: an unoccupied house belonging to David Hayden was burned by an incendiary.

June 24, 1849.—Sunday morning. Fire in Watertown. Destruction of the Watertown house, of four stories, and the stables connected with it; also a dwelling house. It was said to have no insurance.

June 25, 26, 27, 1838.—Extreme hot weather. Mercury up to 96 degrees in the shade.

June 25, 1869.—Westborough soldiers' monument dedicated. It is 28 feet in height, and the names of 25 soldiers are recorded thereon. Address by Dr. George B. Loring of Salem.

June 25, 1876.—Sunday afternoon. A violent hail storm passed over Bolton and Stow; thousands of panes of glass were broken, trees uprooted, growing grain cut down, and general devastation spread in its pathway. Some hailstones one inch in diameter, and smaller ones by the bushel. Thunder, lightning, wind and rain accompanied the hail.

June 26, 1802.—Two men of the same name born in Marlborough, remarkable for size, Moses Williams, son of Col. Abraham Williams, died this day, aged 69 years and ten months, weighing upwards of 300 lbs. Moses Williams, son of Joseph Williams of Marlborough, died at Southborough, weighing nearly 400 lbs.

June 26, 1878.—A beautiful day. The Johnson family gathering at Southborough, at the old homestead of William Johnson, Sen., who was born in Marlborough in 1665. Historical address by Rev. J. H. Temple of Framingham.

June 28, 1714.—The Town of Marlborough chose a committee of three,—Capt. Thomas Amsden, Capt. Thomas Howe and John Keyes,—to meet and treat with the farmers on Mr. Alcock's farm—those persons that settled on the "Farm," so-called. A few years afterwards, in 1718, the "Farm" was annexed to Marlborough.

June 28, 1779.—Was born in Marlborough, Lucy Brigham, the ninth child of Winslow Brigham. We believe she was the first schoolmistress in Marlborough. She taught in the West school district before she was married, which event took place Oct. 29, 1799. Lived in the marriage state 51 years, and died Nov. 23, 1850, aged 71 years. Her husband, Dea. Eli Rice, died 6 months afterwards, May 4, 1851, aged 73 years and 7 months.

June 28, 1875.—Monday afternoon. During a thunder storm, John Goodale of Marlborough lost two valuable cows by lightning. They were standing about 20 rods from the barn at the time.

June 29, 1844.—Fire in Framingham. A barn and a valuable horse, belonging to Benjamin Wheeler, were burnt.

June 29, 1855, and for four days thereafter.—Great heat. Thermometer up to 94 degrees. Before this "hot spell," corn was very backward.

June 29, 1868.—Van Amburgh's menagerie exhibited in Marlborough.

June 29, 1876.—Dedication of a new barn at Shrewsbury, owned by Calvin W. Noyes. It is 40x80 feet. Upwards of 400 persons present, including Shrewsbury brass band, and Rev. E. P. Guyer. The carpenters gave a \$25 gilt weather vane.

JULY.

July 5, 1865.—Rev. George E. Sanborn ordained at Northborough, pastor of the Second Congregational society.

July 3, 1701.—Rev. William Brinsmead, the first settled minister in Marlborough, died, aged probably from 73 to 76 years. He preached till about one year before his decease. He preached in the town in 1660—the year it was incorporated.

July 3, 1829.—Dedication. The Hillside, or Sampson Wilder meeting house in Bolton was dedicated.

July 4, 1715.—A town meeting in Marlborough. Voted to finish the new schoolhouse erected this season, and appropriated 19 pounds and 15 shillings for the building and finishing of said house. "Voted, that the outlivers have the use of the new schoolhouse during Sabbath days, by leaving the fire safe;" also, "Voted; that Joshua Rice keep the schoolhouse key till the schoolmaster comes."

July 4, 1715.—The Town of Marlborough "Voted, that the Stony Brook petition, bearing date May 5, 1715, be dismissed." Stony Brook was a part of Marlborough, but twelve years afterwards, in 1727, was incorporated a town by the name of Southborough.

July 4, 1827.—The corner stone of the Marlborough Academy building was laid. After receiving donations from Silas and Abraham Gates, it was called the Gates academy.

July 4, 1846.—Temperance celebration at Feltonville, in the village and in the grove near Charles Brigham's residence.

July 4, 1854.—Extremely hot. The hottest Fourth for several years. Great anti-slavery meeting at Harmony grove, South Framingham.

July 4, 1866.—The Irish Americans of Marlborough had a picnic at Red Spring grove in Marlborough.

July 4, 1867.—Grand temperance meeting at Harmony grove, South Framingham. About 500 Marlborics were there.

July 4, 1868.—This day, and the third and fifth, were exceedingly hot. Thermometer up to 96 in the shade, 120 in the sun. Another great gathering at Harmony grove.

July 4, 1873.—Marlborough celebration. Oration by Hon. George B. Loring, under Yale's big tent, upon land of Samuel Boyd, Esq. Dinner in the Town Hall. The toasts were responded to by Dr. Loring, Hon. Charles Hudson, the ministers of the town, and other citizens. Edmand C. Whitney, Esq., was chief marshal, and John Chipman, Esq., president of the day.

July 5, 1843.—Rev. William A. Houghton ordained pastor of Second Congregational society at Northborough.

July 6, 1864.—Death in Berlin. Dea. John Bartlett, aged 68 years. It was caused by being thrown from a wagon two days before his decease.

July 7, 1871.—Friday. Phineas T. Barnum's great show in Marlborough. July 5, same month, it was in Natick.

July 8, 1717.—The Town of Marlborough. "Voted to treat with Mr. William Thomas, our schoolmaster, for to serve us another year." He continued teaching in the town from a dozen to fifteen years. In 1821 he married Lydia Eager of Marlborough, and settled eastwardly and adjoining the Spring Hill cemetery. He was the second schoolmaster that settled and died in town. He died July 25, 1733, aged probably about 45 years. His widow died two years afterward, aged 39 years. Mr. Thomas was born in Wales, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in Great Britain, says his grandson, Robert B. Thomas, late of West Boylston.

July 8, 1844.—Monday. Fitchburg railroad opened to Concord. Samuel M. Felton was civil engineer of the road.

July 9, 1845.—Sudden death at Worcester. Hon: Daniel Waldo was found dead in his bed. At a meeting of the directors of the bank of which he was president *the evening* before, he appeared in unusual good health.

July 9, 1873.—Ordination. Rev. Charles T. Irish ordained pastor of the Unitarian congregation at Northborough.

July 9 and 10, 1873.—Fire in the woods in the east part of Marlborough, near Sudbury. From two to three hundred cords of wood burned. The Marlborough engines were there, but no water.

July 10, 1781.—Col. Abraham Williams of Marlborough died, aged 85 years. He was born in town, and was for many years a tavern keeper near Marlborough pond. Had been a justice of the peace. He married three times, and had a large number of children. Married first a daughter of Col. Thomas Howe; next a daughter of Rev. Mr. Breck; third, Elizabeth Boardman of Cambridge.

July 11, 1783.—The boundary line between Marlborough and Stow altered and straightened.

July 12, 1868.—A hot Sunday. Death of a centenarian. Stephen Oliver died in the south part of Shrewsbury, aged 103 years and 10 months—the oldest person in Worcester county. He lived in Marlborough a few years, at Capt. Peter Bents, near Marlborough pond, in 1788, to 1790, and perhaps more years.

July 13, 1865.—Change of weather. Mercury fell many degrees in a few hours in the afternoon. Two deaths in Marlborough—a daughter of George W. Fay and a daughter of Cyrus Felton. They were both buried on one day, at the same hour, and in one cemetery.

July 14, 1839.—Fatal accident in Marlborough to Walter Crosby, aged 45 years. His death was occasioned by the kick of a horse.

July 14, 1857.—Lightning struck and shattered a large tree within twenty rods of Abel Brigham's barn in Marlborough; also, same month, struck a large tree near Widow Jacob Holyoke's spring, some thirty rods from her buildings.

July 15 to 19, 1855.—Extremely hot and good hay weather. Thermometer up to 98 degrees in some places.

July 17, 1834.—Death by lightning in Lancaster, of Emory Pollard, with a scythe on his shoulder, when getting over a fence near his house.

July 17, 1835.—Hon. Jonathan Maynard of Framingham died, aged 83 years. He had been town clerk, selectman, representative and senator. One of that town's most prominent citizens.

July 17, 1877.—Celebration at Southborough. Just 150 years since it was incorporated. Dexter Newton, Esq., was president of the day. Addresses and historical discourses by Rev. Mr. Angier, Thomas W. Valentine of Brooklyn, N. Y., John C. Wymian and several citizens of the town.

July 19, 1877.—Early in the morning a great conflagration in Marlborough. Timothy A.

Coolidge's large shoe manufactory on Howland street was burned. The greatest fire, or most property destroyed, of any one fire in the town. One dwelling house was also burned at the same time. Mr. Coolidge's loss was \$75,000. In about five months he had up another factory as large as the one destroyed.

July 19, 1753.—Joseph Hapgood had seven men (one of them was John Smith), the others, Samuel Bruce, Thomas Bruce, Josiah Winn, David Alexander, Peter Willard and Francis Fletcher, "to reap for him; and they reaped all of his rye."

July 21, 1830.—Uncommonly hot. Continued several days. Mercury up to 96 at noon—the hottest since 1825.

July 21, 1871.—An interesting occasion. By invitation of Rev. John Willard of Marlborough, about 30 persons, each upwards of 70 years of age, met at the parsonage. The oldest was 88 years; the average age was 77 years.

July 22, 1841.—Wednesday. Great Fire at Watertown. A meeting house, store, bakery, number of dwelling houses, and Gen. G. T. Winthrop's rye in the field, were burned.

July 24, 1842.—Sunday. A thunder storm. Mr. Fessenden's three-story house in Wayland was struck and much injured. There were 40 persons in the house. No one was dangerously injured, but a number were affected more or less.

July 24, 1856.—Thursday. Hot weather. Up to one hundred degrees. Very hot all the week. The 28th, great deal of thunder and lightning. The great elm, near C. Felton's house, was struck and broke off a few limbs.

July 24, 1879.—Timothy B. Patch's box factory, in the east part of Marlborough, was burned.

July 25, 1713.—Robert Breck, Jr., born in Marlborough, graduated at Harvard College in 1730; taught school in his native town. He was ordained at Springfield, Jan. 28, 1736, and after a ministry of 48 years, died April 23, 1784, aged 70 years. He published a "Century Sermon," preached in that town, giving an historical account of that place.

July 25, 1751.—Dr. Benjamin Gott of Marlborough died, aged 46 years. He was a prominent physician. He married Sarah Breck, daughter of Rev. Robert Breck. His son, of the same name, practiced medicine in Marlborough for a few years. One of Dr. Gott's daughters married Dr. Samuel Brigham of the same town.

July 26, 1825.—Explosion in Hopkinton. Mr. Jennison's store was shattered, almost to a ruin, by an accidental explosion of 14 lbs. of gunpowder. Mr. Jennison, a brother and clerk of the owner, was so much injured by the accident, that he died on the following day.

July 26, 1847.—Monday. Damage by lightning in Holliston. Mr. Cutter's barns were struck by lightning and burned. Mr. Ballard had a cow killed by lightning.

July 28, 1775.—Dysentery prevailed in Marlborough. Miss Williams, a daughter of Col. Abraham Williams died, aged 19 years. In less than two weeks he buried a son and his wife. From July 28 to Oct. 4, ten weeks, there were 52 deaths in the town. The whole number of deaths in 1775 was 80.

July 29, 1777.—In the night there were two balls fired into the lodging room of Rev. Aaron Smith's house in Marlborough. The selectmen offered a reward of £100 in behalf of the town. The next year, 1778, he asked and obtained a dismission. He soon afterwards moved to East Sudbury to live with his daughter Martha, who married Rev. Josiah Bridge, where he died March 25, 1781, aged 67 years, 5 months.

July 30, 1862.—During a storm, one of the large elms in front of Dea. William Stetson's residence, in the east village of Marlborough, was torn asunder by the wind. He afterwards, I believe, had the remainder of the trees insured.

Aug. 1, 1856.—Festival at Feltonville. About 175 persons from North Cambridge Baptist society visited the place, and were escorted by the Hydralcan Engine Co., No. 3, to the meeting house and grove.

Aug. 1, 1862.—Friday. About 2 o'clock P. M., Samuel Boyd's barn was burned. Loss, about \$1500; insurance, \$600.

Aug. 1, 1869.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton of Tremont Temple, Boston, delivered two sermons in Fulton Hall, Marlborough. The hall was so named for him.

Aug. 4, 1856.—Monday evening. Fire in Feltonville. A building formerly used for a blacksmith shop was destroyed by fire.

Aug. 5, 1840.—Fire in Littleton. Baptist meeting house destroyed.

Aug. 5, 1868.—Dedication. Dea. John E. Curtis' shoe manufactory was dedicated, by assembling there in the evening a large collection of people for that occasion.

Aug. 6, 1778.—A fast kept in Marlborough. A day of fasting and prayer, in order to settle a gospel minister among them. Several ministers from neighboring towns were invited to attend, and help in the exercises.

Aug. 7, 1723.—Fire in Shrewsbury, or rather four years before it was made a town. Capt. John Keyes, formerly of Marlborough, had two houses burned. One of them he was just finishing, and five persons perished in the new house. The fire was about one-half mile east of the centre of the town.

Aug. 8, 1784.—Rev. Abraham Williams died at Framingham, aged 58 years. He was born in Marlborough, and graduated at Harvard College in 1744, and settled at Sandwich in this State in 1749. He married a daughter of Rev. Joseph Brickminster of Framingham; had ten children.

Aug. 9, 10, 11, 1844.—Anniversary of the August meteors. Several hundred shooting stars were observed each night.

Aug. 10 to 14, 1853.—An exceeding hot spell—mercury 100 degrees in the shade, and 110 to 130 in the sun. The compiler of this record was in New York city three of the hot days. Many persons died of the heat, and more than 100 horses died in the above-named city.

Aug. 12, 1834.—A great storm. Two barns—one in Stow, and the other in Sudbury—were burned by lightning, and their contents, being well filled with hay and grain, entirely destroyed.

Aug. 12, 1833.—Death from a trifling cause. A singular instance. Benjamin Sawin of East Sudbury (now Wayland), stumbled, and in the fall slightly wounded his under lip with his teeth, which continued to bleed 35 hours, notwithstanding the best medical aid, until he died.

Aug. 13, 1843.—Rev. David Kellogg of Framingham died, aged 87 years. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1875; ordained in Framingham in June, 1781; preached there 49 years.

Aug. 14, 1843.—Democratic-Republican State convention at Worcester. Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. He received, in November, 54,000 votes. During the Summer Mr. Bancroft lectured in the Spring Hill meeting house in Marlborough.

Aug. 14, 1854.—Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a tornado passed over Lancaster centre, and then onward through Bolton. For a few moments the rain fell in torrents, and large trees were twisted about by the wind as if they had been sapling withes. Fields of corn were prostrated, a large amount of fruit blown off, and shade and fruit trees destroyed. The path of the tornado was very narrow.

Aug. 15, 1794.—A town meeting in Marlborough, to take action about the Act of the General Court, of June 26, 1794, about surveying for a plan of the town. Chose a com-

mittee of three to employ a surveyor. The committee—Edward Barnes, Moses Woods and Samuel Gibbon, Esqrs.—employed Col. Andrew Peters of Westborough.

Aug. 15, 1801.—Joel Cranston and Silas Felton opened their new store, built this season, in the "New City," now the village of Hudson, Mass. It was 28x30 feet, two stories high, and cost \$550.

August 15, 1847.—Sudden death at Westborough. Sumner Hudson of Boston, arrived at Westborough the day before, was found this morning dead in the bed, and in the same room in which he was born, 56 years before.

Aug. 15, 1755.—Hon. Needham Maynard was born in Framingham. He was aid to Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill. He died in New York State, aged 89 years. He was uncle to the late Col. Ephraim Howe of Marlborough.

Aug. 15, 1871.—Birth-day party. Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough, who was 81 years of age, had twelve persons, all upwards of 80 years, present at his house.

Aug. 18, 1707.—Miss Mary Goodnow, aged 35 years, daughter of Samuel Goodnow, Sen., of Marlborough, was killed and scalped by Indians in Marlborough, near Stirrup brook. Her body was found and interred about 40 rods south of the old post road on the east side of Stirrup brook. Almost 100 years afterwards, in June, 1807, the territory east of Stirrup brook, now in Northborough, was set off from Marlborough and annexed to Northborough.

Aug. 18, 1764.—Died in Marlborough, at her son-in-law's residence—Col. John Week's place—Elizabeth Howe Keyes, aged 89 years, widow of Dea. Thomas Keyes of that town. She was born in Marlborough in July 1675, the year before her father, John Howe, Jr., was killed by Indians. In 1692, when 17 years of age, she was taken in Lancaster by Indians, and carried into captivity, where she remained three or four years before she was returned to her friends. She never fully recovered from the fright of her capture.

Aug. 18, 1828.—Funeral of Silas Felton, Esq., of Marlborough, in the Spring Hill meeting-house. He was a trader, land surveyor, town assessor and postmaster in Feltonville. Rev. Russell Streeter of Watertown officiated at the funeral. Mr. Streeter died at Woodstock, Vt., in February, 1880, aged 89 years.

Aug. 18, 1863.—Died at South Marlborough, Dea. Willard Newton, aged 92 years; had been a justice of the peace, and represented Southborough in the General Court three years. His father, Solomon Newton, lived 96 years.

Aug. 19, 1675.—Capt. Edward Hutchinson, who was wounded at Brookfield by Indians the second day of this month, died in Marlborough, aged 67 years. He was buried in the Spring Hill cemetery in Marlborough. He was son of the famous Ann Hutchinson—Mr. Hutchinson was ancestor of Thomas Hutchinson, the historian, and Governor of Massachusetts just before the Revolution.

Aug. 20, 21 and 22, 1752.—Had frost every morning in Marlborough, says Joseph Hapgood, a cotemporary of that age.

Aug. 20, 1762.—Job Goodale was born in Marlborough. He settled at Bernardston, Mass., and was a prominent man in Franklin county. Among his gifts and bequests was his Temple farm of 106 acres in Marlborough to the Trinitarian Congregational society of Marlborough, the income of which to apply annually towards a settled Orthodox minister. He died Oct. 25, 1733, aged 71 years. That same year, June 24, the Goodale Academy of Bernardston was incorporated, and Mr. Goodale's name was the first one used in the Act of incorporation.

Aug. 20, 1856.—The great and cold August storm. The compiler of this record housed his cattle that night. The Old Charter Oak at Hartford, Ct., blown down. Suppose the tree was 450 years old, by the number of annual rings.

Aug. 20, 1770.—Benjamin Murry was killed by lightning in the Great meadow, in Sudbury, say Sudbury town records.

Aug. 20, 1829.—Dedication of the first Unitarian meeting house in Worcester. Sermon

by Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., of that place. It was built of brick, 68 by 75 feet, cost when opened \$1200. Rev. Dr. Bancroft died to years afterwards, Aug. 19, 1839, aged 84 years. In August, 24th day, 1849, this church was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary.

Aug. 20, 1846.—Cochituate water for Boston. Ground was first broken at Long pond or Lake Cochituate for the Aqueduct to carry water to Boston. Ex-President John Quincy Adams, and Ex-President Quincy of Harvard College, each threw a spade full of gravel into a barrow. Flagg's brass band was present. It was completed in October 1848.

Aug. 20, 1875.—Second Brigade muster at Camp Sutton, Framingham. From 30 to 40 citizens from Marlborough, besides the Marlborough Light Infantry, visited the camp-ground. The next day the Marlborough company under Capt. E. C. Whitney, and the Hudson company under Capt. J. F. Dolan, returned home from Camp Sutton, and the former company escorted the Hudson company through Marlborough.

Aug. 21, 1833.—Rev. Charles Forbush was installed pastor of the Evangelical society in Marlborough. Few months afterwards was married to Susan B. Forbes of Westborough.

March 26, 1834, he was dismissed from his society in Marlborough.

Aug. 23, 1840.—Sunday evening a thunder shower. The meeting-house in Berlin was struck by lightning and somewhat damaged.

Aug. 23, 1845.—Littleton and lightning. A severe storm of wind and rain. The Tremont House, a public house in Littleton, was burned with its outbuildings. Also Luther White's and George D. Stevens' two barns by lightning. It struck in many places within a circuit of 30 miles.

Aug. 24, 1835.—Great conflagration in Charlestown. The greatest fire in the town since 1775. Upwards of 70 buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$200,000. Engines were present from a dozen towns. The tide was at its ebb, and many engines could not work for want of water; it was seen in Marlborough.

Aug. 24, 1843.—Rev. George E. Day of Marlborough married Miss Amelia M. Oakes, of New Haven, Ct. She was born in New Haven in 1821, and died there of a cancer, in March 1875, aged 54 years.

Aug. 24, 1801.—The post road through Marlborough. The Town of Marlborough appropriated \$500 to repair the Western post road through town. They chose a committee of 8, four from the east and four from the west part, to make the repairs.

Aug. 24, 1853.—A festival in Marlborough. The young ladies sewing circle of the Congregationalist society, gave a social entertainment at the Town hall.

Aug. 25, 1873.—A centennarian died in Marlborough. Jeremiah Crowley, aged 103 years. He was born in Ireland in 1770, and came to America 1830.

Aug. 26, 1809.—Accident at Sudbury. At a raising of a barn, Wm. Shirley was killed by a fall.

Aug. 26 to 31, 1833.—A camp meeting in Marlborough by the Methodist people, near the residence of Solomon Weeks, Esq. There was considerable disturbance in and around the camp part of the time.

Aug. 28, 1856.—Fire at Westborough. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M., a dwelling house and adjoining buildings belonging to Judge Mellen were destroyed by fire; supposed the work of an incendiary; the building was occupied by other families.

Aug. 28, 1870.—Sunday. Excursion from Marlborough and Hudson to Walden pond. Spiritualist camp meeting.

Aug. 29, 1753.—A raising for a meeting-house in Stow. A contemporary says, "And there was a multitude of people at the raising." At that time and many years since, the people usually attended about all raisings, dedications and ordinations in adjoining towns.

Aug. 29, 1843.—Robbery. J. B. Kimball & Co.'s store in Westborough broken open and money and papers stolen.

Aug. 29, 1861.—Died at Wayland, Dr. Ebenezer Ames, age 73 years. He was born in Marlborough, and married Miss Lucy Weeks, daughter of Captain Jonathan Weeks of the same town. Dr. Ames' grandparents died in Marlborough, aged 90 and 95 years.

Aug. 30, 1846.—A great rain storm, lightning, hail stones. The gale and storm were very severe; the rain came down in torrents. In Westborough twenty telegraph poles were struck and shattered to pieces, the wires in many places destroyed.

Aug. 30, 1849.—Haven family. A great family gathering at Framingham of the descendants of Richard Haven, one of the first settlers at Lynn, Mass.

Aug. 30 and 31, 1774.—Convention at Concord. Town delegates in Middlesex County, in number 150, met at Concord. Five or more from Marlborough attended the convention. Hon. James Prescott was appointed chairman of the convention.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1, 1871.—Many persons by the name of Howe, and relatives of the Howe family, visited the old Howe Tavern, or Wayside Inn, at Sudbury, Mass. It was the next day after the great Howe gathering at Harmony Grove, Framingham.

Sept. 2, 1844.—A murder in Stow. George Hildreth of that town was killed by William Goldsmith. A reward was offered for the murderer.

Sept. 3, 1824.—Gen. La Fayette in Worcester. Many of the military companies in Worcester County collected at Worcester. Among them was the Northborough company, commanded by Captain Lewis Monroe of that town.

Sept. 4, 1835.—John Hunter of Marlborough died, aged 55 years. He was poisoned by dressing a sick beef creature.

Sept. 4, 1869.—The Fairmount base ball club of Marlborough had a reception in town, 1000 people at the depot, on their return from a tour of a week in Maine. They played in Augusta, Lewiston, and Portland. They played five well-contested games and won them all.

Sept. 5, 1733.—His Excellency Governor Jonathan Belcher and attendants lodged at Benjamin Wood's, Esq., in Marlborough. Governor Belcher's ancestor, Andrew Belcher, Esq., formerly owned land in the town.

Sept. 8, 1740.—The Town of Marlborough chose a committee of 3, viz: Edward Barnes (father of Colonel Edward Barnes), John Sherman and John Warren to wait upon the General Court, and give reasons against the prayer of the petitioners, citizens of Marlborough, Framingham, Sudbury and Stow, asking for a new town. The above petition was rejected last May (May, 1740), in Marlborough town meeting.

Sept. 7, 1870.—Military muster at camp Andrew, West Concord.

Sept. 8, 1847.—A fair in Coting's hall, Marlborough, by the ladies of the Universalist society. Ministers T. J. Greenwood, S. J. Fletcher and B. H. Davis were present.

Sept. 9, 1858.—Fire at Waltham village. A barn or stable used by the hotel company was burnt.

Sept. 11, 1834.—Fire at Worcester, the most destructive in the town for 20 years. It was near School street. Number of buildings burnt, and among them Benjamin P. Rice's dwelling, house and bakery. Mr. Rice was son of Dea Benjamin Rice of Marlborough. Number of policies had just expired.

Sept. 11, 1862.—Great fire at Grafton Centre. The largest and most destructive fire that ever visited the town. The Town hall, Unitarian church, and the Warren block, owned by Captain Jonathan Warren, were all destroyed. Total loss from 50 to 60 thousand dollars.

Sept. 12, 1816.—Died in Sudbury, Rev. Jacob Bigelow, aged 74 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1766. He preached in Sudbury 42 years. He was father of the celebrated Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

Sept. 12, 1855.—Warm summer weather. Mercury up to 90 degrees; warm all the week.

Sept. 12, 1867.—Dr. George B. Loring of Salem lectured in the Town hall in Marlborough on temperance, and against license to sell liquors.

Sept. 13, 1834.—Saturday P. M., balloon ascension. C. F. Durant's 12th aerial voyage. It rose in Boston and came down in the town of Lincoln, Mass.

Sept. 13, 1842.—Horrid death. Deacon Paul Haywood of Boxborough was killed, gored to death by a bull, which was savage and unmanageable. The evening before he injured a young man, a neighbor of Mr. Haywood.

Sept. 13, 1844.—Muster at Concord. A Brigade under the command of General James Dana—it was reviewed by Major-General Benjamin F. Adams.

Sept. 14, 1735.—Wednesday. A fast kept in Marlborough. The day was selected by a council of ministers and approved of by the town. Ministers from adjoining towns, Sudbury, Lancaster, Westborough, united. The next December, 23d day, the town voted that Madame Fisk be allowed and paid £3 for entertaining the ministers at the late fast.

Sept. 16, 1728.—John Brigham, sometimes called Dr. John Brigham, died at Sudbury, aged 83 years. He resided in Marlborough about 30 years, and represented the town in 1688, in the General Court, also afterwards represented Sudbury. He was a noted land surveyor. When between 60 and 70 years of age, he was frequently called upon, "with his instruments" to survey lots and lines and "to act about their title."

Sept. 16, 1858.—A severe storm of wind and rain.

Sept. 16, 1860.—In the evening, near midnight, Amos A. Cotting's barn in east village was burnt, with a good horse, two cows, 20 tons of hay, wagons, etc. Loss, \$1000.

Sept. 16, 1873.—John B. Gough lectured in Northborough, subject "Now and Then." A special train carried up from Marlborough the band and 200 more citizens.

Sept. 17, 1833.—Fire in Stow. The mansion of Madame Newell and all her buildings, including several large barns, well filled with hay, were burned. Partially insured.

Sept. 17, 1857.—About 9 P. M. A very hard rain with thunder and lightning.

Sept. 17, 1859.—Fire in Northborough. Deacon Stephen W. Norcross' barn was destroyed by fire. The sky was illuminated by the fire, over the eastern part of the town to Berlin.

Sept. 18, 1809.—Captain Wm. Morse of Marlborough died, aged 71 1-2 years. He was a Lieutenant of one of the Marlborough companies in 1775, and marched on the 19th of April in pursuit of the British. He was captain of the Marlborough company that marched in October, 1777, from this town to Saratoga at the taking of Burgoyne. Was one of the selectmen of Marlborough for years, and represented the town in the General Court in 1790 and 1791.

Sept. 18, 1857.—About three o'clock A. M., F. W. Pelton, Esq.'s new building for a house, a little east of A. C. Felton, Esq.'s house, was destroyed by fire. It was between Main and Washington streets, Marlborough. Insurance on Mr. Pelton's building, \$2000.

Sept. 19, 1866.—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell lectured to a crowded audience in Marlborough Town Hall.

Sept. 21, 1741.—The Town of Marlborough voted to raise £100 to shingle and repair the meeting-house, and to pay bounty for birds and squirrels.

Sept. 21, 1826.—Thursday. Vendue in Marlborough, north of the pond, at the late William Barber's place. Mr. Barber was a watchmaker and engraver, and one of the inspecting school committee the year of his decease, which took place Aug. 25, 1825, age 43 years. He was son of Lieut. Ephraim Barber, the clockmaker.

Sept. 21 and 23, 1868.—Political lectures in Marlborough Town Hall, by Edwin C. Bailey, Esq., and Charles W. Slack, Esq.

Sept. 22, 1755.—Supply Weeks of Marlborough died, aged 84 years. He was a school-master in the northeast school district in 1713 and 1714. It is said a supply of provisions arrived, in a time of scarcity, just about the time of his birth; hence his name.

Sept. 22, 1855.—Saturday. Circus in Marlborough. Welch & Lent's circus exhibited near schoolhouse No. 2, afternoon and evening.

Sept. 24, 1847.—Fire at Worcester. Friday evening, about eleven o'clock, the stable of Lincoln Square Hotel was burned, with seventeen horses belonging to teamsters.

Sept. 24, 1868.—John B. Gough gave a lecture in Berlin on "Circumstances." His American wife was a native of that town.

Sept. 25, 1850.—Fair at Westborough. The annual cattle fair and plowing match of Westborough Agricultural Society. Address by Hon. Charles Theodore Russell of Boston or Cambridge.

Sept. 26, 1769.—Old-fashioned donation party. Before this date the women of Northborough spun at their houses and carried to Rev. Mr. Whitney's house one day 172 skeins of 2233 knots, and a few other articles, for their pastor. The number of women was 45.

Sept. 26, 1781.—Rev. Reuben Puffer was ordained at Berlin, then Bolton south precinct; he preached there 48 years. He died April 9th, 1829, aged 74 years.

Sept. 26, 1794.—Frederick Adolphus Packard was born in Marlborough; graduated at Harvard College in 1814; was a representative from Springfield, Mass., in 1828 and 1829. He was elected president of Girard College. He died Nov. 11, 1867, aged 73 years.

Sept. 26, 1876.—Fair and exhibition at Hudson, Mass. Some antiquarian contributions from Charles Brigham of that town, of chairs, forks, saddle bags, etc.

Sept. 27, 1854.—Frederic William Gale, Esq., was lost at sea with his wife and child on the steamship Arctic, with 300 passengers. He was born in Northborough and was a lawyer. His age was 38 years. He taught school one winter in Marlborough.

Sept. 27, 1861.—High winds—a windy day. Cyrus Felton's large pear tree was blown down.

Sept. 28, 1830.—Military muster. A muster near and westerly of the Unitarian meeting-house in Marlborough: Aaron Brigham was colonel of the regiment and Ephraim Howe was Lieutenant Colonel, both natives and citizens of the town.

Sept. 29, 1779.—Samuel Witt, Sen., of Marlborough, died, aged probably 85 to 90 years. He was a prominent man; Selectman ten years; representative twenty years, between 1744 and 1770. His last wife, Mrs. Susanna Witt, died Dec. 18, 1794, aged 96 years.

Sept. 29, 1862.—Fire in Westborough. Two barns burned. Two barns in the easterly part of the town, within a foot of each other, were destroyed by fire. One owned by Joel F. Andrews was not insured, the other, owned by Dexter Brigham, was insured.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1, 1799.—A post office established in Marlborough. Joseph Brigham, Esq., was appointed postmaster. Mr. Brigham was a lawyer, and we believe the first one that settled in town. In January, 1795, he married a daughter of Capt. Moses Woods of Marlborough. Before 1799, some letters for Marlborough people were found at Worcester post office.

Oct. 1, 1879.—One of the warmest October days for years. More like an August day. Thermometer from 80 to 90 degrees; continued warm for several days.

Oct. 2, 1699.—New bridge. The town of Marlborough voted to build a new bridge over Assabet river, on the Lancaster road. They chose Eleazar Howe and Joseph Howe "to be foremen to carry on the work of heaving, framing and raising the above said bridge. They shall be allowed two shillings and sixpence per day."

Oct. 3, 1666.—The year three sixes came together, Rev. Wm. Brimsmead was ordained and settled in Marlborough. His salary was £40. A church was instituted the same day.

Oct. 3 and 4, 1841.—A remarkable storm. A violent and destructive storm, with snow at the close of it.

Oct. 4, 1802.—Aaron Maynard born in Marlborough. His first Almanac was printed for 1846. He continued publishing almanacs four or six years. He died in town, May 15, 1872, aged 69 years.

Oct. 4, 1843.—A cattle show and fair at Westborough.

Oct. 4, 1871.—Auction. Great sale of cattle at J. C. Converse's Chestnut Hill Farm, Southborough.

Oct. 5, 1777.—Sunday. Capt. Wm. Morse and company of 52 men from Marlborough started this day to march to the relief of the army near Saratoga. Alpheus Woods, one of the company, says, "Set out about three o'clock P. M. and travelled to Shrewsbury, about 7 miles, and lodged at Mr. Farrer's tavern." The company arrived at Saratoga the 17th of October, the day that Burgoyne's army surrendered, and saw his "army march off and lay down their arms."

Oct. 5, 1862.—Fire in Westborough Sunday evening. George H. Raymond's great and valuable barn, about one-half mile westerly of Westborough village, was burned. It was 110 feet in length.

Oct. 6, 1846.—Accident. Dea. John Pond of Hopkinton was run over by a train of cars, and instantly killed, on the Boston and Worcester railroad. An up train had just passed, he being on the track looking at it, when a down train terminated his life.

Oct. 6, 1848.—A great Free Soil meeting in Marlborough. Upwards of 800 persons present.

Oct. 7, 1846.—Concord cattle show. One pair of fat oxen from Marlborough, whose weight was 4000 pounds, and one 5-year-old ox from the same town, 2366 pounds, were on exhibition.

Oct. 9, 1799.—Rev. Jeroboam Parker, a native of Southborough, was ordained pastor of the society in that town. He preached 31 years. He died March 22, 1850, aged 81 years.

Oct. 9, 1830.—Fire. A woolen factory burnt at Grafton.

Oct. 9, 1870.—Rev. Simon T. Aldrich discoursed in the new Town hall in Marlborough, ten days before it was dedicated. Mr. Aldrich, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, and Rev. Charles R. Treat, each delivered two or three sermons Sunday evenings the next three months to full houses, in the new Town hall.

Oct. 10, 1740.—Died in Marlborough, Col. Benjamin Woods, aged 49 years. He was Justice of the Peace, and a prominent man, and probably the leading person in town in opposition to Rev. Benjamin Kent continuing to be the minister of the town. His son of the same name was a Justice of the Peace in Marlborough in 1754 and 1757.

Oct. 10, 1752.—New style. Wednesday, Joseph Hapgood, of Marlborough, carried some grain to Josiah Howe's grist mill on Fort Meadow brook, and Mr. Howe could not attend to grinding it, as he was breaking up ground with 20 oxen. Mr. Hapgood went the next day and helped him break up, and Mr. Howe ground his grist.

Oct. 11, 1774.—Tuesday. At Concord, met the first independent legislature, it is said, in Massachusetts, and in America. John Hancock was chosen President, and Benjamin Lincoln Secretary. Adjourned Friday, Oct. 14, 1774.

Oct. 11, 1818.—Capt. Daniel Brigham, of Marlborough, died, aged 58 years. He was a tanner, and a prominent man; filled every office in town; was Town Clerk 7 years, Assessor 6 years, Treasurer a dozen years, Selectman 18 years, and represented the town 10 years in the General Court. He married Thankful Brigham and had 13 children, and they were all present at their father's funeral.

Oct. 11, 1821.—A Military Muster at Lancaster, Mass.

Oct. 11, 1843.—Cattle show at Worcester. Several distinguished persons were present, and among them were ex-President Van Buren, ex-Vice President R. M. Johnson, Governors Marcy of N. Y., Hubbard of N. H., Cleveland of Conn., and Morton of Mass.

Oct. 11, 1876.—Gates Academy and Marlborough High School Reunion. Addresses by

Hon. Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, Dea. D. B. Goodale, Dea. S. H. Howe, Rev. E. A. Perry and W. F. Brigham, Esq.

Oct. 12, 1708.—Jonathan Johnson, Jr., was killed by Indians on or near Jericho Hill, in Marlborough, aged 41 years. He had a large family of children. He and his brother, Wm. Johnson, were constables that year. A town meeting was called the 25th of the same month, to choose a constable in place of Jonathan Johnson, Jr., who was "barbarously slain," and chose John Newton, Jr.

Oct. 12, 1711.—The year with three ones—a new meeting-house was built in Marlborough. The date is the date of the first town meeting made upon the town books, relating to the new meeting-house. They had raised and appropriated £250 before this date, and had expended £386 before Nov. 30, 1711, in building the new meeting-house. This house stood 99 years, until it was taken down in May, 1810.

Oct. 12, 1828.—Sunday. Sudden death. Wm. Arnold, a blacksmith, sank down in his pew, in the west meeting-house in Marlborough, and expired almost instantly. Aged 63 years.

Oct. 12, 1761.—Accident. Daniel M. Gates, of Northborough, by jumping out of a wagon after the shaft had broken when descending a hill, received injuries from which he died the next day.

Oct. 14, 1663.—First marriage recorded on Marlborough Town Records. Jonathan Johnson, the town blacksmith, who had 30 acres of land given him, south of the meeting-house, married Miss Mary Newton, daughter of Richard Newton of Marlborough.

Oct. 14, 1847.—Fire in Hopkinton. About 3 o'clock P. M., Enos King's shop, barn and two horses were burnt. Insured in part. Supposed to have been set.

Oct. 14, 1851.—Cattle Show and Ploughing Match at Framingham.

Oct. 14, 1855.—Fire in Westborough. Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, John W. Forbes' two barns with all their contents were destroyed.

Oct. 14, 1868.—The first Town Fair in Shrewsbury. They continued them yearly with good success.

Oct. 15, 1730.—A Fast kept in Marlborough for Rev. Robert Breck, on account of his sickness. He preached his last sermon September 6th, last month. Number of ministers present at the Fast. Mr. Breck died Jan. 6th, 1731, aged 49 years.

Oct. 15, 1875.—Cyrus Felton's unoccupied dwelling house was burnt by an incendiary. It was 20 by 38 feet, formerly a school house.

Oct. 15, 1876.—Sunday. First snow storm. From two to three inches of damp snow, a cold day and night. The next morning, ice was made one inch in thickness.

Oct. 16, 1820.—Delegates chosen to revise the State Constitution. Marlborough chose Joel Cranston, Esq., and Dea. Benjamin Rice. The convention convened the next month in Boston.

Oct. 17, 1798.—Sudden death. Dr. Stephen Ball, Sen., of Northborough, while standing in his room, fell instantly dead of apoplexy. Aged 63 years.

Oct. 18, 1874.—Rev. Rufus Spurr Pope preached two sermons in Marlborough. He resided in the town 40 or 50 years before this date.

Oct. 19, 1771.—Dr. Jeremiah Robinson of Marlborough died, aged 59 years. He practiced in town 25 or more years. He married in 1746. His eldest son, Thomas Amnden Robinson, was born in 1748, and was the first child born in Marlborough that had a double or middle name.

Oct. 19, 1840.—Celebration in Marlborough of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781. It took place northeast of the Academy building, on the southern slope of the Indian Hill. Oct. 16, 1853.—Cornwallis day celebrated at Clinton, Mass.

Oct. 20, 1701.—An hour glass. The town of Marlborough voted in town meeting to have an hour glass to hang up in the pulpit, and that James Hosmer procure an iron case and stand for the hour glass.

Oct. 20, 1847.—Fire in South Framingham. C. H. Barber's grocery and grain store with 200 bushels of corn were destroyed. Loss 3000 dollars. Insurance 1500 dollars.

Oct. 21, 1846.—The County Commissioners viewed and located a town way in Marlborough, now called South Street. They set the land damages at \$80 dollars.

Oct. 22, 1872.—Gen. Walter Harriman of New Hampshire addressed in the Town hall, Marlborough, one of the largest gatherings of that political campaign.

Oct. 23, 1843.—Col. Joseph Davis, of Northborough, died, aged 69 years. Had been Justice of the Peace, Representative and Senator for Worcester County.

Oct. 25, 1794.—Alpheus Woods, of Marlborough died, aged 67 years, 8 months. He was a prominent man in town, frequently put on important committees during the Revolution and years afterwards. In October, 1777, he was a soldier, and marched in Capt. Morse's company to Saratoga, and kept a diary during the expedition. He married Millicent Howe, and had 12 children before 1774, and four of his sons had middle names, and two of them were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Woods was an Assessor and Selectman for few years. It is said he left many manuscripts of events that transpired in his day.

Oct. 25, 1861.—Fair weather up to this date. Frost this morning; ice 3-4 of an inch; thermometer 25 degrees.

Oct. 26, 1873.—Evening. A wedding in the Unitarian church, Marlborough, John W. Pope and Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow of late Stephen Smith of this town. The house was crowded; every standing place occupied, and many could not get into the house.

Oct. 27, 1800.—Gen. Artemus Ward, of Shrewsbury, died, aged 73 years. First Major General in the Army of 1775; many years a Representative, also a member of Congress.

Oct. 28, 1869.—Rev. F. L. Hosmer, of South Framingham, was ordained junior pastor of the Unitarian Society at Northborough.

Oct. 28, 1872.—Erastus P. Dart, of the firm of Dart & Company's express, died in Marlborough, aged 43 years.

Oct. 28, 1874.—Church celebration at Westborough. The 150th Anniversary, and 150 years since Rev. Ebenezer Parkman was settled in that town. A large delegation to Westborough, from the Union Society of Marlborough. The address by Rev. H. P. De Forest of Westborough.

Oct. 29, 1837.—The distinguished Rev. Walter Balfour preached in Marlborough.

Oct. 30, 1816.—Rev. Joseph Allen was settled as pastor of the Northborough Society. Fifty years afterwards, 30th of Oct., 1866, he preached his half-century sermon and had it printed.

Oct. 30, 1850.—Excursion to Boston to visit the exhibition of Whipple's Dissolving Views. Oct. 30, 1872.—Stephen Smith, Esq., died in Marlborough, aged 64 years. Death caused by being thrown from a wagon. He was a lumber merchant of the firm of S. & A. Smith. He had been an Assessor in the town.

Oct. 31, 1787.—Fatal accident at Northborough. Capt. Bezeleel Eager, aged 74 years, was thrown from his horse and died in half an hour. He represented Westborough in the General Court, before Northborough was made a town.

Oct. 31, 1859.—The Orthodox Congregational meeting-house in Lincoln was destroyed by fire, and by an incendiary.

Oct. 31, 1874.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lectured in Marlborough, on Marriage, against Free Love.

Oct. 31, 1877.—The County Commissioners were viewing Lincoln Street in west part of Marlborough.

Nov. 1, 1753.—Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts. About the middle of the last century the annual Thanksgivings were appointed, and took place before or about the middle of November. In 1751, Nov. 18th, new style, and in 1752, Nov. 16th, new style, were Thanksgiving days.

Nov. 2, 1808.—Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin received ordination, and was settled in the east village of Marlborough. He preached for the Society about 25 years.

Nov. 3, 1858.—Celebration in Marlborough of the 50th anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Mr. Bucklin. He died in May, 1866.

Nov. 2, 1843.—Fire near the north east corner of Framingham. About 8 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Gibbs' house was entirely consumed. Suppose it took from some defect in the chimney. No insurance.

Nov. 2, 1859.—The depot at Assabet, on the Marlborough Branch Railroad was burnt.

Nov. 2, 1878.—Dr. Edward F. Barnes died aged 69 years, 8 months. He had been a physician in Marlborough 35 years. For several years served as one of the inspecting school committee. He had a remarkable memory of dates and events. The pall bearers were all physicians of the town.

Nov. 3, 1819.—Rev. Seth Alden, ordained pastor of the West parish in Marlborough. He preached in that town 15 years. He was born in Bridgewater, and graduated at Harvard College in 1814. He was a descendant of John Alden and John Carver, pilgrims of 1620.

Nov. 3, 1834.—Phineas Davis, Esq., of Northborough died, aged 62 years. He was a prominent man. He was father of Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester.

Nov. 3, 1853.—Powder mill explosion in Spencer in the A. M.; were about 60 kegs of powder in the mill. There were 8 men killed. The mill was owned by Lewis Bemis, Esq. Nov. 4, 1847.—Fatal accident at Bolton. Daniel Sawyer, a worthy farmer, was run over by his oxen and killed. He was 66 years of age.

Nov. 4, 1868.—Grand torchlight procession in Marlborough in honor of General Grant's election as President.

Nov. 5, 1777.—Wednesday. Gen. Burgoyne and the British and Hessian troops in Marlborough. Gen. Burgoyne and the British lodged in town last night, and left on the Boston road in the A. M. The Hessians arrived in the P. M., and tarried all night, and marched toward Boston the next day.

Nov. 6, 1844.—Seth J. Thomas, Esq., of Charlestown, gave an address in the Town hall, Marlborough. He discussed the tariff and other political questions.

Nov. 6, 1849.—Concert in Marlborough. Swiss bell ringers or band. Also in town September 21, 1852.

Nov. 6, 1858.—Hon. Horace Greeley, editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, lectured in Marlborough Town hall to a large audience.

Nov. 5, 1875 and Nov. 3, 1876.—Fireman's muster or trials in Marlborough of engines Nos. 1 and 2. Torrent and Okonmakamessit. Distance, 204 and 206 feet.

Nov. 7, 1859.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Marlborough Town hall, the first in a course of lectures this season.

Nov. 7, 1860.—Died in Marlborough, Deacon Ezekiel Bruce, age 76 years. He was one of the selectmen several years, and a representative in 1840 and 1842.

Nov. 7, 1877.—James Parton lectured in Marlborough before "The Farmers' and Mechanics", at Fairmount hall. Topic "Kings of Business."

Nov. 8, 1852.—Vote in Marlborough. It is expedient to choose delegates for the purpose of revising or altering the constitution of Massachusetts. Years, 357; nays, 107. The vote taken in 1851, stood, years, 194; nays, 143. In March 1853, Deacon Isaac Hayden was chosen a delegate to meet in convention.

Nov. 8, 1865.—Fire in Bolton, near Feltonville. Two barns belonging to David Coolidge were burned. Some children were in the barn at the time, playing, and it was supposed they accidentally set them on fire.

Nov. 9, 1871, and a week, till Nov. 14.—The Drummer Boy entertainment in the Marlborough Town Hall, by Post 43, G. A. R., with great success.

Nov. 9 and 10, 1872.—The great fire Boston was seen in Marlborough. Of the 24 boot and shoe firms in Marlborough, all but one had the Boston goods burned. The writer of this record was assessed on insurance policies, \$46.

Nov. 10, 1873.—Charles Brallaugh, a Republican of England, lectured in Marlborough.

Nov. 11, 1778.—A church organized at Marlborough, New Hampshire. Some citizens of Marlborough, Mass., settled in that town.

Nov. 11, 1853.—The vote in Marlborough on the Amendment to the Constitution, adopting the third article of the Bill of Rights. For the Amendment, 147 votes; against it, only 5 votes. It was adopted by the people in the state by a large majority.

Nov. 11 and 12, 1837.—One of the most prominent temperance lecturers in Middlesex County, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, lectured both days in Marlborough.

Nov. 11, 1850.—The substance of Resolutions passed this day in Town Meeting. They were read by Richard Farwell, Esq. Massachusetts cannot become the hunting ground for slaves. "We most decidedly disapprove of the Fugitive Slave Law, and will not aid, but will in all suitable and proper ways, resist its execution." But very few voted nay.

Nov. 11, 1875.—The G. A. R. Fair and Baby Show in Fairmount Hall, Marlborough.

Nov. 12, 1867.—Wendell Phillips lectured in Marlborough, on "About Life in the Streets of Europe."

Nov. 12, 1868.—Miss Anna Dickinson lectured in Marlborough Town Hall to a crowded audience, on "A Struggle for Life."

Nov. 14, 1853.—Vote in Marlborough on the new Constitution made this year, by a convention of delegates at Boston. Yeas, 261, to 120 against it.

Nov. 15, 1826.—A new meeting house in Berlin dedicated. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Reuben Puffer.

Nov. 15, 1857.—Rev. Levi Brigham, a native of Marlborough, preached in the Union church in that town, the pastor Rev. Levi A. Field being one of the hearers. Since that time Mr. Brigham has preached several times from the same pulpit.

Nov. 16, 1803.—Col. Edward Barnes of Marlborough died, aged 59 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1764; he was Justice of the Peace and a prominent man in town; he was one of the selectmen few years, an assessor for 20 years, and represented the town in the General Court, 8 years.

Nov. 16, 1836.—Powder mill explosion. About 8 1/2 o'clock A. M., the powder mill at Acton was blown up, and 4 were killed. There was supposed to have been between 1200 and 1500 pounds of powder exploded. The mill was swept to its foundation, and fragments scattered like leaves before a wind.

Nov. 16, 1841.—Deacon Nahum Fay of Northborough died, aged 84 years. One of her prominent citizens; was Justice of the peace many years, and Town Clerk 41 years.

Nov. 16, 1876.—Dedication. Joseph Manning's new box factory was dedicated in the evening, by a social gathering and dance; Holder & Baker's band furnished music. The building 80 by 100 feet was illuminated. About 500 present. Dedication only 9 months after he lost two mills by fire.

Nov. 17, 1879.—Grand Army Fair commenced. Opened in the evening in Marlborough Town hall; also appeared "Pictorial Marlboro," of 32 pages, and 38 illustrations of build-

ings in town. The great fair closed Nov. 25, in the evening.

Nov. 18, 1869.—Thanksgiving by the appointment of President Grant. Many New England people said it was one week too early. Services in Marlborough in the Union

church by Mr. Dorrity of Lawrence, in the Universalist church by Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Marlborough.

Nov. 19, 1868.—Theodore Tilton lectured in Marlborough Town hall to a large audience, "The True Statesmanship."

Nov. 20, 1789.—Lieut. Jacob Felton of Marlborough died, aged 77 years. He had lived in town 50 years, and been one of the selectmen. Two days afterwards, the 22, his sister Mrs. Hannah Howe died, in the same town, aged 73 years. They were both buried in one day, in the two oldest cemeteries in Marlborough.

Nov. 20, 1877.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lectured in Fairmount hall, Marlborough, before the Farmers' and Mechanics' club. Subject, "The Coming Man."

Nov. 21, 1861.—Thanksgiving day appointed by Gov. Andrew, the anniversary of the Pilgrims signing on board the May Flower. There were three boys drowned in Harvard, while skating, one son of Jonathan F. Hapgood, and two sons of Josiah Rand.

Nov. 22, 1840.—Fire at Weston. G. W. Cutting's store with all his stock of goods, consumed by fire. No insurance.

Nov. 22, 1867.—Rev. Hiram C. Dugan was installed as pastor of the Lawrence church in Feltonville, now Hudson.

Nov. 22, 1876.—The first public meeting of the Marlborough Historical and Genealogical society at Fairmount hall. Dr. Edward F. Barnes, the President. Rev. Horatio Alger of Natick, formerly of Marlborough, read Hon. Charles Hudson's address, who was not present on account of illness. It was about "The fate of the Indian Tribes."

Nov. 23, 1852.—Dedication of a new Wadsworth Monument at Sudbury. Address by Gov. George S. Boutwell. Height of Monument 30 feet. The snow broke down Wright's tent.

Nov. 24, 1863.—Wedding and golden wedding in Marlborough. Celebration of the golden wedding of Samuel and Edith (Guilford) Chipman. Nov. 25th, was Thanksgiving in 1813. The closing part of the festivities was the marriage of their grandson George E. Chipman to Miss Nellie L. Mahan.

Nov. 27, 1754.—Rev. David Barnes, son of Deacon Daniel Barnes of Marlborough was ordained at Scituate, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1752; he was honored with a degree of D. D. in 1783. He died April 26th, 1811, aged 80 years.

Nov. 28, 1860.—Dedication at Northborough. The new Baptist meeting house was dedicated. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Silas Ripley.

Nov. 28, 1865.—Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell lectured in Marlborough, on "Reconstruction of the South."

Nov. 29, 1861. Died at Roxbury, Abraham F. Howe, Esq., aged 78 years. He was known many years as a successful auctioneer. His remains were interred at Northboro', his native town. When a young man we suppose he attended store in Marlborough several years.

Nov. 29, 1875.—Monday evening. Commemoration services in Marlborough Town hall in honor of the late Vice-President, Henry Wilson, who died Nov. 22d, aged 63 years.

Nov. 30, 1839.—Fatal accident on the Boston and Worcester railroad at Framingham. A deaf man named Pratt, aged 75 years, when standing between the rails, was instantly killed.

Dec. 1, 1869.—Jonathan Johnson, Sen., was chosen schoolmaster for the town of Marlborough. He was "carefully to teach all youth that are sent to him to read and write and cast accounts." He commenced keeping the 11th day of December in his own house. The next year 1700 he kept in the new school house, the first school house built in Marlborough. For his years service as schoolmaster, to have 14 lbs. in money. Mr. Johnson was present and signed to this agreement.

Dec. 1, 1793.—Benjamin Choate commenced keeping school in Marlborough. He taught 4 months. He came from Chelacco, Essex county, Mass., and was a relation of Rufus Choate's ancestor. He graduated at Harvard College a few months before he commenced teaching in Marlborough. He became a minister and settled at Newington, N. H.

Dec. 2, 1859.—An indignation meeting in Marlborough Town hall, relating to the execution of John Brown in Va., a martyr to the cause of Human Liberty.

Dec. 2, 1865.—A series of articles on "Schools" commenced in the *Marlboro-Mirror* paper, and continued almost weekly for 3 or 4 months. They were, most of them, written by the clergymen of the town.

Dec. 2, 1869.—Theodore Tilton's third and last lecture in the old Town hall, now Fulton block.

Dec. 3, 1860.—Dr. J. G. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb") lectured in Marlborough to a full house. Subject, "Self Helpers."

Dec. 3, 1854.—Sunday evening. A furious gale and storm of wind, snow and rain in New England. Part of the unfinished depot of Marlborough branch railroad was blown down.

Dec. 3, 1878.—Re-dedication of the Town hall in Marlborough, after being altered, repaired and strengthened. The upper hall is now used by Post 43; G. A. R.

Dec. 5, 1819.—"Wedding in Marlborough, Sunday after Thanksgiving." Rev. Robert L. Killam married Miss Phoebe S. Rice of Marlborough. Their oldest child was born in the same town in October 1820, married Benjamin Jacobs of South Scituate. Mr. Killam removed to Attleboro in 1822; in 1829 to West Scituate where he died Dec. 25th, 1866, aged 76 years. Mrs. Killam died in 1859, aged 70 years.

Dec. 5, 1835.—Shocking accident at Unionville (now Ashland). Joseph Proctor aged 25 years, who was employed in Shepard's paper factory was so badly hurt, having one of his legs below the knee torn off, that he died a few days afterwards. He was caught by the leg and drawn up and over the main shaft.

Dec. 5, 1836.—Monument. The corner stone of the monument at Concord was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Dec. 5, 1871.—Died in Franklin, Dr. Oliver Dean, founder of Dean Academy in that town, aged 88 years, 9 months. Dr. Dean resided in Framingham several years.

Dec. 6, 1714.—Hour glass. The town of Marlborough paid one shilling and 4 pence for an hour glass that had been purchased for the school house.

Dec. 6, 1772.—Benjamin Savin married Martha Howe, daughter of Col. Cyprian Howe, all of Marlborough. He was many years a tavern keeper; he was, we believe the first and only person who ever held the office of General in Marlborough. He was a delegate with Jonas Morse to the convention to ratify the constitution of the United States in 1788.

Dec. 6, 1861.—The Onamog Division of Sons of Temperance of Marlborough celebrated their second anniversary. Of ladies and gentlemen about 225 were present at the meeting.

Dec. 8, 1765.—Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin was born at Westborough. His inventive genius trebled in value the cotton lands of the South,—said Judge Johnson of South Carolina many years ago. Mr. Whitney died Jan. 8, 1825, aged 59 years.

Dec. 8, 1870.—Rev. M. T. Maguire the Catholic minister of Marlborough, died in Jack-

sonville, Florida, aged 44 years, funeral in Marlborough. He was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Dec. 9, 1782.—Rev. Ebenezer Parkman of Westborough died, aged 79 years. He preached in that town 58 years; he married a daughter of Rev. Robert Breck of Marlborough.

Dec. 9, 1863.—An incident at Northborough. The funeral of Capt. Joel Bartlett and his wife Sarah Bartlett. Private services first held at the house, and public services at the Unitarian church. It was said, it was the first instance in that town, of a man and his wife being buried at the same time, and in the same grave. Capt. Bartlett had been a prominent man in his native town; been representative 4 years, and selectman several years.

Dec. 10, 1878.—Great rain storm with freshets and floods in some places. Commenced the day with snowing and raining at night, and continued till the next morning. It was said to have been the most disastrous storm since 1869.

Dec. 11, 1878.—The Second, or Peoples National Bank of Marlborough was authorized to commence, and did commence the business of Banking in Marlborough in January 1879. John L. Stone, cashier, Elbridge Howe, President.

Dec. 13, 1870.—The Ladies Grand Army Relief Society, Post 43 organized in Marlborough. Object, to relieve the wants of families of soldiers.

Dec. 14, 1871.—Gen. Joseph Hawley of Ct., spoke in Fairmount hall, Marlborough, about "Rings and Lobbyites."

Dec. 15, 1863.—Prof. Wm. Denton commenced another series of lectures in Marlborough Town hall on Geology. The lectures were largely attended. He gave about one a week.

Dec. 15, 1863.—The first National Bank of Marlborough was authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1863, to provide a national currency, Mark Fay, President; Edmund C. Whitney, Cashier.

Dec. 16, 1795.—Dea. Simon Stowe of Marlborough died, aged 74 years. He was a Justice of the Peace, and served the town 3 years as a representative; during the revolutionary war in January 1780, he was appointed agent for Middlesex county, to ascertain the current monthly prices of corn, beef, sheep, wool, and sole leather, and make a report twice a year into the Secretary's office. There was one appointed in each county.

Dec. 16, 1835.—Ordination that cold day. Rev. Wm. Barry, aged 30 years, was installed pastor of the First Parish in Framingham, where he preached 10 years. He published in 1847 a History of Framingham, containing 450 pages.

Dec. 16, 1868.—Professors Rockwell, and Hurlbert horse trainers, were in Marlborough. Dec. 17, 18 and 19, 1856.—All zero mornings. From 5 to 20 degrees below in some places.

Dec. 17, 1861.—Fire in Northborough. About 1 o'clock P. M., the dwelling house of Alonzo B. Howe was burnt. Cause, a defect in the chimney. No insurance.

Dec. 17, 1863.—Daniel F. Murphy, of Marlborough, delivered the fifth of a series of lectures before the Irish Union Association in that town.

Dec. 18, 1777.—The year with three figures alike, was Thanksgiving in Mass.

Dec. 18, 1788.—Marlborough, First vote for Presidential electors, and for member of Congress. Frances Dana had 35 votes; Eleazar Brooks, 34 votes; scattering, 13. For Member of Congress, Nathaniel Gorham, 39 votes; Elbridge Gerry, 25 votes, and John Brooks, 4 votes. No choice for member of Congress that month.

Dec. 18, 1865.—Golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. John Glazier's golden wedding; it was said was the first public celebration of the kind in Northborough. He had been in that town 25 years, and known as an honest miller. Among the presents two black walnut chairs, a gold mounted cane, and for Mrs. Glazier, a solid gold thimble and some money.

Dec. 18, 1866.—Rev. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hanaford, author of a life of Mr. Lincoln, gave one of a course of lectures in the Universalist church, Marlborough.

Dec. 18, 1873.—Thursday evening. Ordination and installation of Rev. Joseph H. Weeks, at the Universalist church in Marlborough. Sermon by Rev. C. H. Leonard, of Tufts College.

Dec. 19, 1869.—Services for the first time in the basement of the new Catholic church, on Prospect street, Marlborough.

Dec. 20, 1866.—Dedication of memorial tablets in Bolton Town hall, of deceased soldiers: the address by Dr. George B. Loring of Salem.

Dec. 21, 1865.—Rev. Edwin H. Chapin of New York, lectured in Marlborough. Subject, "The Age of Iron." He had lectured several times in town before this date.

Dec. 21, 1869.—Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") lectured at Hudson, Mass.

Dec. 21, 1871.—Dr. Stephen Ball of Boston died, where he had practiced medicine for 30 years. He formerly practiced in Northborough his native town, where his father and grandfather, of the same full name, practiced medicine many years.

Dec. 22, 1871.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lectured in Fairmount hall, Marlborough. Subject, "What shall we do with our Daughters?"

Dec. 24, 1711.—There was a committee of 13 chosen in Marlborough to seat the new meeting house erected that season. The committee was Deacon Joseph Newton, Samuel Goodnow, Sen., Thomas Rice, Sen., John Bellows, John Sherman, Samuel Wheelock, John Keyes, Isaac Temple, Abraham Eager, Caleb Rice, John Maynard, John Woods, Jr., and Jonathan Brigham. A committee was afterwards chosen once in about 5 years, and continued to be thus chosen every fifth year until 1800.

Dec. 24, 1861.—John Goodnow died at Boston, aged 70 years. He was the founder of the "Goodnow Library," at Sudbury, his native town. His donation was 20,000. He was son of John Goodnow the centenarian, and last living revolutionary soldier in Massachusetts.

Dec. 24, at night and 25, 1872.—The mercury 11 degrees below zero; the next day 26th, a severe snow storm. Marlborough late trains on both roads were snow bound.

Dec. 25th, 1868.—In the night. Hon Milo Hildreth & Co's. factory at Northborough, was broken into and robbed of jewelry. They broke open, with powder, a large burglar-proof safe. Loss, from 6 to \$10,000. The selectmen and Mr. Hildreth offered a reward of \$500.

Dec. 25, 1873.—Re-union of the Holman family at Elbridge Howe's residence in Marlborough. Mrs. Howe, who died in 1876, was the youngest of 9 daughters of Asa Holman of Bolton, Mass. About 50 present at the gathering; the last re-union before this, took place in Clinton in 1855.

Dec. 26, 1854.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural Branch Railroad company was held at the Town hall, in Marlborough; the rails were laid up to south Marlborough.

Dec. 28, 1733.—Antipas Stewart was born in Marlborough. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He was the first settled minister at Ludlow, Mass; he died at Belcher-town in March, 1814, aged 80 years.

Dec. 28, 1846.—The town of Marlborough voted to purchase a safe for the security of the town records and papers, the selectmen and clerk, a committee to procure the safe.

Dec. 28, 1865.—Fire in Northborough. A brick school house in the east district, near Stephen Howe's place was burnt in the evening. The books and maps were all saved. The fire was first discovered in the wood house.

Dec. 29, 1711.—Lieutenant Abraham Williams of Marlborough died, aged 84 years. He was many years town clerk and selectman, and served in both, the year of his decease; he also represented the town in the General Court. He lived near Marlborough pond where his grandson, Col. Abraham Williams was born, lived and died.

Dec. 29, 1868.—Col. T. W. Higginson of Newport, R. I., lectured in Marlborough on "Literature." He is author of "Young Folks History of the U. S."

Dec. 30, 1794.—Col. Andrew Peters of Westborough, surveyed in Marlborough, in October and November, and made a plan of the town dated this day. He laid down the old post road and Concord road, ascertained the number of acres in the ponds, and the grist and saw mills in town. His account was 11.25 cents. The committee of three, that assisted him, charged 37.91 cents. The plan of the town was made, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court, dated June 26th, 1794.

Dec. 30, 1850.—Fire at Milford. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning, a dwelling house part of it used for a store, was burnt, and a narrow escape of 4 of the occupants by jumping from the chamber windows. Two of them were ministers, and they are now, in 1880, living in this state. The other two were ladies and one of them the wife of another minister.

Dec. 31, 1859.—A bell was placed on the Rockbottom meeting house from H. N. Cooper's foundry. Weight, 1016 lbs. Col. Elijah Hale gave a clock for the interior of the church.

ERRATA.

Page	4,	the 16th line from top, for 1867 read 1869.
5,	14th line from top, for Colting read Hunting.	
8,	19th line from top, for 1862 read 1802.	
9,	13th line from top, for Feb. 20, 1775, read 1754.	
13,	9th line from bottom, for April 1 read 11.	
15,	6th line from bottom, for Shinstone read Shenstone.	
16,	16th line from top, for Langley read Longley.	
17,	1st line from top, for May 2 read May 20.	
17,	15th line from bottom, for 1837 read 1857.	
17,	9th line from bottom, for 1737 read 1739.	
18,	2d line from top, for Southborough read Northborough.	
19,	1st line from top, for 1879 read 1874.	
19,	14th line from bottom, for 1874 read 1879.	
21,	11th line from top, for Guyer read Dyer.	
21,	12th line from top, for July 5 read July 1.	
23,	10th line from top, for 1871 read 1874.	
23,	14th line from bottom, for Cutler read Cutler.	
24,	22d line from top, for Brickminster read Buckminster.	
24,	18th line from bottom, for 1833 read 1834.	
24,	14th line from bottom, for Kellogg read Kellogg.	
24,	13th line from bottom, for 1875 read 1775.	
24,	11th line from bottom, for Aug. 14, 1843, read 1844.	
25,	9th line from bottom, for 1733 read 1833.	
25,	3d line from bottom, for Murry read Muzzey.	
26,	2d line from top, for when opened read above ground.	
27,	12th line from bottom, for Waltham read Northborough.	
28,	18th line from bottom, for years read few years.	
31,	16th line from top, for 1761 read 1861.	
31,	2d line from bottom, for in the pulpit read on the pulpit.	
32,	16th line from top, for 3-4 read 1-3 of an inch.	
33,	9th line from top, for northeast read northwest.	

Accidents, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 31, 36.
 Aged persons, 3, 6, 11, 20, 25, 29.
 Agricultural association, 11, 29, 30.
 Almanac maker, 6, 16, 30.
 Auctions, 10, 28, 30.
 Aurora borealis, or Northern lights, 5, 7, 14.
 Balloon, 28.
 Barn dedicated, 21.
 Base ball, 27.
 Bell ringers, 33.
 Birth-day party, 25.
 Book safe, 38.
 Bounty for birds, 9, 28.
 By-laws adopted, 13.
 Camp meetings, 26.
 Celebrations, 3, 14, 19, 21, 31, 32, 33, 36.
 Cemeteries, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18.
 Centenarians, 4, 20, 22, 26.
 Charter Oak tree, 25.
 Church bells, 5, 39.
 Circus and menagerie, 19, 21, 22, 29.
 Cochinuate water, 26.
 Commemorations, 8, 14, 35.
 Confagations, 5, 11, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27.
 Congressmen, 8, 14, 18, 37.
 Conventions, 24, 27, 31.
 Corner stones, 21, 36.
 County commissioners, in town, 32.
 Damage by lightning, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
 Dedications, 19, 21, 25, 34, 35.
 Delegates, 31, 33.
 Donations, gifts, bequests, 3, 5, 10, 25, 29, 38, 39.
 Double or middle names used, 31, 32.
 Drought, 19.
 Ladies' relief society, 37.
 La Fayette at Worcester, 27.
 Lectures, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 18, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
 Lectures by Women, 6, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38.
 Libraries, 10.
 Lost at sea, 29.
 Lyceums, 4.
 Marlborough against being divided, 15, 16, 27.
 Factories burned, 12, 19, 23.
 Factories dedicated, 24, 34.
 Factories incorporated, 6, 7.
 Fairs, 6, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34.
 Fasts in town, 19, 24, 28, 31.
 Fatal accidents, 5, 6, 12, 13, 17, 26, 30, 32, 33.
 Festivals, 9, 24, 26, 27.
 Fires, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.
 Fire arms for the town, 10.
 Firemen's muster, 33.
 First independent legislature, 30.
 First inspecting school committee, 13.
 Flag-staff, 15.
 Fourth of July celebration, 21.
 Funerals, 9, 16, 17, 25, 35, 37.
 Gala or holidays, 18, 21, 33.
 Gas company, 7.
 Gen. Burgoyne in town, 33.
 Golden Weddings, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 27, 35, 37.
 Gored to death, 28.
 Gov. Belcher in town, 27.
 Gov. Gill, 17.
 Great gales and storms, 11, 14, 25.
 Guideposts, 13, 15.
 Hailstorms, 16, 20, 27.
 Harvard graduates, 3, 4, 9, 11, 17, 19, 23, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38.
 Horse race, 8.
 Hour glasses, 31, 36.
 Iciness, 3.
 Indians in town, 14, 15, 25, 31.
 Inventor of the cotton gin, 36.
 Jubilations, 13, 27.
 Ladies' relief society, 37.
 La Fayette at Worcester, 27.
 Lectures, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 18, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
 Lectures by Women, 6, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38.
 Libraries, 10.
 Lost at sea, 29.
 Lyceums, 4.
 Marlborough against being divided, 15, 16, 27.

INDEX OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND PLACES.

Schoolmaster Franklin, 15.
 Schoolmasters, 4, 9, 10, 16, 18, 22, 36.
 Shakers in town, 11.
 Shenstone Tree society, 15.
 Singular instance, 24.
 Small pox, 5.
 Snowstorms, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 36.
 Spelling match, 12.
 Sudden change of weather, 7, 22.
 Sudden deaths, 9, 13, 15, 19, 22, 25, 31.
 Surveyor, 6, 7, 24, 25, 28, 39.
 Temperance meetings, 15, 19, 21, 34.
 Thanksgivings, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.
 Thunderstorms, 3, 8, 23, 29, 36.
 Woman's schools in town, 13, 20.
 Worcester reservoir disaster, 12.
 Yore-times, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 38.
 Zero-days, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 37, 38.
 Acton, 12, 17, 34.
 Ashland, 11.
 Assabet, 14, 33.
 Assabet River, 29.
 Attleborough, 36.
 Augusta, 27.
 Barre, 3, 18.
 Belchertown, 38.
 Berlin, 7, 12, 21, 26, 29, 34.
 Bernardston, 25.
 Bolton, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 20, 24, 33, 34, 38.
 Boston, 5, 6, 10, 18, 20, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 38.
 Boxborough, 28.
 Boylston, 19.
 Bridgewater, 33.
 Brighton, 8.
 Brookfield, 25.
 Cambridge, 22, 29.
 Cedar Swamp, 6.
 Charlestown, 26, 33.
 Chauncey, 18.
 Chebacco, 36.
 Chelmsford, 8.
 Chestnut Hill, 30.
 Clinton, 10, 31.
 Concord, 4, 5, 10, 11, 14, 17, 27, 28, 30, 36.
 Cordaville, 7, 11, 18.
 Detroit, 8.
 East Sudbury, 23, 24.
 Feltonville, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 21, 24, 25, 35.
 Fort Meadow Brook, 30.
 Framingham, 10, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 35.
 Franklin, 8, 36.
 Grafton, 11, 27, 30.
 Harmony Grove, 21.
 Harvard, 35.
 Holliston, 23.
 Hopkinton, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 20, 23, 30, 31.
 Hudson, 4, 7, 8, 11, 16, 25, 26, 29, 38.
 Indian Land, 18.
 Jericho Hill, 31.
 Lake Cochituate, 26.
 Lancaster, 7, 8, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30.
 Lewiston, 27.
 Littleton, 24, 26.
 Lincoln, 28.
 Ludlow, 38.
 Marlborough, on every page.
 Marlborough, N. H., 34.
 Marlborough, Vt., 14.
 Maynard, 14.
 Medfield, 14.
 Milford, 39.
 Milton, 9.
 Nauck, 5, 18, 22.
 Northborough, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38.
 Pomfret, 8.
 Portland, 27.
 Princeton, 17.
 Putney, 6.
 Red Spring Grove, 21.
 Rockbottom, 3, 6, 19, 39.
 Roxbury, 35.
 Sandwich, 24.
 Saratoga, 28, 30, 32.
 Saxtonville, 6, 11.
 Scituate, 35, 36.
 Shrewsbury, 5, 10, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32.
 Southborough, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30.
 Southville, 11.
 Spencer, 33.
 Springfield, 23, 39.
 Stirrup Brook, 25.
 Sterling, 7.
 Stony Brook, 18, 21.
 Stow, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28.
 Sudbury, 7, 11, 12, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 38.
 Tyngsborough, 8.
 Unionville, 11, 36.
 Walden Lake, 26.
 Waltham, 13.
 Watertown, 20, 23.
 Wayland, 23, 27.
 Wayside Inn, 12, 27.
 West Boylston, 16.
 Westborough, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 39.
 Weston, 14, 35.
 Wilmington, 14.
 Worcester, 4, 8, 12, 17, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 33.

Abell, 19.
 Adams, 26, 38.
 Albee, 9.
 Alcock, 20.
 Alden, 33.
 Aldrich, 6, 12, 30.
 Alexander, 23.
 Alger, 35.
 Allen, 4, 8, 10, 25, 32.
 Ames, 9, 27.
 Amsden, 20.
 Andrew, 35.
 Andrews, 29.
 Angier, 22.
 Appleton, 3.
 Ashley, 19.
 Arnold, 31.
 Baker, 9, 13, 17.
 Ball, 8, 19, 31, 38.
 Ballard, 23.
 Bailey, 28.
 Balfour, 32.
 Bancroft, 24, 26.
 Barber, 28, 32.
 Barelay, 19.
 Barnard, 16.
 Barnes, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 18,
 19, 25, 17, 33, 34, 35.
 Barnum, 22.
 Barrett, 14.
 Barry, 6, 37.
 Bartlett, 7, 20, 21, 37.
 Beecher, 6, 33.
 Bellows, 38.
 Bemis, 33.
 Bent, 22.
 Bigelow, 3, 7, 27.
 Blackman, 18.
 Boardman, 22.
 Boutwell, 28, 35.
 Bowen, 19.
 Boyd, 4, 5, 7, 12, 21, 24.
 Bradlaugh, 34.
 Breck, 4, 9, 15, 17, 22, 23,
 31, 37.
 Bridge, 23.
 Brigham, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 18,
 19, 20, 21, 25, 23, 28, 29,
 30, 31, 34, 38.
 Brimsmead, 12, 21, 29.
 Brooks, 37.
 Brown, 4, 5, 19.
 Bruce, 7, 23, 33.
 Bucklin, 15, 31.
 Buckminster, 24.
 Burgoyne, 33.
 Butterfield, 5.
 Carey, 16.
 Carver, 33.
 Chamberlain, 14.
 Chapin, 6, 38.
 Cheney, 9.
 Chipman, 21, 35.
 Choat, 36.
 Clark, 15.
 Clemens, 38.
 Cleveland, 30.
 Cloyes, 18.
 Cobb, 34.
 Coffin, 18.
 Cogswell, 4, 18.
 Cole, 4.
 Converse, 30.
 Coolidge, 23, 34.
 Cotting, 5, 9, 19, 28.
 Cotton, 19.
 Corey, 4, 5, 7.
 Cranston, 6, 19, 25, 31.
 Crosby, 22.
 Crowley, 26.
 Curtis, 16, 20, 24.
 Cutler, 23.
 Cutting, 35.
 Dana, 28, 37.
 Darlings, 10.
 Dart, 32.
 Davis, 14, 15, 27, 32, 33.
 Day, 26.
 Dean, 36.
 DeForest, 32.
 Denton, 16, 37.
 Dexter, 16.
 Dickinson, 6, 34.
 Dolan, 26.
 Dorrit, 35.
 Douglass, 5.
 Draper, 13.
 Drury, 17.
 Dugan, 35.
 Duntun, 10.
 Durant, 28.
 Eager, 22, 32, 38.
 Edes, 17.
 Ellis, 16.
 Everett, 8.
 Farrar, 20, 30.
 Farwell, 34.
 Fay, 5, 6, 12, 16, 22, 31, 34,
 37.
 Felton, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13,
 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31,
 35.
 Fessenden, 23.
 Field, 34.
 Fiske, 10.
 Flagg, 7, 13.
 Fletcher, 23, 27.
 Forbes, 26, 31.
 Forbush, 26.
 Franklin, 15.
 Fuller, 14.
 Fulton, 24.
 Gale, 29.
 Gardner, 4.
 Gassett, 10.
 Gates, 4, 10, 13, 21, 31.
 Gerry, 37.
 Gibbon, 4, 13, 25.
 Gibbs, 33.
 Gill, 8.
 Gill, 17.
 Glaizier, 37.
 Gleason, 19.
 Goldsmith, 27.
 Goodale, 9, 11, 16, 21, 25,
 31.
 Goodhue, 9, 16.
 Goodnow, 10, 25, 38.
 Gorham, 37.
 Goss, 5.
 Gott, 15, 24.
 Gough, 28, 29.
 Gray, 4.
 Greeley, 33.
 Greenwood, 5, 27.
 Hale, 3, 39.
 Hanaford, 37.
 Hancock, 18, 30.
 Hapgood, 9, 10, 18, 19, 22,
 25, 30, 35.
 Harriman, 32.
 Hartorn, 9.
 Hartwell, 12.
 Haven, 27.
 Hawley, 37.
 Hayden, 20, 33.
 Haywood, 28.
 Higginson, 38.
 Hildreth, 5, 27, 38.
 Holland, 36.
 Holman, 9, 38.
 Hosmer, 14, 32.
 Houghton, 6, 8, 21.
 Howe, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22,
 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35,
 36, 37, 38.
 Hubbard, 30.
 Hudson, 21, 25, 35.
 Hunter, 27.
 Hunting, 5.
 Hurlbert, 37.
 Hutchinson, 25.
 Irish, 22.
 Jackson, 5.
 Jacobs, 36.
 Jennison, 23.
 Jewell, 6, 10.
 Johnson, 20, 30, 31, 36.
 Jones, 17.
 Kellogg, 24.

Kirby, 10.
 Kent, 30.
 Keyes, 6, 10, 17, 19, 20, 24,
 25, 38.
 Kimball, 6, 26.
 Killam, 36.
 King, 31.
 Kittredge, 9.
 LaFayette, 27.
 Leonard, 38.
 Lincoln, 30.
 Livermore, 32, 35, 38.
 Loring, 12, 13, 20, 21, 28,
 38.
 McDaniel, 18.
 Marcy, 30.
 Maguire, 36.
 Mahan, 35.
 Manning, 7, 34.
 Manson, 11.
 Martyn, 14.
 Marvin, 8.
 Maynard, 14, 22, 25, 30, 38.
 Mellen, 26.
 Monroe, 27.
 Morrill, 5.
 Morton, 30.
 Murphy, 37.
 Muzzy, 25.
 Murray, 4.
 Nelson, 7.
 Newell, 28.
 Newton, 9, 12, 22, 25, 31,
 38.
 Norcross, 28.
 Noyes, 21.
 Oakes, 26.
 Ogden, 15.
 Oliver, 22.
 Packard, 7, 11, 29.
 Parker, 9, 19, 20, 30.
 Parkman, 32, 37.
 Parton, 33.
 Patch, 23.
 Pease, 5.
 Peck, 4.
 Pelton, 28.
 Perry, 31.
 Peters, 13, 25, 39.
 Phelps, 18.
 Phillips, 18, 34.
 Pierce, 13.
 Pollard, 22.
 Pond, 30.
 Pope, 31, 32.
 Pratt, 35.
 Prentiss, 11, 13.
 Prescott, 27.
 Proctor, 5, 36.
 Puffer, 29, 34.
 Quincy, 7, 26.
 Rand, 35.
 Rawson, 9.
 Raymond, 30.
 Rice, 3, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18,
 19, 20, 21, 27, 31, 36, 38.
 Ripley, 35.
 Robinson, 5, 31.
 Rockwell, 37.
 Rowlandson, 8.
 Russell, 9, 29.
 Sanborn, 21.
 Sanford, 7, 11.
 Sargent, 13.
 Sawyer, 8, 24, 36.
 Schouler, 14.
 Severs, 9.
 Sharp, 19.
 Sherman, 27, 38.
 Shirley, 26.
 Slack, 28.
 Smith, 14, 19, 20, 23, 32.
 Southwick, 16.
 Sproule, 9.
 Stebbins, 30, 35.
 Stebson, 23.
 Stewart, 38.
 Stevens, 26.
 Stoddard, 17.
 Stone, 18, 37.
 Stowe, 8, 14, 37.
 Streeter, 25.
 Stuart, 10.
 Taylor, 6, 7, 12.
 Temple, 12, 20, 38.
 Thatcher, 17.
 Thomas, 11, 16, 22, 33.
 Tilton, 35, 36.
 Train, 7.
 Trask, 11.
 Trent, 18, 30.
 Tuell, 12.
 Valentine, 8, 18, 22.
 Van Buren, 30.
 Vinton, 8.
 Wadsworth, 14.
 Waldo, 22.
 Wallace, 9.
 Ward, 9, 17, 32.
 Warren, 20, 27.
 Weeks, 6, 16, 20, 25, 26, 27,
 28, 38.
 Wenzell, 14.
 Wheeler, 21.
 Wheelock, 38.
 Whitcomb, 13.
 White, 26.
 Whitney, 3, 8, 9, 13, 18, 21,
 26, 29, 36, 37.
 Wiggins, 11.
 Wilder, 9, 15.
 Willard, 9, 12, 19, 23.
 Williams, 3, 14, 17, 20, 22,
 23, 24, 38.
 Wilson, 11, 18, 35.
 Winn, 23.
 Winslow, 13.
 Winthrop, 23.
 Witherbee, 8.
 Witt, 29.
 Wood, 4, 6, 10.
 Woods, 13, 16, 25, 27, 29,
 30, 32, 38.
 Wyman, 19, 22.
 Young, 6, 14.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE CONCORD LYCEUM

The Yeoman's Gazette, of Concord, on Saturday, August 23, 1828, carried the following announcement:

AMERICAN LYCEUM

We have received the subjoined Circular, which contemplates a National Institution for the diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of schools. It is to be composed of associations in all the towns and villages, where a few neighbors are disposed to unite for mutual improvement by reading, conversation, discussion, or illustrating the sciences, or any subject of useful information or of popular and practical education. All the branches in a county are intended to be united by a Board of delegates, and each county to send one or more representatives to meet, perhaps during the session of the legislature, to organize or do business. From the several state societies a General Union is to be formed, to issue journals, pamphlets, tracts, and perhaps school-books.

Fifty or sixty branches are already formed, and it is hoped that every town in New England will take the subject into early and serious consideration, to determine whether they can enjoy the advantages it offers, during the approaching autumn and winter.

Subjoined were nine articles which future member-units were asked to adopt and which the worthies of Concord began at once to discuss with a view to establishing a worthy lyceum in their own town. Four months of informal talk and several adjourned meetings were required to ripen the plan, the announcement of which the Yeoman's Gazette of January 10, 1829, promised to publish a week later. On the seventeenth appeared in print a full account of the latest "adjourned meeting of a large number of the Citizens of Concord," which had been held on the seventh. Thereafter, the Gazette carried brief announcements or summaries of the meetings of the Lyceum, many of them like the following of Jan. 31, 1829:

CONCORD LYCEUM.—The first Lecture before this society was given in the Court House on Wednesday Evening last, by Rev. BERNARD WHITMAN, of Waltham. The subject was "Popular Superstitions," and was treated in a very instructive and interesting manner. The meeting was well attended; we should think full three hundred hearers were present, some of whom came from adjoining towns. The President announced, that a second Lecture would be given, by Dr. HORATIO ADAMS, on Wednesday evening next, at the same place.

Or, for example, this announcement of March 6, 1830, page 3:

Concord Lyceum.—Mr. Swett, of Cambridge Theological School, delivered a Lecture before this Association on Wednesday evening last. He was listened to with great attention, by a crowded audience.

Mr. PLUMLEY, Agent for the American Colonization Society, addressed the same assembly, in behalf of the enslaved Blacks. His arguments were considered rather weighty, and his illustrations somewhat ironical,—for in the course of the evening he exhibited a chain, calculated for confining four slaves, found on board of a slave-trader.

One should remember, therefore, that gaps or brevity in the official minutes can often be corrected by consulting the press accounts. The Yeoman's Gazette, on November 28, 1829, also published the complete constitution and by-laws of the Concord Lyceum and on the front page of the issue of February 11, 1832, ran the following particulars:

The Concord Lyceum was organized Jan. 7, 1829;—holds its meetings from the third Wednesday in September to April—conditions of membership: \$1.00 per annum, which allows the admission of three ladies, or a family of children.—Persons under 21 years of age and others living without the limits of the Centre School District, for half price. Number of members about 100. Exercises consist in Lectures, Discussions, and Instrumental Music.

Other amplifications of the official minutes may be found in the journals and published letters of the Concord writers—especially Emerson, Thoreau, Bronson Alcott, and F. B. Sanborn. My forthcoming edition of the Diary of George Moore will also richly illustrate the first two decades of the Concord Lyceum. Sanborn, whose early journal is edited in volume one of Transcendental Climate, once wrote:¹

The Concord audiences met at first in the brick school-room on the public square, near the Thoreau house, above which was the lodge-room of the Freemasons.... In its first modest hall, Charles Emerson gave his famous lecture on Socrates, to which Thoreau listened.

Writing to Emerson on January 24, 1843, Thoreau indicated the usefulness of the Lyceum of Concord in the entertainment of out-of-town guests:²

Mr. [John Louis] O'Sullivan was here three days. I met him at the Athenaeum [Concord], and went to Hawthorne's [at the Old Manse] to tea with him. He expressed a great deal of interest in your poems, and wished me to give him a list of them, which I did; he saying he did not know but he should notice them. He is a rather puny-looking man, and did not strike me. We had nothing to say to one another, and therefore we said a great deal! He, however, made a point of asking me to write for his Review [the United States Magazine and Democratic Review], which I shall be glad to do. He is, at any rate, one of the not-bad, but does not by any means take you by storm,—no, nor by calm, which is the best way. He expects to see you in New York. After tea I carried him and Hawthorne to the Lyceum.

In addition to the official minutes of the Concord Lyceum, which with permission I shall hereinafter for the first time edit from the two manuscript volumes in the Concord Free Public Library, some printed literature is useful as a supplement to its history. Especially noteworthy is the

Semi-Centennial. Proceedings on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Concord Lyceum,

Tuesday, January 7, 1879—Consisting of an Introductory Address by Hon. E. R. Hoar, and an Address on the Origin and Growth of the Concord Lyceum by Charles H. Walcott, Esq. With Lists of the Original Members and Lecturers, Concord, 1879.³

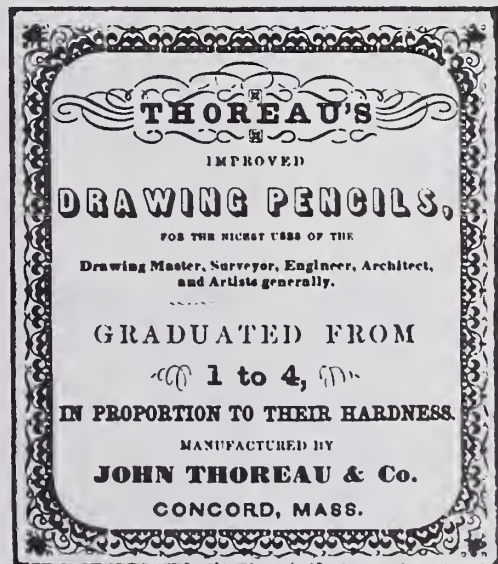
Except for the facsimiles that immediately follow,⁴ I shall ignore the financial records of the organization. In editing the minutes themselves, which have been kept in a variety of styles and have been sometimes awkwardly spaced, I shall attempt to achieve some uniformity of format as well as simplification of spacing. The punctuation here and there will have to be improved to bring out what seems to be the clear intentions of the various secretaries. Upon publication of Transcendental Climate, a filmstrip of the original manuscripts will be deposited in the Yale University Library for the benefit of researchers who may wish to examine it for the earlier format.

1 See Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, The Life of Henry David Thoreau, Boston & N.Y., 1917, p. 48.

2 Thoreau's Writings (Walden edition), Boston & N.Y., [1906], VI (Familiar Letters), p. 51.

3 Copy in Harvard College Library, with the call number: US 15225.3.9.

4 Taken from the Treasurer's Records, No. 1 (1829-1859).



Concord Lyceum in a/c			
1856-7	To Cash paid last year's deficiency (pr vote)		14 50
Dec 6	R. W. Emerson		0 00
Dec 13	To Paid Mr. Fuller expenses "Egyptian Civilization"		2 25
" 18	" " Rev Mr. Murray "Switzerland?"		8 00
" 25	" " W. W. Wheelton "Origin of the human race"		9 00
1857 Jan 1	To Paid Wendell Phillips "Lost Arts"		10 00
" 8	" " Josly "Caves"		10 00
" 15	" " George Thompson "U.S. British Politics"		10 00
" 22	" " J. Fay Barrett Poem "Concord"		0 00
" 29	" " J. D. A. Griffin "Witchcraft"		0 00
Feb 5	To Paid Dr. Bell "Cuba"		11 00
" 12	" " Rev Wm Ware "Rome"		10 00
" 19	" " R. W. Emerson		0 00
" 26	" Paid Dr. Reynolds "Geography maps &c"		3 00
March 5	" " J. W. Baird "Norman legal rights"		0 00
" 12	" Paid Ezra Ripley "Arrow River"		1 00
" 19	" " Dr. J. Bartlett "The Regicides"		0 00
" 26	" " Mr Lynde "Hindostan"		1 00
Apr 2	" " Charles Bowers "Shoemakers"		0 00
" 9	" " Mr George Bradford		1 00
" 23	" " S. H. Threau		0 00
" 30	" Paid Dr. Edward Jarvis "Idioms"		3 00
May 7	" " Mr Schert "Lesson"		3 00
" 14	" " Shattuck for use of Vestry (2 years 7/6)		27 50
" 14	" " S. G. Wheelton 115 25		0 00
" 14	" " D. Shattuck use of Vestry 16 50		1 25
" 14	" " Balance on hand card to wrap		1 25
			117 75

Concord Lyceum in a/c			
1857-8	To Paid R. W. Emerson	"Marg Fuller"	0 00
2	" " W. W. Wheelton	"Propers"	0 00
10	" " Mr Hudson	"Palstaff"	12 00
17	" " Dr O. W. Holmes	"Loc of Nature"	15 00
24	" " Mrs E. Otter Smith	"Norman Court"	10 00
31			

Jan 7, 1852	"	Dr Henry Thoreau "Canada"	0 00
" 7	"	J. Messon entertaining Dr. Holmes	1 00
" 14	"	Genl Bontnell (Pa. & Md. Govt) "Government"	50
" 21	"	J. M. Higginson, "Muhammad"	10 00
" 28	"	W. E. Channing "Society"	0 00
Feb 4	"	Prof Blasius "Tornado"	10 00
" 11	"	Rev Daniel Foster "Roman rights &c"	0 00
" 18	"	Rev Mr Simmons "Geography & History"	0 00
" 25	"	R. W. Emerson "Economy"	0 00
Mar 3	"	Mr Gordon. (of Framingham) "California"	7 00
" 10	"	Hon Amasa Walker "Public Lands"	0 00
" 17	"	D. H. Thoreau "Canada"	0 00
" 24	"	Dr Edward Cairns "Causes of poverty"	0 00
April 14	"	R. W. Emerson "Herbicide"	0 00
"	"	Wm J Hall 18 cves & part of a 250	45 75
"	"	for Memorandum Book	17
"	"	cash. Balance on hand, & cash forward	17 08
			<u>128 50</u>

Dr Concord Lyceum in a/c

1852-53			
Dec. 1	To	Paid W. W. Wheldon, lecture "Life some of its manifestations"	0 00
" 8	"	Dr Reynolds "Agricultural Chemistry"	5 00
" 15	"	Mr Burr "Shakespeare & the Drama"	23 00
" 22	"	Rev S. D. Hobbs "Michaelangelo"	5 00
" 29	"	Warren Burton "Educational"	10 00
Jan 5	"	E. P. Whipple & sp. "Heresism"	11 00
" 12	"	Rev. R. C. Waterston "Visit to Scotland"	10 00
" 19	"	Dr. J. V. C. Smith "Palestine"	15 00
" 27	"	C. J. Russell. "Siege of Quebec"	10 00
Feb 2	"	A. P. Banks "Spain"	10 00
" 9	"	Rev Dr. Neal. & sp. "Prof. Entomology"	11 00
" 16	"	" {Story, no lecture}	3 00
" 24	"	R. W. Emerson "Anglo-Saxon"	0 00
Mar 2	"	Rev. Mr. Simmons "Luther's times"	0 00
"	"	Attacy. Prolog (last year)	68
"	"	W. W. Wheldon. Printing, Stationery, & other items	5 66

"	"	"	S. Hosmer for use of Hall	26.39
"	"	"	W. M. Wheelton Printing, (Additional)	.57
"	7	"	Silas Hosmer Bal. for use of Hall	7.36
				<hr/>
				153.59
				<hr/>
1853	March	To	Bal. due Treasurer, J. B. B.	8.26

Dr Concord Lyceum in A/c

1853-44				
Dec	1 st	To	Paid R. W. Emerson's Lecture "Anglo American"	10.00
"	5	-	Rev A. L. Stone ^{Boston} "Individuality"	15.00
"	14	-	H. S. Thoreau	50.00
"	21	-	R. H. Dana Edmund Burke	15.00
"	28	-	Mr. L. C. Stone	00.00
Jan	4	-	Dr Reynolds Education	
"		-	Silas Hosmer	13.00
Jan	6	-	J. Brown Jr Balance	8.26
"	11	-	Rev Warren Norton (Education)	15.00
"	18	-	Rev Mrs Ware - Ten	10.00
"	25	-	Geo S Boutwell (Pilgrims)	10.00
Feb	1	-	Adams Exp & Postage	.18
"		-	E R Hour (Sydney Smith)	0.00
"	2	-	Silas Hosmer	15.00
"		-	Theodore Parker (Beauties)	15.00
"	22	-	Edward J. Bangs (Lead Critics)	15.00
Mar	1	-	Rev Har King - Substn - & Show	15.00
"	24	-	Silas Hosmer	9.00
"	14	-	Prof Horsford (Sources of Power)	15.00
"	15	-	Dr Loring	00.00
"	22	-	Dr Rice "Natural Life"	00.00
"	24	-	Silas Hosmer	12.00
"	30	-	S. L. Wheeler Jr	00.00
Apr	18 th	-	Silas Hosmer	9.00
Apr	5	-	R W Emerson (Fouces)	00.00
"	12	-	R W Emerson ()	00.00
				<hr/>
				191.24
				<hr/>
				4.56
				<hr/>
				196.00
				<hr/>
				Balance

Dr Concord Lyceum in A/c				
1854-5	R. W. Emerson	England		
	Geo F. Simmons		15	00
Dec 23	Silas Hosmer		6	00
	John P. Hale	Glastonbury	15	00
Jan 1855	Oliver W. Whipple		15	00
10	Mr Copeland		15	00
17	Dr Solger		15	00
24	Rev Mr Aradston		15	00
31	Mr Goddard		15	00
Feb 5	Silas Hosmer		19	00
7	James Russell Lowell	Milton	15	00
14	H. D. Thoreau		—	—
21	Professor Felton		15	00
28	Simon Brown		—	—
	Silas Hosmer		12	25
28	R. W. Emerson		00	00
	Dr Solger		15	00
Apr 7	Silas Hosmer		12	50
			199	75

Dr Concord Lyceum in Dec				
	Balance due Treasurer		1	69
Dec 5	Lecture by C. C. Shackford		15	00
Dec 12	Chas L. Flint Agriculture		15	00
19	Geo Sumner Europ schools		15	00
26	Waskell Newspapers		15	00
Jan 2	Prof Hoyt		15	00
9	Dr Eddy		15	00
16	Edwin P. Whipple Jour of Arc		15	00
25	Dr Solger		15	00
30	Rev Simon Brown		—	—
Feb 6	Dr J. Reynolds		—	—
	R. W. Emerson		—	—
Mar 3	rent of Hall 10 weeks		30	00
7	Lecture by Signor Casjani		12	00

1856	10	rent of Hall	3	02
			166	69
		Bal due Treas	4	69
Dec	3	Cash paid to W. H. Loomer	15	00
"	11	" " E. J. Whipple	20	00
"	26	" " J. S. Huntington	20	00
Jan	3	" " R. W. Emerson		
	8	" " Mr A. L. Linnam	20	00
	14	" " Wendell Phillips	20	00
"	29	" " Prof. Leavitt	20	00
Feb	13	" " Geo. Sumner	20	00
	27	" " R. W. Emerson		
Mar	4	" " J. Parker	20	00
		" " Dr. Reynolds		
	13	" " Rev. Saml Foster	1	20
"	20	" " Prof. Agassiz	20	00
"	21	" " J. C. Harrison	3	25
Apr	15	" " R. W. Emerson		
		" " for Hall	42	00
		" " Printing - Geo. Linnam 25	8	54
			234	64

Concord Lyceum in Aeth

1857		Bal due Treasurer	11	08
Dec	2	Lecture R. W. Emerson	00	—
"	9	To Cash paid Rev W. R. Alger - Chivalry	15	00
"	17	" " " " W. Curtis - Phillip Sydney	25	00
"	28	" " Rev Mr. Kim		
	30	" " do	20	00
Jan	6	" " do		
"	13	" " do	30	00
"	20	" " do		
"	27	" " do	25	00
Feb	3	" " Prof J. C. Hart	15	00
"	17	" " Geo. Phillips England	15	00
"	25	" " H. S. Thoreau		

Mar 2	for use of Town Hall	39.00
	Printers Bill	4.50
		199.58

Dr Concord Lyceum in Accts

1856	To Balance Due Treasurer	7.18
Dec 1	Lecture Dr Bartlett	- -
8	" " " " " " " "	15.00
15	" " " " " " " "	15.00
22	" " " " " " " "	15.00
29	" " " " " " " "	15.00
Jan 5	" " " " " " " "	15.00
" 12	" " " " " " " "	15.00
" 19	" " " " " " " "	15.00
26	" " " " " " " "	15.00
Feb 2	" " " " " " " "	- -
" 17	" " " " " " " "	15.00
" 23	" " " " " " " "	- -
Mar 2	" " " " " " " "	- -
" 9	" " " " " " " "	10.00
Mar 14	" " " " " " " "	14.25
" 16	" " " " " " " "	15.00
	" " " " " " " "	52.00
	" " " " " " " "	4.92
	Balance	238.35

FRATERNITY LECTURES.
FIFTH LECTURE THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the
Temple, by
HENRY D. THOREAU.
Subject - "Capt. John Brown, of Ossawatimie."
Doors open by 6 1/2 o'clock; lecture will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock
precisely.
A few single tickets, at 25 cents each, can be had at the
Office of the Temple at a quarter past seven o'clock.
nov 1 11

MINUTES

Preliminary Proceedings.

Concord Dec. 3. 1828.— A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Concord was convened this evening at the centre brick school house, pursuant to public notice given by Rev. D^r Ripley after the religious exercises on Thanksgiving day, last week, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Lyceum in Concord. Hon. John Keyes was chosen Chairman. & M^r Lemuel Shattuck, Secretary. Addresses were then made by Rev. D^r Ripley, Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd, Col. Daniel Shattuck, Doct. Josiah Bartlette, Daniel Stone, Esq., M^r Lemuel Shattuck, and others, in explanation of the objects of the meeting, after which Voted, unanimously, That it is expedient to form a Lyceum in Concord. Voted, That a committee of eight be chosen to prepare and report at an adjourned meeting a constitution for the proposed Lyceum; and Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. John Keyes, Nathan Brooks Esq., Col. Daniel Shattuck, Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd, Major Samuel Burr, Daniel Stone Esq. and M^r Lemuel Shattuck were chosen said committee. Voted, That this meeting be now adjourned to meet again two weeks from this time, at this place, at half past 6 o'clock P.M. Lemuel Shattuck, Secretary.

Concord Dec. 17. 1828.— An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Concord, disposed to establish a Lyceum, was held at the brick School house this evening. The Hon. John Keyes being absent, Hon. Abiel Heywood was chosen chairman pro tem. Daniel Stone Esq. from the committee chosen at the last meeting to prepare a constitution reported— Voted, That each article be read separately and acted upon in like manner. The first article was accordingly read and after considerable discussion, the question was taken on its adoption, when it appeared that an equal number voted in favour and against it. Whereupon the meeting was adjourned one week. Lemuel Shattuck, Secretary.

Concord Dec. 24. 1828.— An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Concord was held at the brick school house this evening for further consultation relating to the formation of a Lyceum. Hon. John Keyes, being in the chair. The report of the committee made at the last meeting of the citizens being under consideration, a motion was made and prevailed, that the whole report be read, which was done accordingly. Each article was then taken up, amended, and adopted. Voted, That Daniel Stone Esq., M^r Moses Prichard, and Col. Daniel Shattuck, be a committee to present the constitution to the citizens of the town for their signatures, and that such persons present as approve of it, signify their acceptance by signing their names forthwith. Fourteen persons then signed the constitution. Adjourned one week. Lemuel Shattuck, Secretary.

Concord Dec. 31. 1828.— An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Concord was held this evening at the centre brick school house, to mature measures necessary to form a Lyceum. Hon. John Keyes, being absent. Hon. Abiel Heywood was chosen chairman p.t. The committee appointed at the last meeting to obtain subscribers to the constitution, reported that they had obtained twenty eight. A motion was made by Col. Daniel Shattuck, that the first article of the constitution be altered so that the fee for annual membership be one dollar instead of two, as it now stands. A long discussion arose on this motion, but on taking the question, it did not prevail. Voted, That Messrs. Stone, D. Shattuck, and Prichard, be a committee to notify all the subscribers, that a choice of officers will take place at the next meeting. Adjourned one week. Lemuel Shattuck, secretary.

Concord Jan. 7. 1829.— An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the constitution of the Lyceum was held at the usual place this evening. The Hon. John Keyes being absent Hon. Abiel Heywood was chosen chairman p.t. Voted, That the constitution be read with the names of the subscribers; and that those present answer the call of their names.— Thirty one answered. Voted, That the constitution be so altered that persons not living within the centre school

District in Concord, be admitted members of the Lyceum by the payment of one dollar annually. Voted, To accept the constitution as amended. The Subscribers then proceeded to the choice of officers. A committee, consisting of Col. Daniel Shattuck and M^r Moses Prichard, was chosen to collect, assort and count the votes. After which the following gentlemen were chosen officers the ensuing year. Rev. Ezra Ripley, D.D. President. Josiah Davis Esq. 1st. Vice Pres. Dea. Reuben Brown, 2d. Vice Pres. Capt. Ephraim Merriam, Treasurer. M^r Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Secretary. M^r Phineas Allen, Col. Secretary. — M^r Samuel Burr, Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, Daniel Stone Esq. Curators. Voted, That this meeting be now adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Secretary.

Constitution.

We the subscribers, desirous of our own improvement in knowledge, the advancement of Popular Education, and the diffusion of useful information throughout the community generally; and believing that these objects can be more certainly, easily, and fully accomplished by united, than by individual exertions; agree to associate under the name of the Concord Lyceum; and adopt the following articles for our constitution.

Article 1.— Any person living within the centre school district in Concord, may become a member of the Lyceum by annually paying into the treasury two dollars, and any person living without the limits of said district, by the payment of one dollar. Ten dollars paid at any one time shall entitle a person to one membership for life.— Persons under eighteen years of age by paying one half the annual sum abovementioned, shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except voting.

Article 2.— The Officers of the society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and three Curators, who shall be chosen by ballot annually on such month and day, as may be specified in the By-Laws.

Article 3.— The President, and in his absence, neglect, or refusal to act, one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside in all meetings, preserve order, and perform all the duties usually attached to his office. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all monies.— The Recording Secretary shall record all votes and proceedings of the Society.— The corresponding Secretary shall read and answer all communications addressed to it.— And the Curators shall have charge of the Cabinet and all other property of the Lyceum, and shall be the general agents to do any business for the Society under its direction.

Article 4.— To accomplish the objects of the Society, there shall be procured, as soon as the funds will permit, a cabinet of minerals, a library, and an apparatus for illustrating the sciences.

Article 5.— The society shall hold meetings for discussions, dissertations, lectures, and such other exercises as may be deemed expedient, when and where it shall determine.

Article 6.— Teachers of schools may be permitted to use for the benefit of their pupils, who are members of the Lyceum, the apparatus and minerals, under such restrictions as the association shall determine.

Article 7.— The property of the Lyceum, however acquired, shall be vested in the life members for the use of the society; and it shall be inalienable, except by way of exchange for other of equal value, without the assent of three fourths of the annual members, and three fourths of the life members.

Article 8.— The President and five members shall have power to call, at any time, a special meeting, which shall be legal, if notice be given according to direction in the By-Laws.

Article 9.— The Society shall have power to pass such By-Laws and regulations as shall be deemed by a majority necessary for the good management of its concerns.

Article 10.— The foregoing articles may be altered, amended or annulled by a vote of two thirds of one half of the members present at any one legal meeting, except the seventh article, which shall not be altered but by the vote of three fourths of the annual members and three fourths of the life members; said alteration or amendment having been proposed at a meeting not less than four weeks previous to the one at which it is to be acted upon.

Names of the Members from the original paper.

Ezra Ripley	Beriah Blood	Ephraim H. Bellows	David Merrill
John Keyes	John B. Clark	Nathan Barrett	John Adams
Josiah Bartlett	Isaac H. Hurd	William G. Tarbell	Benjamin F. Warren
Daniel Shattuck	Nathan M. Wright	Joshua Lawrence	George Moore
Reuben Brown	John Brown	Daniel Hunt	Cyrus Stow
Moses Prichard	John Stacy	Isaac Cutler	Anthony Wright
Phinneas Allen	Timothy Darlin	Charles Tarbell	Daniel Stone Jr.
Josiah Davis	James Wier	Willard Blood	Samuel Dennis
William Whiting	Franklin Brooks	Charles Fiske	Daniel S. Southmayd
Stedman Buttrick	George W. Hildreth	George M. Barrett	Cyrus Hosmer
Lemuel Shattuck	William Monroe	Charles Bowers	Charles Melvin
Prez Blood	Samuel Hoar Esq.	Nehemiah Ball	Abishai Brown
Elijah Wood	Charles Richie	Nathan Brooks	Nathan Hapgood
Francis Jarvis Jr.	Thomas F. Hunt	Abiel Heywood	Luke Dodge
			Rockwood Hoar

57 members

Concord Lyceum, January 7. 1829.— A meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held immediately after the adoption of the foregoing constitution, and the adjournment of that meeting. The Rev. Dr Ripley, president of the society, on taking the chair made some very pertinent remarks on the important objects of the society, and the necessity of united, energetic action to promote its success. Voted, That a committee of three be chosen by ballot to draft a code of By-Laws for the government of this Lyceum; and Col. Daniel Shattuck, Nathan Brooks Esq. and Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd, were chosen said committee. Voted, That the curators direct the collection of the money, and transact all other business necessary to carry the society into immediate operation. Voted, That a committee of three be chosen to procure additional subscribers to the constitution; and Mr Joshua Buttrick, Capt. John Stacy, & Mr Moses Prichard were chosen said committee. Voted, To adjourn one week. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary.

Concord Lyceum, January 14. 1829.— An adjourned meeting of the Lyceum was held at the usual place this evening. Rev. Dr Ripley, president, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read. Rev. Mr Southmayd, from the committee on the subject, reported a code of By-Laws. The whole of the report being read, each article was taken up, acted on separately, amended, and adopted. Voted, To adjourned [sic] till the society shall be called together by the Curators. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary.

By-Laws.

Article 1.— There shall be a meeting of the Lyceum every Wednesday evening, at such an hour and during such parts of the year, as the society shall determine.

Article 2.— Each member may admit two ladies, or two of his children from eight to fourteen years of age.

Article 3.— Strangers may be admitted by invitation.

Article 4.— Persons not members may receive tickets of admission for one or more evenings on such terms as the curators shall determine.

Article 5.— The annual meeting of the Lyceum shall be holden on the first Wednesday in November, at which time the officers of the institution shall be chosen, and a public address be made by a person appointed by the Curators.

Article 6.— There shall be a lecture every second evening, and the lecturer shall be procured by the curators; and provision shall be made by the committee on questions for a discussion should there be no lecture.

Article 7.— The exercises on the other evenings shall be discussions, readings, or familiar conversations.

Article 8.— There shall be four disputants on each question, two on each side, to be appointed in Alphabetical order; and they shall speak eternally first on the affirmative and then on the negative.

Article 9.— There shall be a committee of three chosen by the society to select questions and notify the disputants; and it shall be the duty of every member of the society to hand a question to this committee on the first Wednesday of every month.

Article 10.— The subject shall be given to the disputants two weeks previous to its discussion.

Article 11.— In all discussions the speaker shall address the president.

Article 12.— No Member shall speak more than twice on the same question without permission of the president.

Article 13.— Questions shall be decided by vote of the society.

Article 14.— Any member who shall accept the appointment to deliver a lecture at a certain time and shall fail to do it or procure a substitute shall pay a fine of one dollar, unless he offer an acceptable excuse.

Article 15.— Every regular disputant shall perform himself or procure a substitute, or pay a fine of twenty five cents.

Article 16.— The Curators shall solicit donations and deposits for the use of the society; and the donations and deposits shall be recorded at the time made, together with donor's, or depositor's name.

Article 17.— A member may have permission to take one book at a time from the library of the Lyceum under the direction of the curators.

Article 18.— Any member may be permitted to use the library or apparatus in the place where it is located under direction of the curators.

Concord Lyceum, January 28. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum and a large number of the citizens, convened by public and general invitation, was held at the Court House, this evening at 7 o'clock. After calling the society to order by the president, Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham, made some introductory remarks on the objects and importance of Lyceums, and gave a very interesting and useful lecture On Popular Superstitions. The president then gave notice that a lecture would be given at this place on next Wednesday evening by Dr Horatio Adams, of Waltham. Voted, That the thanks of Concord Lyceum be given to Rev. Bernard Whitman for his interesting and useful lecture which he has this evening given us.— This vote was immediately communicated by the president. After the audience had retired the society proceeded to the choice of the Committee on Questions; and Daniel Stone Esq., Nathan Brooks Esq. and Mr Nehemiah Ball were chosen said com-

mittee. The president presented the Lyceum with a pamphlet entitled "American Lyceum" published by M^r Holbrook. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum Feb. 4. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum and a large number of citizens generally convened by public notice was held at the court house this evening. The society being called to order by the President an interesting lecture was given by Doctor Horatio Adams of Waltham on The Natural History of Man. Voted, That the thanks of this society be presented to D^r Adams for his able and useful lecture given this evening. Voted, That the Curators be instructed to ascertain on what terms a permanent place of meeting may be obtained and report at the next meeting. Voted, That the Lyceum hold a discussion at the centre brick school, next Wednesday evening, and that the committee on questions make the necessary arrangements for the same. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum. Feb. 11. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at the centre school house this evening. Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, one of the curators, reported that the up[pl]er story of the Academy may be obtained for a permanent place of meeting, at annual rent of \$20; and that the first year's rent may be paid in fixtures. Voted, To accept the report and to hold the meetings in future at the Academy agreeably thereto. Daniel Stone Esq. resigned his office as one of the committee on questions; and Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd was chosen in his place. Voted, That, whereas there has for several years existed in Concord a society called the Concord Debating Club, which society it is understood has been of great utility to the members and auditors; and whereas it is desirable that a union should be formed between that society and this Lyceum, as more can be accomplished by united than by separate ex[er]tions;—therefore Voted, That a committee of three be chosen to ascertain on what terms said union may be effected; and Doct. Josiah Bartlette, Nathan Brooks Esq. and M^r Moses Prichard were chosen said committee. M^r Prichard from the committee to procure subscribers reported in part; whereupon Voted, That another be added to said committee and Capt John Brown, was chosen on said committee. Voted, That the Secretary be requested to obtain the signitures of the members in his records. The Lyceum then proceeded to the discussion of the following question:—"Would it be expedient so to amend the constitution of the U. S. as to provide that the president should be chosen for six years and that he should be ineligible to a reelection?" Nathan Brooks Esq.— opened the debate in the affirmative and was followed by M^r Nehemiah Ball, Daniel Shattuck, and Lemuel Shattuck, agreeably to the By-Laws. It was decided in the affirmative. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Feb. 18. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at the Academy this evening. After the Lyceum was called to order, D^r Bartlette from the committee on the subject presented the following report:—"Concord Feb. 18th. 1829. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Lyceum, to confer with the Concord Debating Club, upon the means of forming a union of that society with the Lyceum, have met a committee from that society and have received the following proposition which your committee beg leave to report. The Concord Debating Club will discontinue its meetings, and cease to be a society, provided that the actual members of the Debating Club who are not now members of the Lyceum shall be admitted to hear the lectures and debates of the Lyceum without enjoying any other privilege of membership untill such times as they choose to become actual members of the Lyceum. The above proposition of the Debating Club after having been acted upon by the Lyceum is to be laid before the Debating Club at their next meeting, that it may receive the assent of the whole society. All which is duly submitted by your committee. Signed. Josiah Bartlette. Moses Prichard. Nathan Brooks. Com." Voted, That the above report be accepted, and that the same committee be authorised to effect the union on the terms proposed. The Rev. President then gave a Lecture On Raising an Orchard. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Feb. 25th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening in the lower room of the Academy. At the suggestion of the Curators, the Lyceum voted to have a lecture this evening and Edward Bliss Emerson Esq. gave an interesting one on The Geography and History of Asia. Voted, That the thanks of

the Lyceum be presented to M^r Emerson for his interesting Lecture. Voted, The exercises of the Lyceum in future commence at fifte[n] minutes past seven o'clock precisely. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum, March 4. 1829.— At meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall in the up[pl]er story of the Academy for the first time this evening. The President being absent and the vice president being a regular disputant, Col. William Whiting was elected president pro tempore. Then proceeded to the discussion of the following question. Would it be expedient for the State to construct a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson River near Albany? The affirmative was supported by Lemuel Shattuck, and the negative by Josiah Davis and Nehemiah Ball. After a long discussion the Lyceum decided the question in the affirmative. Adjourned till next week. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord Ma[r]ch 11th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall this evening. Doct. Josiah Bartlette from the committee on [the desired union with the Debating Society] submitted the following paper. "To Josiah Bartlette, Moses Prichard, and Nathan Brooks, a committee of Concord Lyceum. I have the pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of Concord Debating Society on the 5th inst the following vote was passed. 'Voted, That the Concord Debating Club will cease to hold meetings, and become henceforth united to the Concord Lyceum, agreeably to a vote of the Lyceum made known to the Club by the above mentioned committee.' Attest. Elisha Fuller, Secretary. It is proper for me to inform you that the following persons were immediate members of Concord Debating Club at the time of its passing the above vote. VIZ. Herman Atwill, Charles B. Davis, Josiah Davis, George Fiske, Elisha Fuller, Cyrus Hosmer, Phineas How, Samson Mason, Ephraim Merriam, David J. Mer[r]ill, John C. Newell, Lemuel Shattuck, Daniel Stone Jr. and William Whiting. Respec[t]fully submitted by Elisha Fuller. Chairman of the committee of Concord Debating Club." Voted, On reading the above communication that the Lyceum accept the terms of union agreed upon. William K. Hedge Esq. of Waltham then gave a Lecture on Heathen Mythology. Voted, That the thanks of the Lyceum be presented to M^r Hedge for his interesting Lecture. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum March 18. 1829.— A meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held this eveni[n]g at their hall. The president being absent, the vice president Josiah Davis took the chair, and proceeded to the discussion of the following question:— Would it be expedient to establish an Infant School in Concord? The affirmative was supported by Phineas Allen, Lemuel Shattuck, Cyrus Hosmer, and Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd, and the negative by Nehemiah Ball, Daniel Stone Jr. and John Keyes. After a long and animated discussion the question was decided in the aff[ir]mative. Voted, That the thanks of the Lyceum for Lectures and donations, be presented by the President or Curators; and not by special vote of the society, unless otherwise directed. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum March 25. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, the President in the chair. Voted, That the exercises of the Lyceum hereafter commence at half past seven o'clock. George Washington Hosmer, of Cambridge College, then gave a lecture on The Reformation in the times of Luther to a very large audience. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord Lyceum April 1. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their Hall this evening. Rev. Doct. Ripley, the president in the chair. The following question was then discussed:— Are religious controversies beneficial? The affirmative was supported by D^r Josiah Bartlette, M^r Nehemiah Ball, and Col. Daniel Shattuck; and the negative by M^r Lemuel Shattuck, Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd and M^r Daniel Stone. After the discussion the president gave his views and the question was decided in the affirmative. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord Lyceum April 8. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening. A Lecture On Rail Roads by William Jackson Esq. of Newton was read. The

Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

April 22d. 1829. A meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held at their hall this evening. Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, one of the curators, gave a Lecture On Opticks. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

April 29th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their Hall this evening; but no lecture was given. Voted, That the Lyceum adjourn its regular meetings to be called together by the curators, when Lectu[r]ers can be procured. And adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

May 13th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when a very interesting Lecture was given by Dr. Edward Jarvis on Botany. Voted, That Col. William Whiting, Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, and M^r. Nehemiah Ball be a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of making some alterations in the By-Laws. And adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Sec^y.

Concord May 13th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Dr. William Grigg of Boston gave a lecture On Chemistry, accompanied with experiments. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord June 10th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Dr. Grigg gave a second Lecture On Natural Philosophy, accompanied with experiments. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Note.— During the month of August a course of Lectures on Chemistry was given in the Hall of the Lyceum by Dr. Haniford. The citizens subsc[r]ibed \$35 to pay the course which was attended by 100 individuals, who paid equally. The number of Lectures were ten and were very interesting and satisfactory to the hearers.

Concord Sept. 2. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening. Dea Cyrus Hosmer gave a Lecture On Cuba, one of the West Indies. Col. Whiting from the Committee appointed for the purpose reported as follows. "The Committee chosen by Concord Lyceum to take into consideration what alterations, if any, could be made in the By-Laws, which would be advantageous to the members, and make the institution still more beneficial in its effects, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to make the following report. 1st. That the 2d Article should be so altered as to read thus, 'Each member may admit two ladies, and if married his children in addition.' 2d. That the 6th article should read thus— 'There shall be a lecture as often at least as once a fortnight if the curators whose duty it is, can obtain a lecturer, if not, provision shall be made by the curators, or committee on questions for some other exercise.' 3d. That the 8th article shoul[d] read thus— 'It shall be the duty of the committee on questions, to make out a list of those persons, who will consent to take a part in the discussions; and they shall be called on alphibetically, four on each question, two on the affirmative, and two on the negative.' 4th. That the ninth article should read thus. 'There shall be a committee of three chosen by the Society to select questions, or other exercises, and notify the disputants.' 14th. article to be expunged. 15th article to be expunged. All which is respectfully submitted by your committee. William Whiting, chairman in behalf of the committee." Voted, That the above report was accepted & recorded. Voted, That the Lyceum would proceed [to make] the choice of a Curator in place of M^r. Stone who had left town; and Col. William Whiting was chosen. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord September 16th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, and M^r. Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture, On Natural History, accompanied with splendid representations from the Phantasmagoria Lantern. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord Sept. 23. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r. Nehemiah Ball repeated his Lecture On Natural History, given last week,

with some additional remarks. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, October 7th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Nehemiah Ball gave another Lecture On Natural History, accompanied with representations from the Phantasmagoria Lantern. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, October 21st. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Nehemiah Ball gave a Lecture On Astronomy, accompanied with representations from the Phantasmagoria Lantern. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, October 27th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd gave a lecture On Hebrew Poetry. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord Nov. 4th. 1829. The Annual meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held this evening. Cornelius C. Felton [Felton] tutor in Harvard College gave a lecture on The Progress of Knowledge. The lecture was public and given [at] the Court House to a large and interested audience. D. Shattuck was chosen Secretary pro tem. The Curators made the following statement of their doings the past year, which with the treasure[r]s report made at the same time was accepted and ordered to be recorded. "The first meeting for the formation of a Lyceum in this town was held (as appears from the records) Dec. 3d. 1828, at which time a committee was chosen to draft a constitution. At an adjourned meeting two weeks after, a constitution was proposed to the citizens, but for want of unanimity nothing was, at that time effected. It may not [be] amiss to remark here that our prosperity [? prospects] at this juncture were very discouraging. But few persons realized the importance of such institutions, and those few took very different views of the same subject. However, by persevering efforts, the regulations were at length adopted and the officers chosen. ¶ It had been asserted and generally believed, that a sufficient number of lecturers, especially among our own people, could not be obtained. And this assertion was thought to have been proved, for our first lectures were obtained almost exclusively from abroad. The uncertainty, trouble, and expence attending this method were severely felt; but it has we think prepared the way for a better state of things. Our first lecture was given Jan. 28. 1829, since which time we have had 17. The first 8 all except 2 by non residents, the last 8 all by residents but 3; and enough are already engaged to warrant the belief that in future we may have lecturers [sic] from men of intelligence as often as the society shall think expedient. We think from the very nature of the society, as well as from experience, that this belief is well founded. There is scarcely a man among us of any intelligence, who is not better acquainted with some one or more subjects than his neighbours; and will a majority of such persons be so wanting in benevolence as to confine their knowledge to their own breasts for want of a little confidence? More especially when it is considered that a person cannot confer a benefit on others without being benefitted as much or more himself. We have felt the want of apparatus, maps, books, &c. and have made such purchases as our limited means would justify. Our contingent expences will be less, we think in proportion to our means for the future, and as it is important [to] diffuse as well as extend the benefits of this institution, we would recommend that the terms of admission be reduced one half, that it may be brought within the means of all. Believing that Lyc[~~e~~ums are well calculated to remove the defects, and car[r] out the designs of common school education, furnishing the best substitute for unprofitable and corrupting amusements, by uniting improvement with social intercourse and pleasure, we solicit the cooperation of all those who wish to improve themselves or their children. All those who take an interest in the moral and intellectual progress of society. ¶ The state of the Treasury as appears from the Treasurer's report [i]s a[s] follows.

Received of 3 Life members	\$10 each	- - -	\$30.00
"	for season tickets	- - - - -	64.50
"	for door tickets	- - - - -	.80
			<hr/> \$95.30

Paid Isaac Cutler for fitting up the hall \$20, Cabinet 2	—	22.00
" Josiah Davis & Gardner Davis for materials for do.	—	5.69
" John Stacy for books \$3.30. — J. Moore for attendance 50		3.80
" Dr Griggs expences \$7.50 — 2 maps of the world 7.00		14.50
" Codman & Claxton for apparatus — — —		30.00
" Hilliard & Brown for Library of Useful Knowledge —		9.69
" Pendleton for Lithrographical prints — —		1.50
" Cyrus Hosmer expences in procuring lecturers —		3.25
		<u>\$ 90.43"</u>

The foregoing report was submitted by Dea. Hosmer in behalf of the curators. Voted, That it be the duty of the curators annually to exhibit in a condensed form the amount of money's received and expended with an account of the doings of the society for the past year, with any improvements which may be suggested to their minds. Voted, That the constitution be so altered that the annual subscription of membership be reduced to one dollar in the centre of the town and fifty cents in the outer parts of the town. Voted, That when in the opinion a discussion may be held after a lecture is given, that they may have authority so to do. Voted, That the curators be the committee to propose questions. Voted, That the society now proceed to the choice of the officers for the ensuing year; and that Abiel Heywood Esq. and Dr Josiah Bartlette be a committee to collect, assort and counts [sic] the votes: The following gentlemen were then chosen:— Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. President. Mr Josiah Davis Dea. Reuben Brown Vice Presidents. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary. Phineas Allen, Corresponding Secretary. Capt. Ephraim Merriam, Treasurer. Dea. Cyrus Hosmer Col. William Whiting Mr Nehemiah Ball Curators. And the Lyceum adjourned. Signed Daniel Shattuck, Sec. p. t. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, November 11th. 1829. The Lyceum held a public meeting in the Court house this evening; and Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. gave a lecture on Habits. Voted, That a committee of five be chosen to make all suitable arrangements for the meeting proposed to be held here on Monday next, for the purpose of forming a county Lyceum; and Messrs. Josiah Bartlette, Lemuel Shattuck, Moses Prichard, Elijah Wood, and John Stacy, were chosen said committee. Voted, That five delegates be chosen from this Lyceum to attend said convention; and Messrs Rev. Dr Ripley [and] Saml. Hoar and the Curators were chosen said delegates. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, November 18th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall this evening, and Mr Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture on Astronomy; accompanied with representations from the Lantern. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, November 25th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at their hall; and Mr Phineas Allen gave a lecture on Natural Philosophy as introductory to several proposed on the same subject. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, December 2d. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall this evening; and Dea. Cyrus Hosmer gave a lecture on The Physical Changes which have taken place on the Globe. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, December 9th. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at their hall, and Mr Phineas Allen gave a lecture on Natural Philosophy, in continuation of those before commenced. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, December 16th. 1829.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at their hall, and Dr. Josiah Bartlette gave a lecture on The Doctrine of Temperiments. The Lyceum then discussed the following question: Is it probable the New England States will be able to retain their present influence in the nation? Mr N. Ball and Dea. Hosmer spoke in the affirmative; and Dr Shattuck and J. Davis in the negative. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, December 23d. 1829. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at their hall and M^r. Phineas Allen gave a lecture on Natural Philosophy. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, December 30th. 1829. The Lyceum held a regular meeting this evening, Rev. D^r. Ripley in the chair, and M^r. Lemuel Shattuck gave a lecture on The History and progress of the Free Schools in N. England. The following question was then discussed:- Ought the Legislature to grant a lottery to raise money for completeing the Bunker-Hill Monument? —Messrs. D. Shattuck, and N. Ball spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs. Josiah Bartlett, Thomas Davis and Dea. Hosmer in the negative:- After which the president made a few remarks, expressive of his own opinion. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, January 6th. 1830. The Lyceum held a regular meeting this evening, when Dea. Cyrus Hosmer repeated his lecture on The West Indies. The following question was then discussed:- Would it be expedient for the United States to purchase Texas? — Messrs. Ball and T. Davis spoke in the affirmative and M^r. L. Shattuck in the negative. The President then gave his own opinion accompanied with remarks. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord January 13th. 1830.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall this evening. Being disappointed in the expected lecture this evening, the Lyceum proceeded to the discussion of the following question:- Would it [be] right for the United States to compel the Creeks and other Indian tribes to remove from the lands they now occupy to the regions beyond the Mississippi? M^r. Ball spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs. Allen, T. Davis, L. Shattuck, and D. S. Southmayd, in the negative. Not coming to any descision, the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, January 20th. 1830.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held at their hall this evening, and Col. Daniel Shattuck gave a lecture on The Mississippi Valley. The following question was then discussed:- Ought provision to be made by law for the support of the Poor? Messrs. J. Davis and L. Shattuck spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs. C. Hosmer and N. Ball in the negative. The president after some judicious remarks as usual, gave his own opinion. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord January 27th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual, but were disappointed in the expected lecture. Dea. Cyrus Hosmer made some remarks on the geography and history of New England. The discussion of the question, before the Lyceum on the 13th. inst. respecting the Indians, was resumed. D. Shattuck in the affirmative, J. Davis in the negative. After some time spent the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord February 3d. 1830.— The Lyceum met at their hall as usual, and M^r. Charles Chauncy Emerson of Cambridge gave a lecture on The Constitution of Man as affected by outward circumstances. The Lyceum then proceeded to the discussion of the following question:- Ought a law to be passed giving to surgeons the bodies of persons dying in prisons and the eleemosenary institutions of the country, not claimed by their friends for the purpose of facilitating the study of Anatomy? M^r. Phineas Allen, Col. D. Shattuck, and Hon. Samuel Hoar, spoke in the affirmative, and J. T. Davis in negative. The discussion was very able and interesting. The [president] gave his opinion in the affirmative. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord February 10th. 1830.— The Lyceum met at their Hall as usual, when D^r. Edward Jarvis gave a lecture On the Philosophy of Botany. In the absence of the president at a debate, Col. W^m. Whiting was called to the chair; and the following question was discussed: Ought Income to be taxed? The affirmative was supported by Dea. Hosmer and Capt. Ephraim Merriam; and the negative by Rev. D^r. Ripley and L. Shattuck. Decided by the president in the negative. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord Feb. 19. 1830.— The Lyceum met this [evening] instead of the 17th inst. on account of the ordination of Rev. M^r. Goodwin; and D^r. Edward Jarvis continued his lecture On Philosophical Botany. Voted, That the discussions be suspended for the present; and be held only when specially ordered by the curators. Notice was given by the treasurer to have the annual assessments of the members paid in. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord February 24th. 1830.— The Lyceum met at their hall this evening at half past seven.— Owing to the absence of the lecturer, who was expected to speak to the Lyceum this evening, Dea. Cyrus Hosmer made some remarks on The Geography of the Middle States. The following question was then discussed:— Is the practice of wearing mourning beneficial? The affirmative was supported by J. Davis and D. Shattuck and the negative by J. T. Davis and M^r. Shipley. Decided by the president in the negative. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord March 3. 1830.— The Lyceum met this evening at the Court House, for the accommodation of an audience convened by public notice to hear a lecture from the agent of the American Colonization Society. A lecture was given by M^r. William B. Swet of the Cambridge Theological School on Attention. After the Lyceum lecture the members and the audience tarried and heard an address from M^r. Plumbly on the objects of the American Colonization Society. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord March 10th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual this evening; when The President, Rev. D^r. Ripley gave a lecture on Economy. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord March 17th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual this evening, when M^r. Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture on Natural History accompanied with representations of the Lantern. The weather was very inclement. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord March 24th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual this evening, and on account of the weather last meeting and for the gratification of several which were not there M^r. Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture on Natural History principally a repetition of the one given last week. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, March 31. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual at their hall; and Dea. Cyrus Hosmer gave a lecture on Natural Philosophy, accompanied with experiments from the apparatus belonging to the Lyceum. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, April 7th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual this evening; and M^r. John Graham gave a lecture on The Geography and history of Africa. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Recording Secretary.

Concord, April 14th. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual this evening; when M^r. Farley of Cambridge Theological School gave a lecture on The Progress of mind. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord April 21. 1830. The Lyceum met as usual at their Hall; and D^r. Edward Jarvis gave a lecture on Timber Trees & Bottany. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord April 28. 1830.— The Lyceum met as usual at their Hall; and M^r. Herman Atwill gave a lecture on The affinity of man with the Brute Creation. Voted, That the regular meetings of the Lyceum be in future suspended, to be called together at any time at the pleasure of the Curators. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord May 12. 1830.— The Lyceum met this evening to choose delegates for the County Lyceum meeting to be held in this town on Tuesday the 18th instant.

Chose Hon. John Keyes, Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin, Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, Nehemiah Ball and Col. William Whiting. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord, Aug. 16. 1830.— A special meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening to take into consideration preparatory measures to the commencement of the winter season. — The curators called the meeting to order. Hon. John Keyes was chosen president pro tem. Voted, That the curators be instructed to make enquiries to ascertain whether a place of meeting cannot be obtained which would be more central and generally convenient. Voted, That they be also instructed to obtain from the members a list of signatures to a paper which they may draw up, who shall agree to give a lecture or furnish a substitute, stating the time when it shall be given, the arrangement to include the whole season; and also that they make similar arrangements for the discussions by obtaining a voluntary list of members who shall agree to discuss a question, at stated periods. After considerable discussion the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck.

Concord Sept. 22.^d 1830. The first regular meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held at the Court House this evening when Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. gave a public lecture On Mental Effort. After the Lecture Rev. H. B. Goodwin, at the request of the president, read an Essay from the Journal of Health on the Diet of children. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Sec^y.

Concord Sept. 29. 1830. A regular meeting of the Lyceum was held at their Hall and M^r Carter, teacher of our Grammar School gave a lecture on the motto of the School Committee—Knowledge is Power. The following letter was submitted to the Lyceum by the Secretary. "Concord Sept. 28. 1830. To the Officers of the Lyceum in Concord Gentlemen, At a meeting of the County Lyceum held at Concord on the 18th. of May, it was voted 'That all town Lyceums in this County be requested to make reports to the corresponding Secretary of the County Lyceum on their present state and prospects on or before the 15th. of October; and that this vote be communicated to them by the Corresponding Secretary.' — You will be kind enough to give your earliest attention to the above vote, and direct your communications to Josiah Bartlett, Corresponding Sec^y." Whereupon it was voted, That the Recording Secretary be requested to communicate the information requested in the preceding letter. Voted, That the Curators be requested to procure some person to deliver a lecture commemorative of the events which have recently taken place in France, before this Lyceum. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec^y.

Concord October 8. 1830. A regular meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening and Dea. Cyrus Hosmer gave a lecture On Education. After the lecture was concluded, M^r Nehemiah Ball read from the Annals of Education, the introductory address of its editor M^r William C. Woodbridge. The Lyceum then closed. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Secretary.

Concord, October 13. 1830.— On account of tempestuous state of the weather, no lecture was given this week.

Concord, October 20. 1830.— A regular meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening and M^r Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture On Heat and Ventillation. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Recording Sec.

Concord, October 27. 1830.— A regular meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, and Rev. Asa Rand, Editor of the Education Reporter, gave an interesting lecture On Education. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Record. Sec^y.

Concord, November 3. 1830. The annual meeting of the Lyceum was held publicly at the Court House this evening. A Lecture was expected from the Hon. Edward Everett, but after a large audience had assembled a letter was received from him stating his inability to attend on account of ill health. Accompan[y]ing this letter were the printed sheets of the lecture he intended to have given, and which were soon to be published. Rev. D^r Ripley read the letter; and Rev. H. B. Goodwin read parts of the interesting lecture which was on the Working Men's

party. After the audience had retired the Treasurer made the following report which was accepted:- "The Treasurer of the Concord Lyceum respectfully reports— That there are at this time sixty five members of the Lyceum, four of whom are life members;- that there has been paid into the Treasury one hundred and thirty one dollars and forty eight cents:- that the sum of one hundred and six dollars and thirty three cents have been paid out; leaving a balance in the treasury of twenty five dollars and fifteen cents. All which is submitted. Ephraim Merriam, Treasurer. Concord Nov. 3. 1830." Dea. Cyrus Hosmer in behalf of the Curators made a verbal report. The following officers were then chosen for the year ensuing:- Rev. Ezra Ripley, President. Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin Vice presidents. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary. M^r Phineas Allen, Corresponding Secretary. Capt Ephraim Merriam, Treasurer. M^r Nehemiah Ball Col. William Whiting D^r Josiah Bartlett Curators. On motion of the Rec. Sec.— Voted, That a committee be chosen to procure additional members of the Lyceum;—and Messer D. Shattuck, Prichard, N. Barrett, J. B. Clark, E. H. Bellows, N. Rice, G. M. Barrett and James Wood were chosen said committee. The following gentlemen were then chosen delegates to the annual meeting of the County Lyceum to be held at Lexington next week:- Cyrus Hosmer, William Whiting, Daniel Shattuck, R. Brown, and Nehemiah Ball. The Lyceum then adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Sec.

Concord November 10. 1830. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Doctor Josiah Bartlett gave a lecture on Temperaments. After the lecture the question—Whether Georgia has a right to extend her laws over the Indians within the limits of her state?—was discussed. D. Shattuck and J. Keyes spoke in the affirmative, and L. Shattuck in the negative. The discussion was then referred to the next meeting. The Lyceum then voted to meet in future at half past six o'clock. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec^y.

Concord November 17. 1830. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Rev. H. B. Goodwin gave a lecture On the Means Animals have to preserve themselves from the effects of Heat and Cold. The subject of last week's discussion was continued. L. Shattuck and Hon. S. Hoar spoke in the negative and N. Ball in the affirmative. President decided in the negative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord November 24. 1830. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture On Astronomy accompanied with the Phantasmagoria Lantern. After the lecture Dea. Hosmer made some observations on School Keeping. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord December 1. 1830.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Herman Atwill gave a lecture On the History of Printing. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.^y.

Concord Dec. 8. 1830.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Phineas Allen gave a lecture On Astronomy. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Dec. 15. 1830.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Rev. H. B. Goodwin gave a lecture On a Geological History of the Glo[be]. After the lecture the following question was discussed:- Ought the custom of wearing mourning for the loss of relatives to be abolished? N. Ball and L. Shattuck spoke in the affirmative, and D. Shattuck in the negative. M^r Goodwin, as president, decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Dec. 22. 1830. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Charles C. Emerson, from Cambridge, gave a lecture On the History of Public Amusements. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord Dec. 29. 1830. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Rev. D^r Ripley gave a lecture On Habits. adjourned Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord Jan. 5. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r George Folsom of Worcester gave a lecture On the History of the French Revolution. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Jan. 12. 1831. On account of the inclemency of the weather no meeting was held this evening.

Concord January 19. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening. On motion of M^r L. Shattuck which was introduced with remarks Voted, That the curators be authorised and requested to procure a case for a suitable cabinet of minerals. D^r Josiah Bartlett gave a lecture On Digestion. The following question was then discussed—Ought capital punishments to be abolished?—and decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord January 26. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Brigham, of Boston, gave a lecture On Climate. The following question was then discussed—Ought imprisonment for debt to be abolished? Messrs James Rob[blins], Phineas How, and Henry Moore in the negative; and Messrs Prichard, Parker, and Clark in the affirmative. The debate was adjourned to next week. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, Feb. 2. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Lemuel Shattuck gave a lecture On Entomology, or the Natural History of Insects. The discussion of the question of last week was resumed. Charles Bowers, E. B. Patch spoke in the affirmative, and D^r Ripley, P. How, and Henry Moore in the negative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, Feb. 9. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r George Davis of the Law School gave a lecture On Alchymy and Astrology. The discussion of the question of last week was resumed, and Messer Atwill, Prichard, and Hunt in the affirmative; and Messer Darling and How in the negative. Before the question was decided the debate was adjourned. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, Feb. 16. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Theodore Parker gave a lecture On the History of Rome. The discussion of the last week was concluded. M^r Ball in the affirmative, and M^r Fuller in negative. Decided by a [vote] of 10 to 5 in the negative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, Feb. 23. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Rufus Hosmer Esq., of Stow, gave a lecture On the History of Civil Liberty. The following question was then discussed, Ought the money which may be obtained for the Massachusetts Claim to be appropriated for the construction of Rail Roads? Messrs Prichard, Merriam, Moore and Keyes spoke in the affirmative and Messrs Howe, Atwill, and L. Shattuck in the negative. Decided in the affirmative. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, March 2. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Hon. John Keyes gave a lecture On Difference in Opinion. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord March 9. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Thomas H. Darling gave a lecture On Mechanics. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, March 16. 1831. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather very few of the members were present; and it was voted to adjourn the meeting. Lemuel Shattuck Recording Secretary.

Concord March 23. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r Thomas Hopkinson, of Cambridge, gave a lecture On the History of Architecture. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary.

Concord March 30. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r. C. D. Jackson, teacher of the grammar school, gave a lecture On Poetry. The following question was then discussed:- Are the objects and results of the American Colonization Society such as to deserve public patronage? The affirmative was supported by Rev. Messrs Goodwin and Southmayd, and the negative by the Hon. John Keyes. There being no descession [sic] made the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary.

Concord April 5. 1831. A meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held this evening, when, in the absence of the lecturer appointed for this evening, M^r. Lemuel Shattuck gave a lecture On the early efforts to civilize the Indians in Concord. The debate on the question discussed last evening was resumed. Hon. John Keyes spoke in the affirmative and Rev. M^r. Southmayd and Hon. Samuel Hoar in the affirmative. After a protracted debate till 10 o'clock the question was taken and decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord April 12. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r. teacher of the Academy in Stow gave a lecture On the History of Astronomy. The following question was then discussed:- Ought the Liberty of the Press to be restrained by Law? M^r. Jackson spoke in the affirmative and M^r. Moore in the negative. Decided in the negative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord April 20. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Capt. Anthony Wright gave a lecture On the History and Culture of the Silk Worm. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Sec.

Concord, April 28. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham, gave a lecture On the Geography of the Western States. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord May 5. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when M^r. Freeman Clark, of Boston, gave a lecture On the Political State of Europe. Voted, The regular meetings of the Lyceum be in future suspended, till called together at the discretion of the curators. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Shattuck Rec. Sec.- Note. Since February a band of music has generally attended the meetings and performed between the literary exercises of the Lyceum. Their services have been generally very well received. The meetings of the Lyceum during the past season have been better attended than the last year; and lectures with few exceptions have been of a very respectable character. They have been highly useful.

Concord August 16. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening by order of the Curators. The meeting was called to order by Rev. M^r. Goodwin, and the Hon. Samuel Hoar was called to the chair. The objects of the meeting having been stated by the Curators, Voted, That the 5th Article of the By-Laws be so far amended that the annual meeting be held hereafter on the Third Wednesday of September, instead of the first Wednesday of November annually. Voted, To propose for adoption at the next meeting, the following amendments to the Constitution:- 1. In the first article, instead of "persons under eighteen years of age," there be inserted, "persons under twenty one years of age." 2. In the tenth article to strike out the words "of one half," and add the letter s to the words alteration and amendment. Voted, That a committee of nine be chosen for procuring subscribers to the course of lectures the approaching season, and give certificates of membership:- And Messrs Josiah Bartlett, Nehemiah Ball, William Whiting, Nathaniel Rice, Cyrus Wheeler, Ephraim H. Bellows, George M. Barrett, James P. Brown, and Nathan Barrett were chosen said committee. Voted, That Messrs Hersey B. Goodwin, John Keyes, Daniel Shattuck, Ephraim H. Bellows, and Nathan Barrett be delegates to the next meeting of the Middlesex County Lyceum. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Secretary.

Concord Sept. 21. 1831. A public meeting of the Lyceum was held at the Court House this evening, and the exercises began with music by the Concord

Band. Rev. H. B. Goodwin then gave a lecture On the Objects and advantages of Lyceums. After the performance of two pieces of music the audience retired and the Lyceum proceeded to the business of the annual meeting. The records of the last meeting were read. Voted, That the amendments to the Constitution, proposed at the last meeting, be adopted. The Recording Secretary then made the following report, which was unanimously accepted. "The Secretary of Concord Lyceum begs leave respectfully to report, that, from the records it appears that during the past year, thirty lectures were given—the first Sept. 22. 1830, the last May 5. 1831, and one in each intervening week except three which were suspended on account of the peculiarly inclement weather. Nineteen of these lectures were given by members, and eleven by others. The lectures were on—"Mental effort,"—"the motto "Knowledge is Power,"—"Education,"—"Heat and Ventilation,"—"Education," "Principles of the Working men's Party,"—"Temperaments,"—"the Means animals have to preserve themselves from the effects of heat and cold,"—"Astronomy,"—"the history of Book Manufacture,"—"Astronomy,"—"the Geological History of the Globe,"—"the history of Public Amusements,"—"Habits,"—"the History of the French Revolution,"—"Digestion,"—"Climate,"—"Entomology,"—"Alchymy and Astrology,"—"the History of Rome,"—"the History of Civil Liberty,"—"Difference in opinion,"—"Mechanics,"—"the History of Architecture,"—"Poetry,"—"the early efforts to civilize the Indians in Concord,"—"the History of Astronomy,"—"the History and culture of the Silk Worm,"—"the Geography of the Western states,"—and "the Political state of Europe." Many of these lectures were prepared with great labour and talent, and were the sources of much instruction and usefulness. ¶ The following among other questions were discussed:—"Whether Georgia has a right to extend her laws over the Indians within the limits of her state?"—"Ought imprisonment for debt to be abolished?"—"Ought capital punishments to be abolished?"—"Ought the money obtained for the Massachusetts claim to be appropriated for the construction of Rail Roads?"—"Are the objects and results of the American Colonization Society such as to deserve public patronage?"—"Ought the liberty of the press to be restrained by law?" &c. &c.—Discussions of one question were frequently continued through several evenings, and elicited some of the greatest talent in town, bringing information of importance to every one. During intervals before and between the exercises the Concord Band occasionally volunteered their services to heighten the enjoyments of the evening. This exercise introduces variety into Lyceums, and it is hoped will be continued. ¶ A review of the whole proceedings and results of the last year is most encourageing. As far as public sentiment has been ascertained, the objects of Lyceums is becoming more and more approved. It is very evident that there is no way of accomplishing so much good for a trifling expence as by Lyceums; and they recommend themselves in the strongest terms to the patronage of all. All which is respectfully submitted, Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec. Concord Sept. 21. 1831." Voted, That the Treasurer's report be deferred to the next meeting, and that the Curators be instructed to audit the same before said meeting. Voted, To proceed to the choice of officers; and Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Col. Daniel Shattuck, and Dea. Reuben Brown were chosen a committee to collect, assort, and count the votes. The following gentlemen were then unanimously chosen. Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. President. Rev. Daniel Southmayd Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin Vice Pres. Mr. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary. Mr. Phineas Allen, Cor. Secretary. Mr. Phineas How, Treasurer. Dr. Josiah Bartlett Mr. Nehemiah Ball Col. William Whiting Curators. Voted, That the Committee chosen at the last meeting to obtain subscribers be requested to retain their subscription papers two weeks to solicit others; and that they then return them to the Secretary. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Sept. 28. 1831.—A public meeting was held this evening at the Court House when Capt. Anthony Wright gave a lecture On the History and Culture of Silk. Instrumental music by the Concord band was given. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord October 5. 1831.—A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at their Hall when Mr. Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture On Heat and Ventilation. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord Oct. 12. 1831.—A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when

John M. Cheney Esq. gave a lecture On the Theory of Sound, or Accoustics. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Oct. 19. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Edmond Lambert Cushing of Harvard College gave a lecture On the Atmosphere. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Oct. 26. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when D^r Bartlett of Lowell gave a lecture on the History of Witchcraft. The question—Do the advantages resulting from Cattle Shews justify the public expence required for their maintenance? The affirmative was advocated by Rev. D^r Ripley, and Col. D. Shattuck; and the negative by Phineas How, and Ephraim Merriam. Adjourned without coming to a descision. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord November 2. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held when M^r Lemuel Shattuck gave a lecture On the History of Concord for eight years prior to the 19th April 1775. The discussion of the question before the Lyceum last week was resumed. Ephraim Merriam and Reuben Brown spoke in the affirmative; and Phineas How and Lemuel Shattuck in the negative. Decided by the president in the affirmative, and confirmed by the Society by a vote of 11 to 1. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord Nov. 9. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Jacob Colwell, teacher of the Academy, Stow, gave a lecture on Astronomy. Question discussed.— Ought Capital punishments to be abolished? M^r Tolman in the affirmative, and John M. Cheney and John Brown in the negative. decided in the negative. adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Nov. 16. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Henry Moore gave a lecture On a Tryal by Jury. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Nov. 23. 1831. A public meeting was held this evening at the Court House when M^r Nehemiah Ball gave a lecture On Zoology, accompanied by the Phantasmagoria Lantern. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, Nov. 30. 1831.— A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Dea. Cyrus Hosmer, of Northfield, gave a lecture on The Geography and character of N. England. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, December 7th. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Phineas Allen gave a lecture on Astronomy. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, December 14th. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r A. H. Lawrence of Groton gave a lecture on Eloquence. And the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Secretary.

Concord, December 21. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Joseph Lyman of Cambridge gave a lecture on the character of the Indians. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, December 28th. 1831. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Thomas Hopkinson gave a lecture On History. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord January 4. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r G. S. Hilliard of Cambridge gave a lecture on the Life of Sir Walter R[aleigh]. The following question was then discussed:— Ought the third article in the bill of rights to be abolished? Messrs Bowers, L. Shattuck and J. Davis advocated the affirmative; and Messrs How and Merriam the negative.— decided in the affirmative. Adjourned, Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord January 11th 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening

when Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. gave a lecture On the Motto—"Pull all together." The following question was then discussed:- Ought corporeal punishment in the discipline of schools to be abolished? Messrs Ball and Brown spoke in the affirmative and Messrs L. Shattuck, J. Davis, D. Shattuck, and Southmayd, in the negative. Decided in the negative. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, January 18th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r W. S. Upton of Cambridge gave a lecture On the disposition of estate by Will. The[re] was no discussion or music. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord January 25th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, but in consequence of the absence of the individual, who was expected to deliver a lecture, there was none given. After some time spent in dissultory [sic] discussion of several subjects the Lyceum adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.^y.

Concord February 1st. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd of Concord gave a lecture on the Study of the learned Languages. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord February 8th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when D^r Edward Jarvis of Northfield gave a lecture On the properties of life. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord February 15th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Augustus P. Peabody of Cambridge gave a lecture on the Tariff, or Taxation. After the lecture M^r L. Shattuck remarked on the proceedings of the State Lyceum recently held, which drew forth considerable discussion on the question, whether the members of the Lyceum should not use more exertions to prepare themselves to lecture and for discussion. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord February 22. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Col. Daniel Shattuck gave a lecture on Manufactures. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord, February 29. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r James C. Richmond, agent for the cause of education in Greece, gave a lecture on the condi[tion] of that country and recommended the establishment of a school at Athens. On motion of M^r L. Shattuck Voted, That a committee of three be chosen to take the subject of the lecture into consideration, and adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to lay it before the citizens of the town; and Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. M^r Goodwin, and Rev. M^r Southmayd were chosen said committee. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord March 7th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when M^r Barzillia [sic] Frost of Framingham gave a lecture on the benefit of discussions. The following question was then discussed:- Would it be expedient to form a county temperance society? Messrs L. Shattuck and Southmayd advocated the affirmative; and Messrs Cheney and How the negative:- Decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck. Rec. Sec.

Concord March 14. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, but in consequence of the absence of the lecturer there was no lecture given. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord March 21. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Thomas Hopkinson Esq. of Groton gave a lecture on the History of Poland. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Secretary.

Concord March 28th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin gave a lecture on The Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Adjourned. Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord April 4th. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when
Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck Rec. Sec.

Concord April 11. 1832. The last meeting of the Lyceum for the season was held this evening when Rev. M^r Hedge of West Cambridge gave a lecture On Political Economy. Adjourned Lemuel Shattuck, Rec. Sec.

Concord Sept 19th- 1832 A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening by order of the Curators. The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. Whiting who stated the object of the meeting to be that of choosing officers for the ensuing year. He then read the constitution of the society. Mr Ball presented the following report in behalf of the Curators which was unanimously accepted. "The Curators of the Lyceum in obedience to the requirements of the by Laws respectfully ask leave to make their an[n]ual report. Agreeable to an amendment of the constitution the an[n]ual meeting of the Lyceum the past year for the choice of officers was held on the 3^d Wednesday of September instead of the 1st Wednesday of Nov. as formerly. From that time a lecture was given on the Wednesday evening of each week with one or two exceptions till the 11th of April following—a period of nearly seven months. The Lectures were upon the following subjects V.I.Z. The advantages of Lyceums—Culture of Silk—Heating & Ventilation—Acoustics—Atmosphere—Witchcraft—History of Concord—Astronomy—Trial by Jury—Zoology—Geography & Character of New England—Eloquence—Character of the Indians—History—Life of Sir Walter Raleigh—Study of the learned Languages—On the Motto, "Pull altogether"—Disposition of Estate by Will—Properties of Life—Tariff & Taxation—Manufactures—State of Greece—Benefits of Discussions—History of Poland—and Political economy. During a part of the time there were also discussions upon various questions proposed by members of the Lyceum. The number of members belonging to the Lyceum the past year was 118—a greater number than has belonged to it in any former year. Upon auditing the accounts of the Treasurer the Curators find that the funds of the Lyceum the greater part of which was obtained by subscriptions of its members amount to 72 Dols & 76 cts which with an unexpended ballance recd. from the former Treasurer of 7-14- makes 79 Dols- 90 cts- Of this sum there has been expended the past year for Rent, Fuel, Taking care of and lighting up the Hall, defraying the traveling expences of several gentlemen from out of town who gave gratuitous Lectures, building a Cabinet for minerals, for the "Annals of Education" and other incidental expences the sum of 72 Dols 44 cts. leaving in the hands of the treasurer a ballance of 7 Dol- 46 cts. The Curators are not aware that any demands exist against the Lyceum except what may have become due for rent since last March and 3 dollars for the annals of Education a periodical which is doing much for the cause of Education and which in the opinion of the Curators should be read not only by school committees & instructors but also by all who feel an interest in the education of children. The method adopted the past year at the reorganization of the Lyceum to obtain funds, members & Lecturers the Curators recommend should be adopted the present year also. The success which has hitherto attended our Lyceum notwithstanding the obstacles encountered and efforts necessary to sustain it in successfull operation has only served to confirm us in the opinion which has often been here & elsewhere expres[s]ed that institutions of this kind judiciously conducted as well calculated to remove the defects & carry out the design of a common school education and social intercourse—so far as it combines improvement with pleasure and furnishes the best substitute for unprofitable & corrupting amusements. But as in common schools those members only who feel interested and apply themselves closely can secure all the advantages which they are calculated to impart so in Lyceums and all other institutions which have mutual improvement in knowledge and science for their object can its members hope to derive lasting advantage but by efforts to improve their own minds and impart knowledge to others—and our own experience shows that in the same proportion as individuals have come forward and laboured to sustain the cause of education has been their own progress in knowledge and science. In closing this report the Curators fondly indulge the hope that all who favour progress of knowledge will come forward and aid in sustaining the Lyceum the present season with profit and advantage to all its members and that those whose age and attainments would seem to place them above such humble institutions so far as their own advancement is concerned would

nevertheless aid in effecting the grand object in view. In this way and in this only do the Curators believe that all the advantages to be derived from Lyceums can be effectually secured. Submit[t]ed in behalf of the Curators Concord Sept 19th 1832."

Voted, That Col. Whiting remain in the chair—and to proceed to the choice of officers. The following gentlemen were then unanimously chosen— Rev. Ezra Ripley D.D. President. Mr Josiah Davis Mr. Wm. Whiting Vice Pres. Mr. Albert Tolman, Rec. Secretary. Mr. Phineas Allen, Cor. Secretary. Mr. Phineas How, Treasurer. Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin Mr. Nehemiah Ball D^r Josiah Bartlett Curators. Voted, That a committee be chosen to procure subscribers to the Lectures for the coming term and Rev. H. B. Goodwin, Nehemiah Ball, Josiah Bartlett, Nathaniel Rice, Cyrus Wheeler, E. H. Bellows, George M. Barrett, James P. Brown, Nathan Barrett, Albert Tolman and Charles Bowers were chosen said committee. Adjourned. Albert Tolman, Recording Secretary.

Concord Oct. 20. 1832 At a meeting of the Lyceum this evening the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to attend the meeting of the County lyceum on the 24th inst.: Hersey B. Goodwin, Josiah Bartlett, Edward Jarvis, and Albert Tolman. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Rec. Secy.

Concord Oct. 24. 1832. The lyceum met this evening when D^r Edward Jarvis gave a lecture on Fre[e]dom of Mind. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Recording Secretary. At this meeting D^r Bartlett resigned the office of curator & D^r Edward Jarvis was chosen instead.

Concord Nov. 1. 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at which the following question was discussed—Is the Union threatened by the present aspect of affairs? The disputants were Col. Dan^l Shattuck and Mr Phineas How in the affirmative, Dr. Ripley and D^r Edward Jarvis in the negative. Hon. Sam^l Hoar also spoke in the affirmative. The discussion was continued with much spirit till past the usual hour for adjournment. Voted, that the same question be discussed at the next meeting. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Rec. Secy.

Concord Nov. 6, 1832. At a meeting of the Lyceum this evening Rev. Mr. Sibley of Stow gave a lecture on The object and Means of Education. The discussion of the question, Is the Union threatened by the present aspect of affairs? was resumed by Mr. Keyes, who spoke in the negative. Mr. Hoar made a few remarks and asked a few questions. Mr. Davis who was in the chair did not decide the Ques[ti]on. A committee of three was chosen to ascertain if a better place for the meetings of the Lyceum could be found—VIZ, D^r J. Bartlett, Col. Shattuck & Capt. E. H. Bellows. A. Tolman Secy.

Concord Nov. 14th, 1832. The Lyceum met at the usual hour this evening. Dr. Ripley took the chair. The committee chosen at the last meeting reported that they were unable to find a place better than the one now occupied by the Lyceum and the members voted to remain where they were. D^r Ripley gave a lecture. The following Question was discussed: Has a civilized nation a right to take possession of the country of a savage people? Col. Shattuck, Albert Tolman & Phineas How spoke in the affirmative. D^r Jarvis & Josiah Davis in the negative. Decided in the negative by the president. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Secy.

Concord Nov. 21st. 1832 The Lyceum met at the usual hour. D^r Ripley took the chair. Col. Shattuck moved that the hour of meeting should be half past six and the members voted in favour of the change. Albert Tolman gave a lecture on The results of Machinery. This question was then discussed V.I.Z. Is a fertile soil best calculated to call forth the energy of a people? The disputants were Albert Tolman in the affirmative, Chas. Bowers in the negative. Mr. J. Davis supported the affirmative; D^r Ripley & Col. Shattuck, the negative. Decided in the negative. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Secy.

Concord Nov. 28th 1832. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening when Dea. Cyrus Hosmer of Northfield gave a lecture on Defects in the system of Edu-

cation. The question discussed was this: Ought a rate of interest to be established by law? Henry Moore & Albert Tolman in the affirmative; Dr Jarvis & Charles Bowers in the negative. Decided in the affirmative by the 2^d Vice president & vote of the members. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Concord Dec. 5th. 1832 The Lyceum met this evening. Mr. Bowen gave a lecture on The modern history of Greece. The following question was discussed: Ought representatives to be bound by the instructions of their constituents? Col. Whiting & Mr Bowen, in the affirmative; A. Tolman & C. Bowers in the negative. Decided in the negative by the president. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Concord Dec. 11. 1832. The Lyceum met this evening but owing to the inclemency of the weather and the bad travelling there was no lecture given. The evening was profitably spent in the discussion of this question VIZ, Would it be right for the legislature to make Warren Bridge free? Mr. Bowen in the affirmative. Col. Shattuck & Dr Jarvis in the negative. Decided in the negative. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Concord Dec. 19th. 1832. The Lyceum met this evening and Mr. Peapody [sic] of Cambridge gave a lecture on Capital Punishments. The following question was discussed: Does Man or Woman exert the most influence on the character of society? Dr Ripley & Dr Jarvis were on the side of the Ladies. Mr. Bowen & Col. Shattuck opposed them. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Dec. 26th 1832 The Lyceum met this evening and Mr. William Whiting jr. gave a lecture on Phrenology. The following question was discussed: Were the services of Columbus or of Washington most beneficial to mankind? Dr. Jarvis & Mr. Bowen spoke in favour of Columbus. Mr. H. B. Goodwin & Col. Shattuck in favour of Washington. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Concord Jan. 2^d 1833. The lyceum met this evening and Mr Lawrence gave a lecture on The Character of Oliver Cromwell. The question discussed was this, Does the solemnity of an oath increase the obligation to tell the truth? Dr Jarvis, Col. Shattuck, Henry Moore & Albert Tolman spoke on the subject. A. Tolman Rec. S^y.

Concord Jan. 9th 1833 The Lyceum met this evening and Mr. Charles C. Emerson gave a lecture on One of The West India Islands. This question was discussed, VIZ. Ought provision to be made by law for the support of the poor? A. Tolman, J. Davis, Col. Shattuck & Dr Jarvis engaged in the debate. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Jan. 16th 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Mr Barnum gave a lecture the object of which was to explain a new system of instruction in the cardinal branches of an English education. The lecturer occupied so much time that the discussion of the question previously proposed was postponed. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y

Jan. 23. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening, and Mr. Keith of Framingham gave a lecture on The objects of—and proper subjects for Lyceum Lectures. The question discussed was this. Does the light of nature teach the immortality of the soul? Col. Whiting, Dr. Jarvis, A. Tolman and Mr. Keith spoke in the affirmative. Henry Moore and Josiah Davis in the negative. Voted that the same question be discussed next week. Adjourned. A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Concord Jan. 30. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Charles Bowers gave a lecture on The Constitution and Government of the United States. The question—Does the light of nature teach the immortality of the soul?—was again discussed. Col. Whiting, Dr Prescott, Dr Jarvis and A. Tolman in the affirmative. Henry Moore in the negative. Decided in the affirmative. Adjourned, Albert Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Feb. 6. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Albert Tolman gave a lecture on The Division of Labor. The following question was discussed: Is the multiplicity of books advantageous? Mr Phineas How, Albert Tolman and Henry Moore spoke in the affirmative. Charles Bowers and Dr Jarvis in the negative. Decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Feb. 13. 1833 This evening is a stormy one. A few of the members met—so few that it was thought best to adjourn without transacting any business. Albert Tolman Rec. Sec^y-

Feb. 21st. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Col. William Whiting gave a lecture on The Character of a man of business. This question was discussed: Ought the money raised for the support of schools to be divided among the districts in proportion to the tax paid by each—or in proportion to the number of children? A. Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Concord Feb. 27. 1833 The Lyceum met this evening and Dr Valentine gave a lecture on Digestion. There was no discussion this evening. Albert Tolman Rec. Sec^y.

Concord March 6. 1836 The Lyceum met this evening and Rev. Dr Ripley gave a lecture on The means of preserving health. This question was discussed: Were the patriots of the revolution justifiable in their treatment of the tories? Dr Ripley & Capt. Merriam spoke in the affirmative. Dr Jarvis & Col. Whiting in the negative. Decided in the negative. Adjourned. Albert Tolman Rec. S^y.

March 13. 1833 The Lyceum met this evening and Dr. Edward Jarvis gave a Lecture on Intemperance. The question for discussion was postponed to next week. Mr. Albert Tolman said that being about to leave town, he was compelled to resign his office of rec. Sec. Voted— To proceed to the choice of rec. Sec. in place of Mr. Tolman resigned. Phineas How was chosen. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. Sec^y.

March 20. 1833. On account of unpleasant weather, & very bad traveling, there was no meeting of the Lyceum this evening. Phineas How Rec. Sec.

Concord March 27. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Capt. Ephraim H. Bellows gave a Lecture on The Tariff Laws. The question—have Theatrical exhibitions a good moral tendency?—was then discussed by John S. Brown and Col. Daniel Shattuck in the aff. and Henry Moore in the neg.—decided in the negative. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. Sec.

Concord April 3^d. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Mr. Henry Moore gave a Lecture on The History of the Honey Bee. The question for discussion was postponed to next week. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. S^y.

Concord April 10th. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and Mr. Francis Bowen gave a Lecture on Indian Antiquities of the Western Country. The following question—Are the intellectual qualities of the whites naturally superior to those of the negro race?—was then discussed by Henry Moore and Edward Jarvis in the affirmative—and by John S. Brown and Daniel Shattuck in negative. Adjourned. Phineas How, Rec. S^y.

Concord April 17th. 1833. The Lyceum met and a lecture was given by Mr. William Prichard on The Antiquities of Egypt. The question—Ought New England to encourage emigration to the West?—was then discussed by Mr. Henry Moore in the aff. and Col. Daniel Shattuck & Doct. Edward Jarvis in the neg.—decided by the President in the aff. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. S^y.

Concord April 24. 1833. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening and a Lecture was given by Mr Benjamin B. Thatcher on The objects & advantages of the Colonization Society. On motion of Dr Shattuck the question for discussion was postponed for two weeks. On motion of Edward Jarvis Voted— That when the Ly-

ceum adjourn, it adjourn for two weeks in consequence of the Ladies Exhibition which is to be held on wednesday of next week. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec SY

Concord May 8. 1833. The Lyceum met this evening and a Lecture was given by Mr. Edward Farmer on Coulers & Coulering. A discussion then took place on the question—Would it be an act of humanity to emancipate at once, all the slaves in the United States? John S. Brown in the aff. and H. Moore & E. Jarvis in the neg.—P. How, D. Shattuck, J. Bartlett, E. Jarvis & E. H. Bellows, were chosen a committee to take into consideration the subject of procuring a more suitable place for the meeting of the Lyceum. Adjourned. Phineas How R.S.

Concord May 15. 1833 The Lyceum met this evening and the question—would the conferring of literary and scientific degrees upon Ladies, as recently proposed in Indiana College, be desirable?—was discussed with great spirit and ability by Henry Moore, in the aff., and Edward Jarvis and John S. Brown, in the neg.—decided by the President in the neg. and his decision was confirmed on an appeal to the Lyceum. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. Se^y.

Concord May 22, 1833. The Lyceum met this evening. In the absence of the President, and all the vice Presidents, P. How was chosen President pro tem. The committee chosen to take into consideration the subject of procuring a more convenient place for the future meetings of the Lyceum made a verbal Report, the substance of which was, that they had confer[r]ed with the mill dam Corporation, who are about erecting a building, but were not able to come to any agreement with them, as the building which they propose to erect would not in the opinion of the Committee be sufficiently large to accommodate the Lyceum. The duties of the above Committee being at an end, another Committee—consisting of Phineas How, Edward Jarvis, Josiah Bartlett, John Stacy, and Ephraim Merriam—was chosen, to take the same subject into consideration and report at some future meeting. Edward Jarvis, Daniel Shattuck & Ephraim Merriam were chosen a committee to settle with the Treasurer. The following question—Does the Pulpit or the Bar afford the greatest field for Eloquence?—was then discussed by Daniel Shattuck in the aff. and Edward Jarvis in the neg. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. Sec'y.

Concord Sept. 18, 1833 The Lyceum met at the Centre Brick School House according to notice. Nehemiah Ball was chosen chairman. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to procure a more convenient place for meeting was read, and after a short discussion was laid on the table to be acted on at the next meeting. Voted—that when the Lyceum adjourn, it adjourn to the 2^d Wednesday of Oct. provided a Lecturer can then be obtained; if not, to the third Wednesday. Adjourned. Phineas How Rec. Secy.

Concord Octr. 9, 1833 The Lyceum met by adjournment this evening at the Centre Brick School-House—Dr. Ripley in the Chair. The Report which was read at the last meeting was again read, and after a few remarks by Daniel Shattuck and William Whiting was accepted. "Report" The committee chosen at the last meeting of the Lyceum to procure a more central & convenient place for their meetings, have attended to that duty and ask leave to Report. The committee aware of the inconvenience of attending the Lyceum at the place heretofore occupied by it, on account of its location being far from the centre of the vil[l]age, and feeling sensible that there is great cause for the complaints that have been made, have given the subject a full examination. They have taken pains to ascertain the views and wishes of the People. The prospect which existed last spring of having a central and convenient place for their meetings no longer exists, and the committee are not able to make so favourable a report as they had wished. From an examination of the Treasurers account it appears there is but 131 in his hands and that there is outstanding debts against the Lyceum to the amount of more than eleven Dollars. It is therefore deemed necessary that the expenses should be reduced. Probably the receipts will be increased by a removal of the Lyceum to a more central place, yet it was thought proper to take that subject into consideration in making this report. The committee therefore recommend, that the Lyceum meet for the present in the Centre Brick School House; they come to this conclusion not from its being the most convenient room for

meeting, but from its central location, and the want of funds to meet the necessary expenses of the Society. per order Signed— Phineas How — chairman." Nehemiah Ball in behalf of the Curators made the following report—which was read & accepted. "Report— The curators of Concord Lyceum in compliance with former usage submit their fourth Annual Report, agreeable to the Constitution. The last annual meeting for the choice of officers was held the 19th Sept 1832. From that time to 22^d of last May the Lyceum with one or two exceptions held weekly meetings at which lectures were given upon various subjects, many of which were both interesting and instructive. Discussions were also had, which were generally conducted with no inconsiderable degree of talent and ability. The meetings were generally well attended but the number of members, who became such by their annual subscriptions, we regret to say was much less than that of the year preceeding. The whole amount of Funds received the past year is not far from 33,00— and the expenses of the Lyceum for that time, the greater part of which are for rent, will probably amount to 38,00. Should the Lyceum be removed to the brick school house agreeable to the recommendation of your committee appointed for the consideration of that subject it will tend materially to lessen in future the expenses of the institution. A consummation devoutly to be wished by those engaged in obtaining the necessary Funds. The Library which consists of 113 Pamphlets and some 2 or 3 volu[m]es has been placed under the care of Capt. John Stacy who has very generously offered his services gratuitously as Librarian. As one of the leading objects of the Lyceum is the mutual improvement of its members in knowledge and science and as this can be effectually accomplished only by the individual exertion of its members it is ardently hoped that all who feel friendly to the cause of education and the general diffusion of useful knowledge will come forward and aid in effectually sustaining an institution which promises such important advantages to the community at large and especially to the rising Generation. Signed— In behalf of the curators Nehemiah Ball." Voted— To proceed to the choice of officers. Charles Bowers & Josiah Davis were chosen a committee to collect, sort & count the votes, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Josiah Bartlett, President; William Whiting, 1st Vice President; Rev^d John Wilder, 2^d [Vice President]; Timothy Prescott, Rec. Secretary; Phineas Allen, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel Shattuck, Treasurer; Edward Jarvis John Stacy Phineas How Curators. John Stacy, Nehemiah Ball and Phineas How were chosen a committee [to] collect subscribers. Voted— That the thanks of the Lyceum be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Ripley (to whom we are principally indebted for its early establishment) for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President to the present time. Adjourned to the Meeting House where a lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by B. B. Thatcher of Boston on Colonization. Adjourned. Phineas How — Rec Sec^y

Concord Lyceum October 23 1833 The Members of this Society met at the Brick School house & a Lecture was given by Mr Henry Moore, in which he described the Geography of Newfoundland & manners & Customs of its Inhabitants, after which the following question was discussed: Ought the Antislavery Society to be encouraged? Doctr. E. Jarvis in the affirmative & Mr Henry Moore in the negative. Decided by the President in the negative. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec^y

Concord Lyceum Oct^r 30, 1833 The members of this Society met at the Centre School House & the following interesting question was discussed: Ought the amendment to the 3^d Article of the Bill of Rights passed at the last Session of the General Court to be adopted by the people? The discussion was conducted in a verry able manner by the Hon. John Keyes in the affirmative & the Hon. S. Hoar in the Negative. On motion of Mr. Keyes voted [to] adjourn without deciding the question. Timothy Prescott Record. Sec.

Concord Lyceum Nov. 6, 1833 The members of the Society met at the Brick School house. The discussion of the question before the Lyceum last week was resumed. The Hon. Mr Keyes & the Rev^d Mr Wilder spoke in favour of the amendment & the Hon. Mr Hoar against. The question was decided by the President in the negative. From his decision an appeal was made to the Society & the Society

sustained their President Ten to Eight. And then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Secy

Concord Lyceum Nov. 13, 1833 A meeting of the members of the Society was held this evening at the Centre School-house when Mr. Turner gave a lecture on the principle Cities in China & the manners & Customs of its Inhabitants. After which the following question was discussed: Are Academics of advantage to this Commonwealth? Josiah Davis, Col. Daniel Shattuck & N. Ball in the affirmative & Doct^r E. Ripley & Doct. E. Jarvis in the Negative. The question was decided by the President in the affirmative. From his decision an appeal was made to the society who sustained their President. Voted, That the hour of meeting in future be half past six o'clock instead of seven as heretofore. Adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec. Sec'y

Concord Lyceum Nov. 20, 1833 A meeting of the members of the Society was held this evening at their room when Mr. Biglow of Boston gave a Lecture on the Tariff Laws, or the American System so-called. The following question was then discussed: Are the morals of the People better now than formerly? Rev^d E. Ripley in the affirmative and the Rev^d Mr. Wilder in the negative. The debate was continued with considerable interest until past the usual hour & some other Gentlemen signifying a wish to be present on the subject. Voted to adjourn. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Sec.

Concord Lyceum Nov. 27, 1833 At a meeting of the Members of the Society at their room this evening Doct^r Edward Jarvis gave a lecture describing the Strength, power & food of the various Beasts, Birds, Fish & Insects compared with Man, after which the question of last week (Are the Morals of the People better now than formerly?) was resumed & discussed by Dr. E. Ripley, Mr. Ball, & the Hon. Mr. Keyes in the affirmative & by the Rev^d Mr. Wilder & Doct^r J. Prescott in the negative. The debate was continued with some warmth until past the usual hour when the President decided the question in the affirmative. Adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Secy.

Concord Lyceum Dec. 4 1833 At a meeting of the Members of the Society at their room Mr Wm. M. Pritchard gave a Lecture on the Proper Study of Man. The question for debate this evening: Is a dense population generally more immoral than a scattered? The disputants in the affirmative not being present, the question was dismissed and the Society adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Sec.

Concord Lyceum Dec. 11 1833 A meeting of the members of the Society was held at their room this evening. Mr. Ball gave a lecture on Seasoning & preserving Timber, Tanning, Embalming &c., after which the following question was discussed: Ought Toll to be taken at the Warren Bridge for the purpose of revenue to the State after said Bridge shall have become the property of the Commonwealth? Timothy Prescott in the affirmative; Mr Phineas How and John Keyes Esq. in the negative. The debate continued until past the usual hour when the question was decided by the President in the affirmative. Timothy Prescott Record. Sec'y

Concord Lyceum Dec 18, 1833 At a meeting of the members of this Society held at their room this evening Mr Charles Emerson of Boston gave an interesting lecture on the life, Death & Character of Socrates. The subject for debate this evening was postponed until the next. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Record. Sec'y

Concord Lyceum Dec 25, 1833 A meeting of the members of the Society was held at their room & the following question discussed: Is the erection of National Monuments a Judicious expenditure of Money? Mr Ball, Doct. E. Jarvis, Doct E. Ripley & Mr How in the affirmative; Col. D. Shattuck, Timothy Prescott and Mr Wilder in the negative. Decided by the President in the Negative. Adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Secy

Concord Lyceum January 1 1834 At a meeting of the members of this So-

ciety held at their room this evening Mr Turner gave a lecture on the art of Printing after which the following question was discussed: Is a dense more immoral than a scattered population? Charles Bowers & Mr Turner in the affir. & George Moore in the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Sect'y

Concord January 8th 1834 A meeting of the Members of the Lyceum was held at their room & the following question discussed: Ought the reading of Novels to be encouraged? The affirmative of the question was supported by Mr Wilder & Col. Whiting & the negative by Doc^{tr} Jarvis & Doc^{tr} Prescott. The question was decided by the President in the affirmative & the meeting was adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recor^d Sectry

Concord Lyceum January 15, 1834 A meeting of the members of this Society was held at their room, the President being absent. Col. Whiting the 1st Vice President took the Chair & remarked that the Curators were disappointed by the person who was expected to lecture & that there would be no lecture this evening. Doct^r Ripley made some remarks on the manner of discussing questions, after which the following question was discussed: Ought the liberty of the Press to be restrained? Josiah Davis & Rev^d Mr. Wilder supported the affirmative of the question & Doct Ripley, Charles Bowers, & Doctr Jarvis the negative. The question was decided in the negative & the meeting was adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec^d Sect'y

Concord Lyceum Jan'y 22, 1834 A meeting of the members was held this evening & the following question discussed: Are Contributions for the poor beneficial to the Community? Charles Bowers, Ephraim Merriam & Dr Prescott supported the affirmative of the question & Col. Wm. Whiting & the Rev^d Mr Wilder the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative & the meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Record= Sect'y

Concord Lyceum Jan'y 29, 1834 A meeting of the members of this Society was held this evening at their room when the Rev^d Mr Blanchard of Lowell gave a lecture the substance of which was against Wars of any kind. After which on motion of Rev^d Mr Wilder Voted— To put over the subject for discussion until the next meeting & debate the subject of the lecture. The following gentlemen took an active interest in the debate, viz. The Rev^d Mr Wilder, Rev^d Mr Blanchard, Doc^t Ripley & Doc^t Jarvis. Timothy Prescott Recording Secty

Concord Lyceum Feb. 12, 1834 At a meeting of the members of the Society held at their room, Voted to alter the time of meeting from half past 6-o-Clock to Seven P.M. The Rev^d E. Ripley then gave a lecture on the formation of Character, after which the question of last week was resumed & discussed: Is the difference of Colour in the human species the effect of Climate or of other Causes? Doctr. E. Jarvis contended that it was not the effect of Climate but did not assign any other cause. Mr Wilder made some remarks in reply to Doct^r Jarvis. Doctr Ripley made some remarks by way of inquiry. Doctr J. Prescott signified a wish to speake but being past the usual hour gave way to a motion by Mr Howe to adjourn, which was carried. Tim^y Prescott Record Secretary

Concord Lyceum Feb 19 1834 At a meeting of the members of the Society held at their room Mr Hildreth agent for the Massachusetts Temperance Society being present made some remarks on the subject of intemperance after which the question of last week was resumed & discussed: Is the difference of Colour in the human Species particularly the difference between the African & the European races the effect of Climate or of other Causes? Doctr Prescott contended that it was not the effect of Climate. Doctr Jarvis continued his argument of last week on the same side. Mr Wilder contended as before that it was the effect of Climate. The meeting was adjourned without coming to any decision on the question. Timothy Prescott Record Secty

Concord Lyceum February 26ⁿ 1834 At a meeting of the members held at their room Doct^r Edward Jarvis gave a lecture on the Analogy between the Animal

& Vegatable world, after which the following question was discussed: Ought a majority of votes in all Cases to be required in the Election of Officers? Mr Howe, Doct^r Jarvis & Mr Keyes supported the affirmative & Timothy Prescott & Mr Ball the negative. Mr Ball having obtained the floor—it being past the usual hour—a motion was made to adjourn which was not sustained by the members of the Lyceum. Mr Ball then proceeded, but soon after gave way for another motion to adjourn which was carried & the meeting was adjourned accordingly.
Timothy Prescott Recording Secretary

Concord Lyceum March 5th 1834 At a meeting of the members held at their Room Col. Wm Whiting gave a Lecture describing good working Men—after which the question of last week was resumed & discussed: Ought a majority of votes in all cases to be required in the Election of Officers? Mr Ball having the floor commenced the debate in the negative & was followed by M^r Keyes in the affirmative & by Timothy Prescott & Mr Wilder in the negative. The question was decided in the negative & the meeting was adjourned. Timothy Prescott Record. Sect^{ry}

Concord Lyceum March 12, 1834 At a meeting of the members held at their Room the following Question was discussed: Ought Senators & Representatives to be bound by the Instructions of their Constituents? Col. Whiting & Doct^r Jarvis supported the affirmative & the Rev^d Mr Wilder, the negative of the question. The question was decided in the negative & the meeting was adjourned.
Timothy Prescott Recording Sect^y

Concord Lyceum March 19 1834 A meeting of the members was held this evening at the Centre School House when Mr Felton a student of Harvard College gave a lecture on Comets. Adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec'y

Concord Lyceum March 26 1834 A meeting of the Members was held at their Room & Wm. Whiting Jr gave a Lecture on the Enterprize & Genius of Man. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Rec: Sect^y

Concord Lyceum April 2^d 1834 A meeting of the members of the Society was held at this room this evening when Joseph T. Buckingham Esq. gave a lecture on the American Character. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec^{ty}

Concord Lyceum April 9, 1834 The Society met at their room, the President in the Chair. The Rev^d Mr Wilder, who was expected to lecture, was present but thought as there was a thin house it would be best to postpone the lecture until next week. But Doctr Ripley & others thought differently & it was motioned to postpone the lecture but the motion was not sustained, after which Mr. Wilder gave a lecture on the means of personal improvement & the Society adjourned.
Timothy Prescott Recording Sect^y

Concord Lyceum April 16, 1834 The Society met at their room this evening, the President in the Chair, when Mr Albert Nelson of Carlisle gave a Lecture on the popular belief in Witchcraft & Fairies as formerly understood. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sect'y

Concord Lyceum April 23, 1834 The Society met at their room this evening, the President in the Chair, when Mr B. B. Thatcher of Boston gave a lecture on the Longevity of persons in different States & Countries. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Record. Sect^y

Concord April 30, 1834 A meeting of the Members of the Lyceum was held this Evening at the Court House when Doct^r Jackson of Boston gave a lecture on Volcanoes, which was listened to with great interest by a full House, after which the meeting was adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Secretary

Concord May 7th 1834 A meeting of the members of the Lyceum was held at the Brick School House this Evening in consequence of the weather being rather

unfavourable but few members were present & it was thought best to postpone the lecture until the next evening. A motion was made by Col. D. Shattuck to close the Lyceum for this season after the next meeting. This motion produced some debate in which Doctr Jarvis, Col. Shattuck, Col. Whiting, Phinehas Howe & Timothy Prescott took part. Subsequently Col. Shattuck so modified his motion that the subject be left to the Curators, which passed unanimously & the meeting was adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec'y

Concord May 14 1834 A meeting of the members of the Lyceum was held at the Brick School House this evening and a lecture delivered by the Rev^d Waldo Emerson of Boston. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott " Recording Sec'y

Concord June 11, 1834 The members of the Lyceum met at the Rev^d Mr Wilders meeting house and Elexander H. Everett of Boston gave a verry interesting lecture to a full House. The meeting was then adjourned. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec'y

Concord Oct 29 1834 A meeting of the members of the Lyceum was held this evening at the Centre School house, Doct J. Bartlett the President in the Chair, this being the first meeting of the Lyceum. Charles Emerson of Boston gave a Lecture to a full & crowded house which was listened too with great attention. The lecture was one of the first order, the object of which was to set fourth the importance of every Man's being thoroughly acquainted with the several duties he may be called on to perform in life, whether they be civil, political, or religious. After the lecture was over & the audience had retired the members were called to order by the President, when Doct^r Jarvis in behalf of the Curators submitted the following report which was read, accepted & ordered to be re[c]orded. "Report— The Curators ask leave to submit this annexed Report for 1833-34. The operations of this institution during the last winter were eminently useful. The number of members & the audience were unusually large through the season. The number of meetings were 33; the number of lectures 22 & discussions 32. We had lectures from citizens belonging in Concord 11. From persons abroad 11—at an expense of \$33,88, we paying the expences of the Lecturers. We found greater difficulty in procuring lecturers the last year that we did the year before and we fear we shall find the difficulty increased this year. Therefore your Curators recommend that another committee be raised to procure a large subscription to meet the probable expences.

The whole receipts into the Treasury last year—subscription	\$57.00
Sale of the old case & balance in Treasury last year	8.40
	<u>\$65.40</u>
Expenditures for Hall lights &c	\$19.00
do for expence of lecturers	33.88

Balance in Treasury [penciled in:] \$11.61

All which is respectfully submitted by your Curators. E. Jarvis Chairman." On motion Voted to proceed to the choice of officers, which resulted as follows: Chose a committee of two viz. Phinehas Howe and C. H. Turner to receive, assort & count the votes. Chose Rev^d H. B. Goodwin President. Capt Jn^o Stacy 1st Vice President. Nehemiah Ball 2^d Vice President. Geo. F. Bemis Recording Sec'y. C. H. Turner Correspondg sec. Hon Daniel Shattuck Treasurer. Doct^r Edward Jarvis, Phinehas Howe, Timothy Prescott—Curators. Phinehas Howe, Timothy Prescott, C. B. Davis, Cyrus Warren: Committee to raise the subscription contemplated in the Curators Report. On motion Voted that the Lyceum commence its operations under the direction of the Curators as soon as the subscription list is full & all paid in & not before. Voted to dissolve this meeting. Timothy Prescott Recording Sec'y

Concord Nov. 19, 1834 The members of the Lyceum met at their room this evening. The President in the Chair. The Secretary being absent Timothy Prescott was chosen Sec'y Protem. The records of the last meeting were then read by the Sec'y & there being no other business before the Society the President (Mr Goodwin) gave a verry interesting lecture on Geology—after which the fol-

lowing question was discussed: Is it expedient to establish a Savings Bank in this Town? The following gentlemen took part in the debate viz. Capt. E. Merriam, Col. D. Shattuck, Doctr. E. Jarvis & Mr Howe. The question was decided in the affirmative. Timothy Prescott Secretary Pro Tem.

Concord Nov^r 26th 1834 A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at the centre school house. Mr Geo. F. Bemis gave notice that necessary engagements would prevent his acting as Recording Secretary. The Members then proceeded to fill the vacancy. William Whiting Junior was elected. On a motion by Dr J. Bartlett it was Voted "That the Lyceum meet hereafter at half past 6 o'clock." A Lecture was delivered by Mr. R. W. Emerson, of Boston, after which a discussion took place on the question, Whether it be expedient to check the progress of Immigration into this Country by Law? In the affirmative William Whiting, Jr; and in the negative A. F. Nelson. The debate was adjourned to the next meeting. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Rec^d Sec^y

Concord Dec^r 3^d 1834. The Members of the Lyceum were called to order by Dr Jarvis. The President & V. Presidents being absent, Mr. W^m Whiting was chosen P[resident] P. T. No Lecturer having been procured for this evening, the discussion of the above-mentioned Question was resumed. W. W. Jr. & the Hon. Daniel Shattuck in the aff: Mess^{rs} A. H. Nelson, E. Jarvis, & R. W. Emerson in the negative. It was decided by the Members in the Negative. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Rec^d Secretary.

Concord Dec^r 10th 1834. The Lyceum met as usual. The Question for discussion was as follows: Ought there to be a Law compelling parents to send their children to school? The President & V. Pres^{ts} being absent, N. Brooks Esq was called to the chair. Messrs Dennis, Jarvis, & Keyes spoke in the Aff: & they were answered in the negative by Messrs Hoar & Nelson. The President's decision was in the Negative. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Recording Secretary.

Concord Dec^r 17, 1834. The President and one of [the] V. Presidents of the Society being absent, Capt. J. Stacy, the other V. P. expressed his inability to give a regular attendance at our meetings; and he resigned his office. Mr. Phineas How was then chosen Vice President. A Lecture On Self-Education was read by B. B. Thatcher, Esq. of Boston. The question for discussion was postponed. Adjourned. William Whiting, Jr. Recording Secretary

Concord Dec^r 24th '34 The Society being called to order, a Lecture On the History of the Puritans was read by Mr. Ezra Weston of Boston. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Recording Sec^y

Concord Jan^y 1st 1835 The Lyceum having been called to order, a Lecture on The Study of Natural History was read by the Rev. R. W. Emerson, of Boston; after which a Discussion followed (Dr. E. Jarvis in the aff. & A. H. Nelson Esq in the neg) of the Question, Whether active business or intellectual employments are best calculated to develop the energies of Man? Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Recording Sec^y

Concord Jan^y 8th 1835 The Society met according to adjournment and attended to a Lecture by Rev. Mr. J. A. Williams On the permanent character of the Christian Religion. The discussion this evening was on the Question, whether the Rate of Interest ought to be established by Law? In the affirmative Messrs How & Merriam; in the negative, Messrs Nelson & Jarvis. The debate was as usual arrested by the arrival of the hour for adjournment; & the opinion of the members was not called for. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Recording Secretary

Concord Jan^y 15th '35 The Society being called to order, attended to a Lecture by Dr Parker of Bellerica on a pleasing variety of subjects, illustrative of Education. The question for debate was Whether there is a greater amount of political knowledge in our country now, than there was at the time of the Revolution? Aff. Dr. Jarvis; in the Neg. Mr. Field. A. H. Nelson Esq. & W^m Whiting Jr. on neither side. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. R. Secⁿ

Concord Jan^y 22^d '35 The Members being called to order by the President attended to a Lecture on The Study of American History by W^m Brigham Esq of Boston. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. Recording Sec.

Concord Jan^y 27th 1835 The Lyceum met on Wednesday evening agreeably to public notice. The Secretary being absent, Mr Charles Turner was chosen Sec. pro tem. As the Lecturer for the evening did not appear, the following question was discussed, Ought a Savings Bank to be established in this Town? whereon Messrs How, Ball, Merriam, Goodwin, Whiting & Prescott expressed their opinions. The decision was in the affirmative. Copied from the record of Mr Turner. W^m Whiting, Jr. R. S.

Concord Feb^y 4ⁿ 1835 The Members of the Lyceum were called to order as usual & were favoured with a Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Ripley On the union of Public & Private Interests. The Discussion was postponed to the next meeting. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. R.S.

Concord Feb^y 11th [1835] The Lyceum being called to order attended to an able & interesting discussion of the Question Whether the French Revolution was the cause of more good than evil? Affirmative Rev. R. W. Emerson, Rev. Dr Ripley & Albert H. Nelson Esq. Negative Dr Ed. Jarvis. The President decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. RS.

Concord Feb^y 18th 1835. The Lyceum being called to order, Rev. H. B. Goodwin in the chair, attended to a Discussion of the following question, Whether the immediate abolition of Slavery be expedient? Mr Charles B. Davis opened the question in the affirmative, & was followed in the negative by Rev. Ezra Ripley. A Lecture was delivered by Mr Josiah G. Abbott of Chelmsford on The History of Turkey. The question for discussion was postponed. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Recording Sec^y

Concord Feb^y 25, 1835. The members met as usual, and the Discussion of the Abolition Question was resumed. Mr Charles Bowers & Dr Ripley spoke in the Negative; and the Rev John Wilder in the affirmative. The Discussion was again adjourned to the next meeting. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Record^g Secretary

Concord March 4th 1835 The Society was called to order, the Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin in the chair. The Rev John Wilder Jr. continued his remarks on the Question, Whether the immediate abolition of Slavery be expedient. He was followed in the Negative by Dr Edward Jarvis, & Albert H. Nelson Esquire; the Discussion being closed by Mr Geo. Brown on the affirmative, was decided by the President in the negative. This opinion was, on appealing to the Members, confirmed by a vote of 15 in the negative and 3 in the affirmative. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Recording Secretary

Concord March 11th 1835. The Lyceum having been called to order by the President attended to a Lecture on Diet by Dr. Edward Jarvis. After which the Question was discussed, Whether Government ought to make reparation for the injury done by Mobs to private property? C. C. Emerson Esq^r in the affirmative; Mr A. H. Nelson negative. The President's Decision was in the negative. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. R S.

Concord March 18th [1835] The Members were called to order by Mr How, the second Vice President. An Introductory Lecture on the Study and uses of Biography was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Emerson, of Boston. A Discussion was then held on the Question Whether the services of La Fayette in the cause of American Liberty were greater than those of Patric[k] Henry? Dr Ed. Jarvis, affirmative; W Whiting Jr. negative. Decided in y^e Aff. Adjourned. W^m Whiting Jr. RS.

Concord Mar^{ch} 25th 1835. The Society being called to order by the second V. President attended to a Lecture on The causes which led to the "Revival of Learning" by Mr. C. C. Field. After which a discussion followed on the following

question: Ought the N^o of Representatives to be diminished? Neg. Cap^t Merriam; affirmative Mess^{rs} How, Nelson & C. C. Emerson. Decided by Mr P. Allen (in the chair as P[resident] P. T.) in the aff. & his decision was unanimously confirmed by an appeal to the Members. Adj. W^m Whiting Jr R S

Concord April 1st '35 The Members of the Lyceum having been called to order by Mr How, the 2^d V. Pres^t attended to a Lecture by Mr Albert H. Nelson on the Evidences of the truth of the first twelve chapters in the Writings of Moses (Genesis). The Question for discussion was Whether capital punishments ought to be abolished? Affirmative: Mr L. J. Russell, Dr E. Jarvis & Rev. Dr Ripley. Neg. Mr. Turner. The decision of the Chair was in the — Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Recording Secretary

Concord April 8th [1835] The Society having been called to order, Dr Jarvis in the chair, attended to a Lecture by Mr C. C. Field, of Concord, on the History of the Jesuits. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Recording Sec^y

Concord Ap^r 15th [1835] The Lyceum being called to order attended to a Lecture by Rev.^d R. W. Emerson on The Character of Martin Luther. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr R. Secretary—

→ [Cf. infra under Nov. 17, 1835.]

Concord April 22^d [1835] The Lyceum being called to order as usual attended to a Lecture by O. S. Rieth Esquire On the connexion between the interests of different classes in Society. ~~Radicalism~~. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr RS.

Concord April 29th 1835. The Lyceum being called to order as usual were favoured with a Lecture on Meteors by Mr S Felton of Charleston. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr. RS.

Concord May 6th [1835] The Members being called to order by the President listened to a Lecture on Geology by Dr Jackson of Boston. Adjourned. William Whiting Jr Recording Sec^y

Concord Oct 21 1835 The Lyceum was re-opened this evening. The first business which came before the Society was the choice of officers, which resulted in the election of: Mr. Nehemiah Ball, President; Mr. Phineas How, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Timothy Prescott, 2^d [Vice-President]; Mr. Charles B. Davis, Corresponding Sec.; Mr. Hiram B. Dennis, Recording [Sec.]; Mr. Charles B. Davis, Treasurer; Mr. Phineas How, Mr. Timothy Prescott, Mr. Albert H. Nelson Curators. After which, the following report was read and accepted: "The Curators of Concord Lyceum for the year 1834-5 ask leave to report— That the institution was carried on with it's previous good success during the last season. The subscription of members was as large as usual, and the attendance of the meetings continued full, & often crowded even untill late in the Spring. There were twenty six meetings, commencing Nov 19th 1834, & ending May 6th 1835. During this time, there were twenty lectures delivered—Eleven by residents of Concord and Nine by gentlemen of other towns. And there were sixteen discussions of questions. The lectures were interesting and instructive. The discussions animated and popular. The amount of subscriptions was

Balance in Treasury Nov. 1835

Of which there has been paid for expense of lecturers 26

For lighting hall for old debt. E Jarvis Chairman of Curators." It was Voted, That the officers of the society be a committee for raising the usual subscriptions. Voted, That the meetings of the Lyceum be discontinued untill the subscription-list be full. After this, the Society listened to a lecture from Thomas Hopkinson Esq^r of Lowell on the subject of Common School Education. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Rec. Sec.

Concord Lyceum Nov 4 1835 A Lecture on Michael Angelo was delivered by Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson before a crowded audience. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Recording Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Nov 11 [1835] Voted to meet for the future at 1/2 past 6. B. B. Thatcher Esq. of Boston delivered a Lecture on the Boston Tea-party. Ad-

journed. H. B. Dennis R. Secy.

Concord Nov. 17th 1835. O. S. Keith Esq. of Framingham delivered a lecture before the Lyceum on the subject of Honesty. After which the following Question was discussed: Ought Warren Bridge to be made free? Mr A. H. Nelson supported the affirmative—Mr. Howe, Dr. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Willard and Capt Meriam [sic] the negative. The President, after a few brief remarks, decided in the negative, and his decision was confirmed by the society by a vote of eight to three. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Rec. SecY [Keith also spoke on Apr. 22, q.v.]

Concord Lyceum Nov 24 1835 Charles C. Emerson Esq. delivered a Lecture on Freedom of Opinion. On account of the absence of the regular disputants, there was no discussion. Adjourned. Hiram B. Dennis Recording SecY

Concord Dec. 2 1835 The secretary was not present at the meeting of the Lyceum on this evening; he is informed that there were but very few persons assembled. At the request of the members present, Dr. Josiah Bartlett read his lecture on The Temperaments. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Recording Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Wednesday Eve Dec 9 '35 Dr Edward Jarvis delivered a Lecture on the properties of Life. After the Lecture, the following question was discussed: Is it probable that man, unaided by Revelation, would ever have come to a knowledge of a true God or a future state? Dr Jarvis, C. C. Emerson Esq., and Rev. Mr. Wilder advocated the affirmative; Rev. Dr. Ripley & Rev. Mr. Goodwin supported the negative. The President decided the question in the negative. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Recording Sec.Y

Concord Lyceum Dec 17 '35 Mr. Benjamin H. West, of Boston, delivered a Lecture on The Eye. Adjourned. H. Barrett Dennis Rec. SecY.

Concord Lyceum Dec 23 1835 A lecture was delivered on Education and Science by Rev. John A. Williams of Billerica. Adjourned. H.B.Dennis R. Secretary

Concord Dec 30, 1835 The Members of the Lyceum being called to order attended to a Lecture by Mr Simmons of Boston. The Secretary Mr Dennis being about to leave town was obliged to resign his office. The Society proceeded to fill the vacancy, whereupon Francis Munroe was elected. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R S.

Concord January 6th 1836. As the members of the Lyceum were frequently detained to a late hour in consequence of the protracted discussion's it was Voted, That no member be allowed to speak on a question after 9 o'clock. A Lecture on the Character of Homer was read by Mr Marshall Tufts of Lexington. After which there was a discussion of the following question: Is the community on the whole benefitted, or injured, by the present Credit system? Aff: P. How; Neg. C. B. Davis & Rev John Wilder. The debate was adjourned to the next meeting. Adjourned. Francis Munroe, R.S.

Concord Lyceum January 13. 1836. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Mr. Francis R. Gourgass gave a Lecture On the Mutability of Nations. The discussion of the question of last week was resumed. Messrs Prescott, Merriam, & Nelson in the aff.; C. B. Davis, neg. The President & members decided in the affirmative. Adjourned. Francis Munroe Recording Sec"

Concord, January 20th 1836 The Lyceum being called to order by the President attended to a Lecture on Meteorology by Mr. T. Parker of Cambridge. After which there was a discussion of the following question: Ought a Representative to be bound by the instruction of his Constituents? Dr Jarvis, Prescott, Mr Tufts & Mr Goodhue, aff. Messrs Merriam, Nelson, Goodwin & Dan^l Shattuck, negative. Voted to adjourn the debate until another meeting. Adjourned. Francis Munroe Recording Secretary

Concord Jan 27, 1836. The Lyceum being called to order, as usual attended to a Lecture by Rev^d R. W. Emerson on The Character and Genius of Edmund Burke. The question of last week was resumed. Dr Jarvis, Mr Prescott spoke in the affirmative; Mess^{rs} Nelson, Shattuck & Rev Dr Ripley, Negative. Hon. J. Keyes supported both the aff. & Negative of the question. The President gave his decision that there were cases in which a Representative ought to be bound, also cases where he ought not to be bound by the wishes of his constituents. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S.

Concord Feb 3^d 1836. The Members of the Lyceum listened to a Lecture by C. C. Shackford on the System of School Education in Prussia. After which the following question was discussed: Is Privateering justifiable? Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S.

Concord Feb 10, 1836 The Lyceum being called to order as usual attended to a Lecture by Mr Nehemiah Ball on the subject of Natural History accompanied by his Magic Lantern. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S.

Concord Feb 17, 1836 Lyceum met in Masonic Hall. The Secretary being absent Edward Jarvis was chosen Sec^{ry} pro-tem. On motion of Col. Shattuck: Voted that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency & possibility of procuring the Masonic Hall & fitting [it] up for the use of the Lyceum for a term of years, & report at the next meeting. The curators were chosen to be this committee. The President gave a Lecture on Zoology illustrated by the Magic Lanthorn. Adjourned. E. Jarvis Sec^{ry} protem

Jas. T.

Concord, Feb 24 1836. A Lecture was delivered by the Rev Mr Woodbury on the History of Modern Infidelity. After which a report from the committee chosen to confer upon the Propriety of fitting up the Masonic Hall for the use of the Lyceum was read; but a decision of the subject was deferred to the next meeting. A discussion took place upon the subject: Ought Capital punishment be abolished? Mr. Charles Bowers opened the debate in the Affirmative followed by L. J. Russell & Col Daniel Shattuck in the Negative. A. H. Nelson Esq^r supported both the aff. & Neg. of the question. The President decided in the Negative. Voted to meet in future at 7 o Clock. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S.

Concord March 2 1836 The Members of the Lyceum met this evening in the Masonic Hall and attended to a lecture by the President on Natural History accompanied by the Magic Lantern. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R Sec

Concord March 9th [1836] The President & Vice Presidents being absent, A. H. Nelson Esq. called the Lyceum to order. The Members of the Lyceum were favoured this evening with a Lecture from the Rev. H. B. Goodwin, the subject of which was: The Protestant Reformation on the Continent of Europe. After which A. H. Nelson Esq. again read the report on the subject of procuring the Masonic Hall for the use of the Lyceum, which was (after a short discussion) accepted by the Society. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S. "The Committee chosen by the Lyceum to ascertain if it is possible to procure the use of the Masonic Hall for a period of time, & to ascertain probable expense of fitting said Hall, have attended to the duty assigned them & Report— That the Committee met a committee of the owners, & enquireing finds that the Lyceum can obtain the use of the Masonic Hall for five, or any less number of years, by paying a rent of \$30 [per] annum, returning the room, on the expiration of the lease, in the same condition in which it now is, & having liberty to make such alterations as the Lyceum may direct. As to the arrangements to be made in the room should a lease be taken, your Committee entertained & examined two plans. The first was, to fit up the Hall without removing the partitions, and the second, to make an alteration in the entrance & remove the partitions, thus increasing the size of the room. Your Committee consulted with a person acquainted with such business as to the probable expense of the two plans. In his opinion the first plan will cost about \$40. To remove the partitions and make the other alterations contemplated by the second plan will cost an additional sum of \$22, and whenever the lease shall end a further sum of \$12 to restore the room to its present condition. ¶

A majority of the Committee recommend that the Lyceum take measures to procure the use of the Masonic Hall for five years. But the Committee are unanimous in opinion that the Lyceum cannot afford to pay the rent demanded. This may be no more than a fair return for the money invested by the owners of the Hall. But we are to regard our means & in the opinion of the Committee these are such that we cannot afford to give mor[e] than \$20 rent per ann. We believe that the owners can be induced to take a less sum, & if this is possible, we think it best that the Lyceum obtain the Hall. As to the alterations your Committee recommend that the first plan submitted by them be adopted, that the partitions be not removed. In the first plan the expense will be very much less. By calculation we find that the room may be so arranged as to seat 165 persons comfortably and conveniently, with elbow room & leg room in sufficiency. By diminishing the elbow room a little, about 200 persons can be seated, with room for others to stand, should this ever be necessary. Judging from past experience we shall very seldom require more room than will thus be given. Your Committee ardently hope that some arrang[e]ment of this kind will be made, for present arrang[e]ments are so inconvenient, that our audience is thinly diminished. To be sure lectures are given, debates go on, and people come to hear, but they are all the while in bodily fear; on the whole they ar[e] willing that their bodies should be cramped, cabined, cribbed, confined, in order that their minds should be enlarged. But they ar[e] like children, who after a deal of persuasion will consent to swallow some nauseous drug, for the sweet that is administered with it. Now the Committee believe that the preposed [sic] arrangement will convert this bitter to sweet, thereby double our pleasures. They believe that the arrang[e]ment will increase our audiences, and thereby the usefulness of our institution. And they further believe, that there is liberality enough in the friends of this Lyceum to carry through this undertakin[g], if resolutely entered upon. Your Committee therefore prepose, that the Lyceum choose a Committee of three to make arrang[e]ments if suitable means can be obtained for lighting the Hall and fitting up for the use of the Lyceum. All of which is submitted, Committee."

Concord March 16 [1836] The Members of the Lyceum met this evening when Dr E. Jarvis gave a Lecture on Diets. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. S.

Concord March 23 1836 The Lyceum was called to order as usual. A. H. Nelson Esq. having resigned the office of Curator, the Lyceum proceeded to choose a person for that office. Dr E. Jarvis was elected. A Lecture on Americanism was delivered by Mr Hilliard Esq. of Boston. The Lyceum Voted to meet in future at 1/2 past 7 o'clock. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. Secretary

Concord Lyceum, March 30 [1836] A Meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Rev. H. B. Goodwin gave a Lecture; it was the continuation of a former Lecture given by him, the subject of which was The Protestant Reformation on the Continent of Europe. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. Secretary

Concord Apr 6th 1836. The Lyceum being called to order attended to a Lecture by B. B. Thatcher, Esq. on Self-Education. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. Sec.

Concord Lyceum Apr^r 13 [1836] A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Mr George Moore gave a lecture on the Character of Sir Isaac Newton. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. Secretary

Concord Apr^r 20, 1836 The Lyceum being called to order attended to a Lecture on Comets by Mr S. Felton of Charleston. Adjourned. F. Munroe R. S.

Concord Lyceum Apr 27 [1836] The President's being absent, Dr E. Jarvis one of the Curators called the Members to order. A Lecture on Economy was given to the Lyceum this evening by Rev Dr Ripley. Adjourned. Francis Munroe R. Sec

Concord Oct. 12, 1836 The Lyceum met according to notice and was called to order by Mr. Ball, the President. On account of the inclemency of the weather there was no lecture, and the Lyceum proceed[ed] to the choice of Officers.

Mr. Nehemiah Ball was chosen President. Phineas How 1st Vice President. Timothy Prescott 2^d [Vice President]. Elijah Wood Jr., Recording & Corresponding Secretary. Charles B. Davis, Treasurer. Edward Jarvis, Albert H. Nelson, Charles B. Davis Curators. Charles Bowers, Charles B. Davis, Phineas How, Albert H. Nelson, Nehemiah Ball: Committee to Procure Subscriptions. Voted, That the Lyceum hereafter meet at half past 8 O'clock. Adjourned. Phineas How Sec^y pro tem.

Concord Oct 26, 1836 The Lyceum met at Mr. Wilders Meeting House. An Introductory Lecture was given by Revd Mr. Brownson on Social Progress. Adjourned. Phineas How, Sec^y. pro tem.

Concord Nov. 2, 1836. The Lyceum met at the centre schoolhouse, and were called to order by Dr. Jarvis. Mr. Elijah Wood Jr. declined accepting the office of Secretary and Charles Bowers was chosen. A lecture was pronounced by B. B. Thatcher Esq. of Boston. Subject, Self-Education. [Adjourned]. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Nov. 9, 1836. The Lyceum met at the centre schoolhouse and was called to order by the president. A lecture was read by William Brigham Esq. of Boston. Subject: Seige and capture of Louisburg. The following question was discussed, viz. Ought the proposed amendment of the Constitution reducing the number of Representatives in the General Court to be adopted? Messrs. Keyes and Brigham supported the Negative and Mr. Boyle the Affirmative. The society voted against the Amendment by a large majority. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Nov. 16, 1836. The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. Prescott, and attended to a lecture from Dr. Edward Jarvis. Subject, Vegetable Diet. The following question was discussed viz. Ought the School Committee to be paid for their services? In the Aff. Messrs. C. Bowers, E. Jarvis, A. H. Nelson. In the Neg. Messrs. C. B. Davis, D. Shattuck and E. Mirriam. The President decided in the Neg. His decision was confirmed by the Society 7 to 6. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Nov. 23, 1836 The Lyceum was called to order by the President. A lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Frost. Subject, Peace. The following question was discussed viz. Is a national debt a blessing? In the affirmative Messrs How and Col. Shattuck. In the Negative Messrs E. R. Hoar and T. Prescott. The President decided in the Affirmative, with some qualifications. His decision was reversed by the Society. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Dec 2, 1836 The lyceum was called to order by the President. Rev. R. W. Emerson lectured. On account of the absence of one of the regular disputants, there was no discussion. On motion of Col. Shattuck a committee consisting of Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Keyes, Dr. Bartlett, Col. Shattuck and Capt. Merriam was appointed to see if it is possible to procure a more convenient place to hold the meetings of the Lyceum, and report at the next meeting. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Dec 9, 1836. The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. How. A lecture was delivered by Mr. C. C. Shackford. Subject, Missionary Labours. The Committee appointed to procure a room to hold the meetings of the Lyceum reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Dec. 14, 1836 The Lyceum came to order at the usual hour, Timothy Prescott Esq. in the chair. A lecture was delivered by H. Harrington Esq of Boston. Subject, Mobs. The Committee appointed to ascertain whether a more convenient Hall can be obtained for the use of the Lyceum made their Report concluding with the following resolves. "Resolved, That the Lyceum adopt the proposition to take Masonic Hall on the conditions stated in the Report. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to fit the Hall for the use of the Lyceum, and that a sum not exceeding fifteen Dollars be appropriated for that purpose."

The Report after a long discussion was accepted by the Society and the Curators were appointed a committee to carry the Resolutions into effect. The Curators were instructed to report the state of the funds of the Lyceum at the next meeting. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Dec 21, 1836. The Lyceum came to order at the usual hour, the President in the chair. The chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the State of the funds of the Lyceum made a Report which was accepted by the Society. A debate arose on the question of reconsidering the vote passed at the last meeting, to fit Masonic Hall for the use of the Lyceum. After considerable discussion the Society voted to reconsider. Dr. Jarvis being about to leave town tendered his resignation as curator of the Lyceum. The society proceeded to ballot for a Curator in the place of Dr Jarvis, and Mr. E. R. Hoar was chosen. On motion of Col. Shattuck, Voted, That the thanks of this Lyceum be presented to Dr. Jarvis for the faithful and efficient manner with which he has discharged the duties of an officer of the Society. A lecture was then delivered by A. H. Nelson Esq. Subject, Biography of Lord Ellenborough. The discussion after some alteration in the form of the question was laid over till the next meeting. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Dec. 28, 1836. The Lyceum met at the Vestry of the Second Church, and was called to order at the usual hour by the President. A lecture was delivered by Rev. R. W. Emerson. Subject, Biography of George Fox. The Curators were appointed a committee to confer with the proprietors of the Vestry and ascertain the terms on which it can be obtained for the use of the Lyceum, to report at the next meeting. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Jan 4, 1837 The Lyceum met at the Vestry and were called to order by Mr. How. A lecture was read by Mr. [] Barrett of Cambridge. Subject, National Greatness. Messrs Prescott, Shattuck & Bowers were appointed a committee to examine the by laws and report at the next meeting. The question: Is the present Banking System beneficial? It was discussed by Messrs Nelson, Shattuck and Jarvis, and decided in the affirmative by a unanimous vote. The Society voted to meet at the centre brick school house in future. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord, Jan. 11, 1837. The Lyceum met at the schoolhouse and was called to order by Mr. Prescott. A lecture was delivered by Mr. King. Subject, Entomology. A protracted discussion followed on the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to examine the bylaws, which resulted in the passage of the following resolve: "The president shall give his opinion on all questions, this opinion subject to an appeal to the society." It was then voted, That for six weeks the question of revising the bylaws shall not be discussed in the lyceum. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec

Concord Jan. 18, 1837 The Lyceum met at the centre school house and was called to order by the President. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dodge of Lexington on Books and Libraries. The following question was discussed viz. Ought Government to pay for private property destroyed by public enemies in time of war? The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Prescott and Hoar. The negative by Messrs. Nelson, Dennis and Marsh. The President summed up the arguments in a very able manner, and gave his opinion in the affirmative. The Society decided the question in the aff. by a large majority. On motion of Mr. C. B. Davis a committee consisting of Dr. Bartlett, T. Prescott, J. Keyes, E. Merriam and C. Warren was appointed to investigate some (to the Lyceum) mysterious affair and report at a future meeting. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Jan. 25, 1837 The Lyceum met at the school house and was called to order by the Pres. A lecture was delivered by Dr. Bartlett of Lowell On the adaptation of the Arts and Sciences to the interests of Humanity. The following question was offered for discussion: Ought the duties on coal and breadstuffs to be repealed? But no one being fully prepared to debate, on motion [of] H. B. Dennis Esq. the consideration of the question was postponed until the next meeting. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Feb. 1, 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by the President at half past six. An address to young men was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Hyde of Wayland. The question debated at the last meeting was again discussed by H. B. Dennis, E. Boyle, Col. Shattuck and A. H. Nelson. On motion of Mr. How it was voted that the same question be discussed at the next meeting. Notice was given that the Rev. Mr. Cobb would deliver a Temperance lecture in town next wednesday evening, and on that account Voted, that the Lyceum stand adjourned one fortnight. Charles Bowers Sec.

[?Robert Cassie Waterston]

Concord Feb. 15, 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by the President. A lecture was delivered by Mr. Waterstone of Cambridge on Amusements. After the lecture, the discussion of the question, Ought the duties on coal and bread-stuffs to be repealed? was resumed. Capt. E. Merriam in the affirmative; Mr. P. How and Col Shattuck in the negative. The President gave his opinion in the neg. The Society confirmed it by a large majority. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Feb. 22, 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. How. A lecture was delivered by Mr. French of Concord. Subject, Temperance. The following question was discussed, viz. Ought copy right to Foreign Authors to be secured in this Country? In the Aff. J. G. Davis and E. R. Hoar. In the Neg. Col. Shattuck. The pres. gave his opinion in the aff. and was unanimously sustained by the Society. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord March 1, 1837. The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. How at 7 o'clock. A lecture upon Architecture was delivered by Mr. Higinson of Cambridge. The discussion was postponed until next week. The Treasurer reported the State of the funds. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord March 8th 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. How at the usual hour. The following question was debated—viz. Is there danger to our free Institutions from the spread of Roman Catholicism? In the aff. Rev. John Wilder. In the neg. A. H. Nelson Esq. The debate was continued untill nearly ten o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Keyes the further consideration of the question was defer[r]ed until next week. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec

Concord March 15, 1837. The Lyceum was called to order by the President. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Emerson. Subject, Manners. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord March 22, 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by Mr. Prescott. The Rev. Mr. Wilder occupied the evening in replying to A. H. Nelson's arguments offered a fortnight previous on the question, Is there danger to our Republican Institutions from the spread of Roman Catholicism? On motion of Mr. Nelson the Society voted to discuss the same question next Wednesday evening. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec

Concord March 29, 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by the President. The question concerning Roman Catholicism was further discussed by Messrs. Nelson, Wilder, Frost, E. R. Hoar and Keyes. The hour of adjournment having arrived, Voted To postpone the further consideration of the question one week. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord April 5th 1837 The Lyceum was called to order by the President. The Roman Catholic question was discussed by Messrs. Keyes, Frost, Wilder and Dr. Ripley. Without taking any decision on the question the further consideration of the question was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec

Concord April 12, 1837. The Lyceum was called to order by the President. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ripley. Subject, Union necessary to success. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

Concord Oct. 24, 1837. The Lyceum met this evening at the centre school house and was called to order by the President. The question, Shall the Lyceum

be continued this season? was discussed. On motion of A. H. Nelson Esq. Voted, That a committee of six be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the support of the lyceum, and that they report one week from this evening and that the choice of officers be defer[r]ed until that time. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee, viz. A. H. Nelson, Col. Whiting, Phineas How, Capt. Merriam, Dr. Bartlett and C. B. Davis. On motion of Dr. Bartlett, Voted— That the Committee be responsible for the amount subscribed on their papers. Adjourned. Charles Bowers Sec.

[Space was left for details concerning the meeting at which the officers were elected for the new year (1837-1838), but the minutes were never entered. The meeting was probably held on Oct. 31, 1837, or on Nov. 8, 1837. There is a possibility that two meetings were skipped.]

Concord Nov. 15 1837 The Lyceum having been called to order by the president, the following report was submitted to the society & accepted: "Concord Nov. 15 1837 The committee appointed to consider the subject of the admission of persons to the Lyceum who are not members beg leave to report— That, in their opinion, there are weighty objections to admitting persons to the privileges of the Lyceum who contribute nothing to its support, inasmuch as owing to the size of the hall, the members themselves are frequently subjected to great inconvenience or entirely excluded, especially on occasions when the exercises are expected to be unusually interesting, and also inasmuch as the funds by which the institution is sustained will be less just in proportion as there are those who will not pay for what they can obtain as well without paying. If the means of supporting the society were secured & the hall sufficiently spacious, it would doubtless be expedient to make its exercises public, and admission free. But as they are not, your committee are of opinion that the advantages of the Society should be secured to the members, their families, and such others as are or may be specially provided for by the Bye-laws. Your Committee are of opinion that the Bye-Laws need no alteration or addition in relation to this subject, except in one particular which shall be mentioned hereafter. All they think necessary is that they should be understood. For this purpose it is recommended that the Curators be requested to post on some conspicuous place at the entrance of the hall such portion of the Bye-Laws as will show who are entitled to admittance and the names of the members, and that they appoint some person, when they deem it necessary, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what persons attend or are in the habit of attending without right, and who shall report the names of such to the curators—and that they have authority to act upon the subject at their discretion. And, as the interests of the Lyceum may be promoted and the public benefitted by occasionally having the Lectures public, it is recommended that the Curators be authorized, whenever they deem it expedient, in giving notice of the Lectures, to announce that they will be public. The addition to the Bye-Laws before referred to which your Committee recommends is as follows viz: "That those ladies, inhabitants of the town, widows & others who are so situated that they cannot be admitted to the Lyceum by the right of any person who is a member, may be admitted gratuitously. J. M. Cheney Nath. Rice Wm Whiting Committee." Mr. H. F. Harrington of Boston then delivered a lecture on Education based on the different faculties of the Mind. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary.

Concord Nov. 22 1837 A Lecture on Penal Legislation as a means of preventing crime was delivered by Mr. A. H. Nelson of Concord. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Concord Nov 29, 1837 A lecture on Education was delivered by Wm Brigham Esq of Boston. The following question was proposed for discussion on Wednesday next. Is the Territory of the U. S. with her national domains already too large to insure permanent prosperity? Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secr.Y

Concord Lyceum Dec. 6 1837 The Lyceum having been called to order, the following question was discussed: Is the territory of the U. S. with her nation-

al domains too large to insure permanent prosperity? Col. Shattuck and H. B. Dennis spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs Frost and How advocated the negative. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Concord Lyceum Dec. 13 1837 The President being absent, the meeting was called to order by Col. Shattuck. Rev. Mr. Frost, Col. Shattuck, H. B. Dennis & Mr. Wheeler expressed their views on the comparative importance of Education & Politics, Mr. Charles B. Davis, first Vice President, being in the chair. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Concord Lyceum Dec. 20 1837 Rev. Mr. Woodbury of Acton delivered a Lecture on the History of St. Domingo. Mr. Timothy Prescott resigned the office of First Vice-President of the Lyceum, and the Society accepted the resignation. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Sec^y

Concord Lyceum Dec. 27 1837 The Society listened to a Lecture on The Constitutions [sic] of the U. S. from Mr. Joel Giles of Cambridge. After which the following question was discussed: Ought Women to be allowed the rights of citizenship? Mr. Nelson in the affirmative; Hon. Mr. Hoar & Rev Mr. Frost in the negative. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Sec^y

Concord Lyceum Jan^y 3, 1838 The Lyceum was called to order by the Pres^t and the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Tim^y Prescott Esq of the office of first Vice President, filled by the choice of Mr. William Munroe; after which a very interesting Lecture was deliv[er]ed by Mr. Wm Whiting Jr on The Common Law, Reform, & the administration of Justice. Adjourned. Dan^t Shattuck sec. pro tem.

Concord Lyceum Jan^y 10 1838 A Lecture on Quackery was delivered by Mr. George Washington Minns of Boston. Adjourned, H. B. Dennis Sec^y

Concord Lyceum Jan. 17 1838 The following question was discussed: Are the rigor of the climate and the stubborn[n]ess of the Soil in New England favorable to the developement of character? Rev. Mr. Frost and H. B. Dennis spoke in the affirmative; Messrs Nelson and Prescott in the negative. Adjourned. H B Dennis Secretary

Concord Lyceum Jan^y 24, 1838 A Lecture was deliver'd by Mr. Farrar on Literature and its connection with Morality and Religion. After which the question, Is War in any case justifiable? was proposed for discussion. One member made a few remarks in the affirmative, but no other member appeared to be moved in spirit to reply, so the Lyceum adjourned. D Shattuck Sec. pro tem.

Concord Lyceum Jany. 31, 1838 A Lecture on The Poetry of Facts was delivered by Mr. Charles Hayward Jr. of Boston. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Feby. 7 1838 Rev. Timothy Ropes of Lexington delivered a Lecture on Mental Culture. A discussion followed upon the question, Whether Texas ought to be admitted into the Union? Col. Shattuck in the affirmative; Hon. John Keyes negative. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary

Concord Feby. 14, 1838 The President not having arrived, the Lyceum was called to order by Col. Shattuck. A. H. Nelson Esq. of Concord delivered a Lecture on Animal Magnetism. After the Lecturer had retired, on motion of Col. Shattuck, the Question—Is Animal Magnetism true?—was substituted for the one originally proposed to be discussed this evening; whereupon Rev. Barzillai Frost, Col. Daniel Shattuck and Hon. John Keyes spoke against the claims of Animal Magnetism. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Feb 21 1838 Mr. George Minns of Boston delivered a Lecture illustrating the Contrast between the Heroic and Christian Character. After which, the Question, Is Animal Magnetism true? was again discussed, Messrs Nel-

son and Dennis in the affirmative and Messrs Keyes & Shattuck in the negative. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Feb 29 1838 Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Concord delivered a Lecture on The connection of our Forefathers with the Indians. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum Mar. 7 1838 A Lecture on Politics was delivered by Rev. R. Waldo Emerson of Concord. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secy.

Concord March 14 1838 The Lyceum was called to order by the President, when Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey of Cambridgeport delivered a lecture on Common Schools. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary

Concord Lyceum March 21 1838 The society listened to a lecture from Mr. Jonathan Fay Barrett of Cambridge on the Poetry of Heathen Mythology. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Concord Lyceum Mar. 28 '38 Mr. Bradford of Westford delivered a Lecture on Elocution. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Sec^y

Concord Lyceum April 4 1838 Mr. Jones Very of Cambridge delivered a Lecture on Epic Poetry. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary.

Concord Lyceum, April 11 1838 Rev. Mr. Frost informed the Society that Rev. R. Waldo Emerson had kindly and generously volunteered to deliver his course of Lectures before the Lyceum. Whereupon, on motion of Hon. Daniel Shattuck, it was Voted— That the Lyceum thankfully accept Rev. Mr. Emerson's offer. After which Mr. David Henry Thoreau of Concord delivered a Lecture on Society. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary

Concord Lyceum April 18 1838 Rev. R. Waldo Emerson delivered his Introductory Lecture on Human Culture. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary.

Concord Lyceum Apr. 25 1838 Mr. Emerson delivered the second Lecture on Human Culture. Subject, The hand. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Sec^y

Concord Lyceum May 2 1838 Mr. Emerson's third Lecture on Human Culture. Subject, The head. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary

Concord Lyceum May 9 1838 Mr. Emerson's fourth Lecture on culture. Subject, The heart. Adjourned. H. Barrett Dennis, Secretary.

Concord Lyceum May 16 1838 Mr. Emerson's fifth Lecture on Human Culture. Subject, Intellectual Integrity. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Sec^y

Concord Lyceum May 23 1838 Mr. Emerson's sixth Lecture on Human Culture, Prudence. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis, Secretary

Concord June 6 1838 There was no meeting of the Lyceum this evening on account of the indisposition of Mr. Emerson who was to have delivered a Lecture. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Concord Lyceum June 13 1838 Mr. Emerson's third [seventh?] Lecture on Human Culture. Subject, Heroism. Adjourned. H. B. Dennis Secretary

Lyceum Hall Oct. 18th 1838 At a meeting of the members held this evening, William Whiting in the chair, Daniel Shattuck was chosen Sec. pro tem. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year. William Whiting, President. Neh^h Ball Charles B. Davis Vice Presidents. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y. Barzillai Frost Daniel Shattuck A. H. Nelson Curators. Voted— That P. How, Tim^y Prescott, D. Shattuck, W^m Whiting, C. B. Davis, Neh^h Ball, Francis Munroe, be a committee to solicit subscriptions, with authority to fill any vacancy in their number. Voted— That the same committee consider the expediency of ex-

Lycæum Hall Oct. 18th 1838

At a meeting of the members held this evening William Whiting in the chair - Daniel Shattuck was chosen Sec. pro tem.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year

William Whiting	-	President
Neh ^l Ball	}	Vice Presidents
Charles B. Davis		
Henry D. Thoreau	}	Secy
Bancroft Frost		
Daniel Shattuck	}	Curators
A. H. Nelson		

Voted - That P. How - Tim & Prescott - D. Shattuck - Wm Whiting - C. B. Davis - Neh^l Ball - Francis Munroe, be a committee to solicit subscriptions, with authority to fill any vacancy in their number.

Voted - That the same committee consider the expediency of excluding boys under 12 and girls under 10 years of age - And make report at the next meeting.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening 24th inst
6 1/2 o'clock P.M.

D. Shattuck Sec. pro tem.

Concord Oct. 27th 1838.

There was no meeting of The Lyceum on either of the above evenings, for want of a lecturer.

Concord Nov. 7th 1838.

In the absence of The President, The Lyceum having been called to order by Mr. Ball, attended to a lecture on

— Common Schools —
by the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Cambridgeport —
After which, A. H. Nelson having resigned the office of Curator, Henry D. Thoreau was elected to fill the vacancy.
Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Secy

Lyceum Hall Nov. 14th 1838.

✓ Dr. Ripley gave a lecture on —
Patriotism

Mr. How, chairman of the committee to consider the expediency of excluding children from the Lyceum, made a verbal report, advising that the regulations relative to this subject, already adopted, be thereafter enforced. — Which, being agreeable to the members, was accepted.

Adjourned.

Henry D. Thoreau Secy

cluding boys under 12 and girls under 10 years of age—and make report at the next meeting. Adjourned to Wednesday evening 24th inst. 6 1/2 o'clock P.M. D. Shattuck Sec. pro tem. [Actually written by Henry D. Thoreau. Compare the penmanship of pages 689 and 690.]

Concord Oct. 24th & 31st '38. There was no meeting of the Lyceum on either of the above evenings, for want of a lecturer.

Concord Nov. 7th 1838. In the absence of the President, the Lyceum having been called to order by Mr. Ball, attended to a lecture on Common Schools by the Rev. Mr. Muzzey, of Cambridgeport. After which A. H. Nelson having resigned the office of Curator, Henry D. Thoreau was elected to fill the vacancy. Adj^d. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y

Lyceum Hall Nov. 14th 1838. Dr. Ripley gave a lecture on Patriotism. Mr. How, chairman of the committee to consider the expediency of excluding children from the Lyceum, made a verbal report, advising that the regulations relative to this subject, already adopted, be hereafter enforced. Which, being agreeable to the members, was accepted. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y

Lyceum Hall Nov. 21st —38 The Lyceum being called to order by Col. Shattuck, Mr. Timothy Prescott was chosen President Pro Tem. The following question was discussed—Whether the late License Law be constitutional or expedient. Rev. Mr. Frost Col. Shattuck Mr. Charles Bowers in the Affirmative. Messrs. Keyes & Nelson in the Negative. Voted— That the discussion be indefinitely postponed. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau Sec.

Lyceum Hall Nov. 28th 1838. Mr. William Whiting Jr. delivered a lecture on Demosthenes. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau, Secretary

Lyceum Hall Dec. 5th 1838. Hon. John Keyes delivered a lecture on the Amendment to the Constitution respecting Religious Liberty, the Liberty of the Press, and the Right of Petition. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau Secretary

Lyceum Hall Dec. 12th 1838. Mr. Nehemiah Ball delivered a lecture on the Arts of Writing and Printing. Adjourned, Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Lyceum Hall Dec. 19th 1838. Rev. Mr. Miles—of Lowell—delivered a lecture on the Discovery of America by the Northmen. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord Dec. 25th 1838. Rev. Mr. Swett—of Lexington—delivered a lecture on Reading. Adjourned. Henry D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord Jan. 2nd 1839 Col. Daniel Shattuck addressed the Lyceum on the subject of Commerce—in its Social, Moral, and Political Aspects. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau, Sec^y

Concord Jan. 9th —1839. The Lyceum attended to a lecture by Mr. A. H. Nelson. Subject—How shall we reform? Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord Jan. 16th 1839 The Lyceum met this evening, but being disappointed of both lecturer and disputants, Adjourned without more ado. Henry D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord Jan. 23^d 1839. Mr. Charles Stearns Wheeler, of Cambridge, delivered a lecture on the Early History of the Quakers. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau. Sec.

Concord Jan. 30th 1839. Rev. Mr. Richards, of this town, delivered a lecture on the History of the Welsh. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord Feb. 6th 1839 Mr. George Moore, of Concord, delivered a lecture on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Cuba. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord Feb. 13th 1839 Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, of Lowell, delivered a

lecture in Mr. Wilder's Meeting house, on Peace. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord Feb. 20th 1839 Mr. Jonathan Fay Barrett delivered a lecture on Aaron Burr. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Feb. 27th 1839. Rev. Warren Burton, of Boston, delivered a lecture on The Citizen Slave. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

— Feb. 28th 1839 Mr. Burton delivered the Second and last lecture of his course this evening. Subject.— Responsibilities of Suffrage.

Concord March 6th 1839 James R. Lowell, of Cambridge, delivered a lecture on Modern Poetry. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord March 13th 1839 William W. Greenough, of Cambridge, delivered a lecture on The Condition of the Agricultural Classes in England. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord March 20th 1839 Rev. R. W. Emerson, having volunteered a second time to read a part of his course before the Lyceum, delivered the lecture on Home this evening. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord March 28th —39 Mr. Emerson delivered the lecture on Genius. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord April 3^d 1839. Mr. Emerson read the lecture called The Protest. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord April 10th 1839. Mr. Emerson read the lecture on Love. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y

Concord April 24th 1839 Mr. Emerson's lecture on Tragedy. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord Lyceum May 1st [1839] Mr Emerson's lecture on Comedy. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec.

Concord May 15th 1839. Mr. Emerson's lecture on Demonology. Mr. Frost made some remarks on the favor conferred on us by gratuitous lecturers, and the Lyceum Adjourned, Henry D. Thoreau Secretary

Lyceum Hall Oct 30th 1839. At a meeting of the members held this evening, Timothy Prescott was chosen President pro tem. and Henry D. Thoreau Secretary. On motion of Dr. Bartlett, Voted— That the Lyceum be continued, provided the sum of \$60,00, or upwards, can be obtained by subscription, prior to the next meeting. On motion of Dr. Bartlett, Voted— That a committee of ten be chosen to obtain subscribers. The following gentleman [sic] were chosen on said committee. Viz. Phineas How, William Brown, Francis Munroe, William Whiting, Charles Bowers, Nehemiah Ball, Francis A. Wheeler, Elijah Wood Jr., Reuben N. Rice, Ephraim W. Bull. Adjourned to Wednesday, November 7th, Seven o'clock P.M. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y Pro Tem.

Concord Nov. 6th 1839. The Lyceum met this evening according to adjournment, William Whiting in the chair, and proceed to elect the following officers for the ensuing season. Phineas How President. Nehemiah Ball 1st Vice President. Timothy Prescott 2nd [Vice President]. H. D. Thoreau Secretary. R. N. Rice Treasurer. Barzillai Frost, Henry D. Thoreau, Charles Bowers Curators. On motion of Mr Nelson, Voted— That a committee of three be chosen to regulate the behavior of boys, said committee to consist of Dr Bartlett, Timothy Prescott, Elijah Wood. Adj. H. D. Thoreau, Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum Nov. 13th 1839. The Lyceum attended to a lecture by Rev. R. W. Emerson. Subject—The Philosophy of History. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum, Nov. 20th—39 Rev. A. B. Muzzey of Cambridgeport delivered a lecture on Education. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum Nov. 27th [1839] Rev. R. W. Emerson read a lecture this evening on the Philosophy of Labor. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum Dec. 4th—39. Rev. John Russell of Chelmsford delivered a lecture on the Poetry of Natural History. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum, Dec. 11th 1839. Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Marlborough, delivered an original poem on Phrenology. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y

Concord Lyceum Dec. 18th 1839 At the request of the Lyceum Mr A. H. Nelson read Mr. Dewey's essay on Reading. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Lyceum Dec. 25th 1839. Benjamin B. Thatcher Esq. delivered a lecture on The Application of Science to the Common Arts of Life. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Jan. 1st 1840 The Lyceum being disappointed of a lecturer, the following question was discussed, viz. Whether Corporal Punishment may ever be used in the Education of Youth. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Shattuck, Mr. Prescott in the Affirmative. Mr. Frost in the Negative. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y
[Thomas]

Concord Jan. 8th 1840 The Lyceum attended to a lecture by Mr. Dawes, of the Divinity School, Cambridge. Subject—Elocution. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord Jan. 15th 1840. Mr. William W. Greenough, of Boston, read an essay on The Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney. Through his generosity the Lyceum incurring no expence thereby. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Jan. 22nd 1840 Mess^{rs} Frost and Keyes made some remarks upon the loss the Lyceum have sustained in the death of Dr. Follen, who had been engaged to deliver a course of 8 lectures in 6 upon the History of Switzerland. So that we also, with his friends and the world at large, have reason to lament the memorable catastrophe of the Lexington. But a small audience having assembled owing to the inclemency of the weather, the lecture which had been expected from Mr. Keyes was deferred till the next meeting—and in accordance with a vote of the Lyceum Mr. William Robinson read the Message of Governor Morton. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Jan. 29th 1840. The Lyceum attended to a lecture by Mr. Keyes. Subject. Public Lands. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y

Concord Feb. 5th 1840 A Lecture was delivered by Rev. Barzillai Frost. Subject— Self-Improvement. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Feb 12th 1840. Rev. Mr. Beckwith delivered a lecture on American Liberty. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Feb. 19th 1840 Mr. A. H. Nelson delivered a lecture on the subject of the North-Eastern Boundary. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y

Concord Feb 26th 1840 Mr. B. B. Thatcher read the sequel to his former lecture on the Application of Science to Common Life. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord March 4th 1840 Rev. R. W. Emerson delivered a lecture, introductory to his course on the Present Age. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y

Concord March 11th 1840 Rev. John Russell, of Chelmsford, delivered a lecture on Horticulture. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord March 18th 1840 Charles Stearns Wheeler, of Cambridge, delivered a Lecture on the Mythology of the Greeks. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord March 25th 1840 A lecture was delivered by Mr. George Washington Minns on the Condition of Modern Egypt. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 1st 1840 The Lyceum attended to a lecture by Mr. David Greene Haskins, of Roxbury, Mass. Subject: The Biography of Roger Williams. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 8th 1840. Rev. R. W. Emerson delivered the second lecture of his course on "The Present Age"—called Literature. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 15th 1840 Mr. Emerson delivered a lecture on Politics. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 17th 1840 Mr. Emerson delivered a lecture on Private Life. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 22nd 1840. Mr. Emerson's lecture on Reform. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 24th 1840 Mr. Emerson's lecture on Religion. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord Ap. 29th 1840. Mr. Emerson's lecture on Ethics. Adj. H. D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Concord May 1st 1840. Mr. Emerson's lecture on Education. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^y.

Concord May 6th 1840. Mr Emersons lecture on Tendencies. Adj. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y

Lyceum Hall Nov. 4th 1840. The Lyceum met this evening according to advertisement. And on motion of Dr Bartlett it was Voted— That a committee consisting of two from the centre district and one from each of the others be appointed to obtain and collect subscriptions prior to the next meeting. Voted, That said committee consist of the following gentlemen. William Whiting, R. N. Rice, Elijah Wood Jr., Francis Munroe, Francis A. Wheeler, Ephraim W. Bull, Nathan Barrett, Abel J. Barrett. Voted to adjourn to Wednesday eve, Nov 18th 6 1/2 o'clock. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^y.

Lyceum Hall Nov 18th 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment, but the Treasurer not being able to make his report, owing to the non-attendance of the committee for subscriptions, took no steps to organize themselves; but Voted— 1st That Col. Shattuck and Dr. Bartlett be a committee to confer with the proprietors of the Hall respecting a new lease. Voted 2^d That Mr. Nathan Stow and Mr Cyrus Warren be added to the committee for collecting subscriptions in the Centre district. And— Recommended that the Committee for subscriptions make report to the Treasurer on Tuesday evening next. Adj. to Wednesday Nov. 25th 6 1/2 O'clock P.M. H. D. T. sec^y

Lyceum Hall Nov. 25th 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment, and adjourned again according to precedent—after transacting the following business—viz—The reappointment of the old committee to confer with the proprietors, whose old conference has not yet ended. Voted, To adjourn to Saturday evening Nov. 21st H. D. T. Sec^y

Lyceum Hall Nov. 20th 1840. At an adj^d meeting of the Lyceum held this evening, Timothy Prescott Esq^r Chairman, The Committee—viz. Daniel Shattuck and Josiah Bartlett, appointed to confer with the proprietors of the Hall in regard to the use of the same for the future, Reported— That the proprietors by their committee had agreed that the Lyceum should pay ten dollars yearly rent for their meetings only, and that the use of the Hall for other purposes was to be solely under the control of the proprietors. Which report was accepted, and the same Com^e were charged with the completion of s^d agreements. The fol-

lowing officers were chosen for the ensuing year. Tim^O Prescott President.
 Rev. B. Frost Rev. Mr. Means Vice Presidents. Henry D. Thoreau Sec^Y.
 R. N. Rice Treas^r E. W. Bull John Thoreau Jr. Ch^s Bowers Curators
 Adj. Dan^t Shattuck Sec^Y pro tem.

Concord Dec. 9th 1840. The Lyceum being called to order—Ephraim W. Bull & John Thoreau Jr declined the office of Curator, whereupon Moses B. Pritchard & John C. Nourse were elected to fill the vacancies. Also Henry D. Thoreau having refused the office of secretary Reuben Moore was chosen in his stead. The Lyceum then attended to a Lecture on Art by R. W. Emerson. Adj. H. D. T. Sec^Y pro tem.

Concord Dec. 15th 1840. Reuben Moore having declined the office of secretary, and no person being found who would accept the same, the subject was deferred till the next meeting. On motion of Mr. Bowers—E. W. Bull, Barzillai Frost, Charles Bowers, Dan^t Shattuck, William Whiting were chosen a committee to revise and amend the Constitution—and make report to the Lyceum at the next meeting. Mr. Richard H. Dana then addressed the audience upon the importance of cultivating the Sentiments—no less than the Intellect. Adj. H. D. Th. Sec^Y pro tem.

Concord Dec^r 23, 1840 The Lyceum being called to order, John C. Nourse was chosen Secretary. The Committee for revising the Constitution reported that they had not been able to obtain the records of the Lyceum; and the subject was accordingly recommitted to them with instructions to report more at length. A lecture was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Frost on Self Improvement. Adjourned. J. C. Nourse Sec^Y

Concord Jan 6th 1841 In the absence of the President, the Lyceum was called to order by the First Vice President, Mr Frost, and listened to a lecture by Rev Mr Young of Boston on The Pequot War. Adj. John C. Nourse Sec^{ty}

Concord Lyceum Jan 13th 1841 The Curators having been unable to procure a lecturer, the following question was discussed. Is it ever proper to offer forcible resistance? Rev B. Frost Hon S. Hoar in the affirmative; Mr A. B. Alcott in the negative. On motion, voted that Mr. Alcott be admitted a member of the Lyceum without the payment of the usual fee. The question was postponed for farther consideration until some evening when we should be unprovided with a lecture; and the Lyceum adjourned. John C. Nourse, Sec^Y

Concord Jan 20th 1841 The Lyceum was called to order by the President, and listened to a lecture from Rev Mr Russell of Chelmsford On the Science of Geology in its economical and topographical characters. Adjourned John C. Nourse, Sec.

Concord, January 27, 1841 The Lyceum, having been called to order by the President, proceeded to the discussion of the following question: Is it ever proper to offer forcible resistance? Mr J. Thoreau Jr. and Mr D. H. Thoreau, in the affirmative; Mr A. B. Alcott in the negative. On motion of Mr J. Thoreau Jr, Ordered, that this question lie over for farther discussion till some evening when the Lyceum is unprovided with a lecturer. Adjourned. John C. Nourse Sec^Y

Concord, Feb 5, 1841 The Lyceum was called to order by the President. On motion of Mr. [John] Thoreau—Voted— that, after the lecture, the Lyceum discuss the question of Non-Resistance. A lecture was then delivered by Rev Mr. Ballou of Mendon on Non-Resistance. This question was then discussed by Mr. Ballou, Mr. S. Hoar, Mr. Alcott, Mr. Jenkins & the President. The Lyceum adjourned, without taking the question. John C. Nourse, Secretary.

Concord Feb 10- [1841] The Lyceum was called to order by the President, and listened to a lecture from Mr. G. Bradford of Lowell on Human Culture. Adj. John C. Nourse Sec^rY

Concord, Feb. 17th 1841 A lecture was delivered by Mr. C. S. Wheeler of Cambridge On the favorable influence of the Papal Hierarchy upon the Middle Ages. Adjourned. John C. Nourse. Sec'y

Concord, March 3, 1841. The Lyceum was called to order by the President, but, being disappointed in obtaining a lecturer, Adjourned. J. C. Nourse Sec'y

Concord March 10, 1841. The Lyceum listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. Emerson on Reform. Adjourned. John C. Nourse Sec'y

Concord March 17, 1841 A lecture was delivered by Dr. Bacon of on Electro Magnetism. Adjourned. J. C. Nourse Sec'y

Concord March 24, 1841 A lecture was delivered by Mr. John F. W. Ware of Cambridge On the Life & character of Alaric Zwingle. Adj. John C. Nourse Sec'y

[Concord, Nov. 3, 1841] The Annual Meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held at the Lyceum Hall November 3^d 1841. Rev. R. W. Emerson gave a gratuitous lecture on The Nature & Powers of the Poet. After the lecture a reorganization of the Society was proposed. The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year. Rev. B. Frost, President. Rev. Mr. Means Dea. N. Brown Vice Presidents. A. H. Barrett, Rec. Sec'y. Col. Danl. Shattuck Treasurer. Dr. Bartlett, Mr. C. Goodnow, Mr W. D. Robinson Curators. On motion, Voted, that a committee be chosen to obtain funds to sustain the Lyceum & this committee [to] consist of nine—three from the Centre district & one from each of the other districts: Nathan Brooks, Dan^l Shattuck, Phineas How, E. W. Bull, F. A. Wheeler, N. M. Wright, F. Munroe, Abel Barrett, Nathan Barrett. Voted—that the subscriptions be not binding unless the amount subscribed is \$70. or upwards. Voted—that the same committee be instructed to confer with the Young Men's Association respecting their union with the Lyceum. Adjourned. A. H. Barrett.

[GAP IN THE RECORDS]
Nov^r 18th 1842. The Concord Lyceum met and heard a lecture from Rev R. W. Emerson, after which the question of giving the meetings of the Lyceum a more social character was discussed by Messrs Jarvis, Alcott and Tewksbury. Dr^s Alcott and Jarvis advocated the plan and thought such a change would the better promote the object of the Lyceum, but Dr^s Tewksbury thought it was detracting somewhat from the dignity of the association to "introduce soft taste and court-ing times" into our meetings. The question was finelly refered to the directors. The Society the[n] chose Rev. Mr. Frost, President. Rev. Mr. Means, E. W. Bull Esq. Vice Presidents. Charles W. Goodnow Secretary. Lorenzo Eaton Treas. Dr. Josiah Bartlet, D. H. Thoreau, J. M. Cheney Esq Directors. Mr. Thoreau resigned his office as associate director. The Society put off his request for further consideration at the next meeting. Adj. C. W. Goodnow Sec'y.

Nov. 30th 1842 The lyceum met and heard a Lecture from Mr. R. W. Emerson, and adj. C. W. Goodnow Sec'y

Dec. 7th —42 The Lyceum met and heard a lecture from Mr. Richardson and adj. C. W. G.

Dec. 14th 1842 The Rev. Mr. Clark of Boston lectured before the Lyceum. Charles W. Goodnow Sec

Dec. 19th 1842 Horrace Greely Esq. of N. York lectured in the Lyceum on Pro-tection and Free Trade, after which Hon. Sam^l Hoar moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Greely for his "able ad[d]ress" after which it was announced that Wendell Phillips Esq. would lecture on Slavery at the next meeting, when The Hon. John Keyes offered the following Resolution which was laid on the table for future action. "Resolved that as this Lyceum is established for Social & Mutual improvement the introduction of the vexed and disorganizing question of Abolitionism or Slavery should be kept out of it." Adj. C. W. Goodnow Sec'y.

Dec. 21st 1842 Lyceum met and heard the above alluded to Lecture from W. Phillips Esq. Adj. Charles W. Goodnow Sec'y.

Dec 28th 1842 Lyceum meet [sic] and heard a lecture from Mr O A Bro[w]nson of Boston— Subject Government

Jany 4th 1843 Lyceum met and heard a lecture from Mr Charles Lane of England. Adj. C. W. Goodnow

Ja[n]y 11th [1843] Lyceum met and heard a very able and instructive lecture from Moses B. Prichard Esq. Adj. C. W. Goodnow

Concord Jany 18th [1843] The Lyceum convened this evening and were favored with an able and good lecture on College Life by John S. Keyes Esq. C. W. Goodnow

Jany 25th [1843] Lecture by J. F. Barrett Esq. of Boston. Subject— Common Law & Prejudice against Lawyers—after which the Resolution offered by Mr Keyes Dec 19 was discussed by Mr. Keyes and others and twice [put] upon the table. C. W. Goodnow

Feb^y 1st 1843. Lyceum met and heard a lecture from Dr. Charles Jackson of Boston on Geology. C. W. G.

Feb^y 8th H. D. Thoreau lectured. Charles W. G.

[Feb.] 15th Mr. Knopp of Lexington Lectured. C. W. G.

[Feb.] 22^d Dr. Ed^{wd} Jarvis lectured. C. W. G.

March 1st E. H. Chapin of Charlestown gave a lecture before the Lyceum.

March 8th Capt Charles Bowers lectured before the Lyceum. C. W. G. Sec.

[March] 15th Henry C. Giles of Eng. lectured in the Lyceum—

Mar 22^d The Lyceum met and heard a good and interesting lecture from the Rev Theodore Parker of Roxbury. C. W. Goodnow Sec.

Mar. 30th Lecture from R. W. Emerson. C. W. G. Sec'y

" 29th " " E. W. Bull " "

April 5th Lecture from Geo. Bancroft Esq of Boston C. W. G. Sec'y.

[Apr.] 12th Charles Lane of Eng. C. W. G. Secy

[Apr.] 19th Rev. B. Frost. Reform. C. W. G. Sec'y.

[Apr.] 26th R. W. Emerson lectured and the Pres. announced it as the decision of the Directors to suspend the Lyceum for the year—and the Lyceum then adjourned sine die. Charles W. Goodnow Sec'y of Lyceum Concord April 28th 1843

Concord Oct 11 1843 Pursuant to call made by the Curators the members of the Lyceum met at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church and were called to order by the President. On motion of Dr. Bartlett a committee of two was chosen chosen to nominate a list of candidates for officers for the coming year. Dr. Bartlett & Col. Shattuck were chosen committee on nomination. Said Committee reported the names of the following persons for officers & they were subsequently chosen. Rev. B. Frost President. Rev. James Means, E. W. Bull Vice Pres. Rev. A. G. Fay Sec. Lorenzo Eaton Treas. Hon. Sam. Hoar, R. W. Emerson, C. W. Goodnow Curators. On motion of Col. Shattuck, Voted that when the sum of \$110,00 shall have been subscribed in addition to the sum in the treasury, the curators be instructed to call another meeting. The Treasurer reported that the sum subscribed last year was \$109.20 & that the sum of \$9.21 now remained in the treas-

ury. Voted that L. Eaton & C. B. Davis be a committee to solicit subscription for the purpose of raising the required sum of \$110,00. Voted to adjourn.
A. G. Fay Sec.

Nov. 8, 1843 The Lyceum met according to previous notice & a lecture was read by Dr. C. T. Jackson of Boston. Subject: Geology & Chemistry as applied to Agriculture. A. G. Fay Sec.

Nov. 15, 1843 The Lyceum met pursuant to previous notice. A lecture was read by R. W. Emerson of Concord. Subject: New England Character. A. G. Fay Sec.

Nov. 23^d 1843 A lecture was delivered by O. A. Brownson, of Chelsea. Subject: Demagoguism. A. G. Fay Sec.

Nov. 29th [1843] A Lecture was read before the Lyceum by H. D. Thoreau upon the Ancient Poets. A. G. Fay Sec.

Dec. 7 A Lecture was read by Rev. H. Giles of England. Subject: O'Connell & the Irish Agitation. A. G. Fay Sec.

Dec. 14 [1843] A Lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. Henry Giles of England. Subject: Character of Falstaff. A. G. Fay, Sec.

Dec 21, 1843. A Lecture was read before the Lyceum by John S. Key[e]s of Concord. Subject: Courts of Justice. A. G. Fay Sec.

Dec 28. [1843] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Prof. Brooks of Boston. Subject: Zoology. A. G. Fay Sec.

Jan 4, 1844 A Lecture was read by R. W. Emerson. Subject: New England Character. A. G. Fay Sec

Jan. 10, 1844 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Dr. J. V. C. Smith of Boston. Subject: The principle of Life. A. G. Fay Sec

Jan 18, 1844 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Wendall Phillips Esq. of Boston Subject: Slavery. A. G. Fay

Feb 2^d [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. C. Stetson of Medford. Subject: Beauty & Utility. A. G. Fay Sec.

Feb 9th [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Hon. Horace Mann. Subject: Education. A. G. Fay Sec.

Feb 16 [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Charles Lane of Harvard [Massachusetts]. Subject: Association. A. G. Fay

Feb. 23^d [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. B. Frost of Concord. Subject: The West. A. G. Fay Sec.

March 6th [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. James Means of Concord. Subject: The Improvements of the Age. A. G. Fay Sec

March 13 [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. James F. Clark of Boston. Subject: An[n]exation of Texas. A. G. Fay Sec.

March 20 [1844] A lecture was read before the Lyceum by Rev. L. Bacon of New Haven Conn. Subject: Thos^s Wentworth. A. G. Fay Sec.

Nov 6 1844 Pursuant to a call of the Curators a meeting of the Lyceum was held at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church. The meeting was called to order by the President. The Curators & Treasurer made a report of the doings of the Ly-

ceum for [the] past year. Voted: That when \$100, shall have been subscribed the Curators be instructed to call another meeting of the Lyceum. Voted: That a committee [sic] of three be appointed by the Chair to nominate [sic] a Committee of nine to procure subscriptions. Chose J. M. Chen[e]y, E. Bigelow, Joseph Barrett nominating Com. Com. reported the names of the following persons viz. Lorenzo Eaton, Henry L. Shattuck, John S. Keyes, E. W. Bull, Nathan Barrett, Daniel Wood, Geo. M. Barrett, John Brown, Jr., Frances [sic] Wheeler. Report accepted. Listened to a Lecture by R. W. Emerson. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Dec 18th 1844. In accordance with the vote of Nov. 6th a meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening at the vestry of the Unitarian church. The meeting was called to order by the President. A report was called for from the committee chosen to collect subscriptions. Mr Eaton, chairman of said committee, stated that the required sum viz \$100.00 was subscribed. The society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year & the following persons were chosen by ballot viz. John M. Cheney Pres't. Rev Mr Mather, Rev A. G. Fay Vice Pres'ts. Geo M Brooks Sec Lorenzo Eaton Treas Rev R W Emerson, Rev B Frost John S Keyes Curators. There being no further business before the Lyceum the society voted to adjourn. Geo M Brooks, Sec

Dec 25th 1844 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by Major Tochman of Poland. Subject: Sclavonian literature. Geo M Brooks Sec

Jan'y 1st 1845. The society met this evening and listened to a lecture from Mr Hudson. Subject: Macbeth. Geo M Brooks sec

Jan'y 8th /45 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by the Rev Dr Francis of Cambridge. Subject: Life & Writings of Bishop Berkel[e]y. Geo M Brooks Sec'y

Jan'y 16th /45 [Prob. an error for 15th] A Lecture was delivered this evening by Doctor Bartlett of Concord. Subject: American Indians. Geo. M Brooks Sec'y

Jan'y 22nd /45 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by Dr Jackson of Boston. Subject: Geology.

Jan'y 29th /45 The Lyceum listened this evening to a lecture from Hon Horace Mann of Boston. Subject: Great Britian. Geo M Brooks Sec'y.

Feb'y 12th /45 The society was called to order by the President. Dea Reuben Brown made some remarks concerning the annoyance suffered by the members of the Lyceum, caused by the whispering & playfulness of certain boys; he suggested that some effectual Measures should be taken to put a stop [to] such disturbances. Mr Keyes then rose & said that it was impossible for the Curators to keep order, & therefore he moved that six persons should be chosen for the express purpose of keeping order among the boys & others disposed to disturb the Lectures; his Motion was carried, & the following were chosen to carry this plan into effect: Charles Bowers, Chas B Davis, Dan'l Clark, James Adams, Jacob Farmer. After the completion of the above business the Lyceum listened to a Lecture from Dr Jarvis of Dorchester. Subject: Health. Geo M Brooks Sec'y.

Feb'y 19th 1845 A Lecture was delivered this evening by the Rev Dr Palfrey of Boston. Subject: History of Massachusetts Bay. Geo M. Brooks Sec'y

Feby 26th 1845 A lecture was delivered this evening by the Rev. Mr. Ellis of Charlestown. Subject: The Known & Unknown in Relation to this Globe. Geo. M. Brooks sec'y

March 5th 1845. A lecture was delivered by the Rev Mr Mather of Concord. Subject: Water. After the lecture Mr Saml Barrett moved that the curators be requested to invite Mr Wendell Phillips to deliver a lecture on Slavery before the Lyceum on Wednesday of the ensuing week, which motion after discussion was

adopted by a vote of 21 to 15 as declared by the President. After the declaration of the vote two of the curators, Messrs Frost & Keyes, resigned their office of curators. It was then moved to adjourn sine die; which motion was submitted to the Lyceum by the President & declared to be a vote, which vote was immediately doubted, but without calling for the contrary minded or in any way settling the vote, the President left the chair. After calling for the vice Presidents, Col W^m Whiting took the chair. On Motion, Col Whiting was chosen President pro tem. The Lyceum then proceeded to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of Messrs Frost & Keyes. Thereupon Messrs Ralph W Emerson, Sam^l Barrett & David H. Thoreau were chosen curators by ballot. A committee was then chosen to collect funds for the further support of the Lyceum. The Lyceum then adjourned to ~~meet~~ next Wednesday eve. Geo. M. Brooks Sec'y

March 11th 1845. The Lyceum this evening listened to a lecture from Wendell Phillips Esq of Boston. Subject, Slavery. Geo. M. Brooks, Sec'y

March 18th 1845 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by Geo. Farrar Esq of Charlestown. Subject: Tories of the Revolution. Geo. M. Brooks Sec'y

March 25th 1845. A Lecture was delivered this evening by Mr David H. Thoreau of Concord. Subject: Concord river. Geo. M. Brooks Sec'y

April 2nd 1845. A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by the Rev Ralph W. Emerson of this Town. Subject: Bonaparte. Geo M. Brooks sy

Unitarian Vestry Nov. 12th 1845. At a meeting of the members of the Concord Lyceum, Col. William Whiting was chosen President Pro tem—Nathan B. Stow, Secretary protem. On motion of Col. Shattuck it was Voted to adopt the old Constitution as regard to the choice of Officers. The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year. William Whiting President. Rev. Addison G. Fay 1st Vice President. Rev. W^m L. Mather 2^d [Vice President]. Lorenzo Eaton, Treasurer. Cyrus Stow, Recording Secretary. Nathan Brooks, George P. Bradford, E. Rockwood Hoar Curators. Voted— That when the Curators secure a Lecturer that their decision is final without any [any] further interference from the Lyceum. Voted, That the Constitution remain as it is, except that part in relation to the fees for membership. Nathan B. Stow Sec-protem.

Concord November 26, 1845. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening. J. C. Park Esq^r of Boston gave a lecture on Popular Education. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Recording Secretary

Concord Dec. 3, 1845. A meeting of the Lyceum was held this evening, when Mr Gould of Boston gave a Lecture. Subject: Chivalry. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow, Secretary.

Concord Dec. 10 1845 A lecture was deliv[er]ed this evening by Mr Whipple of Boston. Subject: Mirth. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Dec 17, 1845. A lecture was deliv[er]ed this evening when George S. Boutwell Esq., of Groton, delivered a lecture on the Claims of the United States and Great Britain to the Oregon territory. Cyrus Stow, Secretary

Concord Dec 24, 1845. A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Mr. Hildard of Boston. Subject: Geography. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Dec 31, 1845. A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by Mr R. Waldo Emerson, of Concord. Subject: Plato. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Janu[ar]y 7, 1846. The Lyceum met this evening. The President being absent, Col. Shattuck was chosen Chairman. The Lecturer was present, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, few persons being present, it was voted, with the consent of the Lecturer Mr Fuller, to postpone the subject till next week. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Janu[ar]y 14, 1846 Mr Hen[r]y G. Fuller of Boston gave his first Lecture at the Lyceum on Ancient Egypt. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Janu[ar]y 21, 1846. Mr Henry G. Fuller of Boston gave his Second Lecture on Egypt. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Janu[ar]y 28, 1846. Mr Henry H. Fuller of Boston gave the third Lecture at the Lyceum on Egypt. On motion of Nathen Brooks Esq. it was voted that the thanks of the Society be given to H. H. Fuller Esq. for his three interesting lectures given gratuitously. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow, Secretary

Concord Feb 4, 1846. A lecture was read before the Society by Mr Henry D. Thoreau of Concord. Subject: the Writings & Style of Thomas Carlyle. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Feb. 11, 1846. Doct. Jackson of Boston delivered a Lecture. Subject: Mining. Adjourn[ed] C. Stow Secretary

Concord Feb. 18, 1846 A lecture was delivered this eveni[n]g by Perez W. Chandler, Esq. of Boston. Subject, Early Colonial Histry of Massachusetts Bay. Adjourned. C. Stow, Sect.

Feb. 25, 1846. A Lecture was delivered by Mr Orin Wilson of Concord. Subject. Hydraulics. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow, Sec^t

Concord March 4, 1846. A Lecture was delivered by Charles Sumner Esq. of Boston. Subject, The value of time. Adjourned. C. Stow, Sec.

Concord March 11 1846. A Lecture was delivered by Geo. Farrar Esq of Charlestown. Subject, The Connection between Church & State. Adjourned. Cyrus Stow, Secretary

Concord March 18, 1846. A lecture was delivered at the Lyceum by Doct Edward Jarvis of Brookline. Subject: Physiology. Adjourned till Tuesdy eveng next. Cyrus Stow Sec.

Concord March 24 1846 A Lecture was delivered this evening by Mr R. Waldo Emerson of this town. Subject: Sweadingburg & Mystic.

Concord March 31 1846 A Lectur[e] was delivered by R Waldo Emerson of this town. Subject. Character of Montane. Adjourned to Wenensdy eveng next at half past 7^o

Concord April 8, 1846. A Lecture was delivrd by Mr R Waldo Emerson of Concord. Subject, Character of Shakspear. Adjourned twill Wedensdy eveng at 7 1/2 clk Cyrus Stow Secreta[r]y

Concord April 15 1846. A Lecture was delivered by Mr R. Waldo Emerson of this town. Subject, Character of Gothe. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord April 23, 1846 Mr R. Waldo Emerson gave a Lecture this evening. Subject, Character of Napoleon Boneapart. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord April 29, 1846. The sixth Lecture was delivered by Mr. R. Waldo Emerson, all of which have been givn gratuitously. Subject— Uses of Great Men. Cyrus Stow Secretary

Concord Oct 29 1846 The Lyceum met agreeably to to [sic] previous notice at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church. The meeting was called to order by W^m Whiting, President. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: W^m Whiting, President. Rev. J. O. Skinner 1st Vice [President]. Rev. W^m L. Mather 2^d [Vice President]. Lorenzo Eaton, Treasurer. A. G. Fay, Secretary. E. R. Hoar, R. W. Emerson, H. A. Barrett—Curators. W^m Whiting was chosen a committee to collect subscriptions. Voted: That the Lyceum commence as soon as

one hundred dollars are collected.

Concord Dec 2 1846 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by J. A. Andrew Esq of Boston. Subject [] A. G. Fay, Sec.

Concord Dec 9 1846 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Charles Francis Adams Esq of Boston. Subject: Milton. A. G. Fay Secretary

Concord Dec 16 1846 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. Mr. Waterston. Subject— Washington Allston. A. G. Fay

Concord Dec 23^d 1846 A Lecture was delivered by Henry Hudson Esq. Subject: Criticism upon the "Moor of Venice". A. G. Fay.

Concord Dec 30th 1846 A Lecture was delivered by Rev J. O. Skinner of Concord. Subject, The Unity of the human race. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Jan. 6 1847 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by H. H. Fuller Esq of Boston. Subject— Ancient Egypt. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Jan 13 1847 A lecture was delivered by H. H. Fuller Esq of Boston. Subject— Ancient Egypt. A. G. Fay Sec

Concord Jan. 20 1847 A lecture was delivered by James Freeman Clarke of Boston. Subject: Joan of Arc. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Jan. 27 1847 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev Mr. Weiss of Watertown. Subject— Toussaint. A. G. Fay, Sec.

Concord Feb 3^d 1847 A lecture was delivered by C. C. Hazewell of Concord. Subject, Richard the Third. A. G. Fay, Sec.

Concord Feb 10 1847 A lecture was delivered by H. D. Thoreau of Concord. Subject— History of Himself. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Feb 17 1847 A lecture was delivered by Henry D Thoreau of Concord. Subject— Same as last week. A. G. Fay Sec.

Concord Feb. 24 1847 A lecture was delivered by R. W. Emerson of Concord. Subject— Eloquence. A. G. Fay, Sec.

Concord March 3^d 1847 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Mr. Whipple of Boston. Subject, The Ludic[r]ious side of Life.

Concord March 10— 1847 A lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Charles Sumner Esq of Boston. Subject, White Slavery in Algiers.

Concord March 17— 1847 A lecture was delivered by . Adjourned for the season. A. G. Fay Rec. Secretary.

Concord Oct. [] 1847 The Lyceum met agreeably to previous notice at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church. The Meeting was called to order by W^m Whiting, President. Voted to proceed to the choice of officers. Chose the following persons officers for the year ensuing: Col. W^m Whiting, President. Rev. B. Frost Rev. W. L. Mather Vice Presidents. Lorenzo Eaton Treasurer. A. G. Fay Secretary. E. R. Hoar, G. M. Brooks, G. W. Goodnow Curators. Voted not to commence the Lectures till \$100. be subscribed. Voted not to commence the lectures till the week following Thanksgiving. Voted to adjourn. A. G. Fay Secretary.

[No minutes apparently were kept during the fall of 1847 and the spring of 1848. The only evidence of participants in these records is the following brief list:]

During the Season the following persons lectured before the Lyceum

E. P. Whipple of Boston
[Henry?] Hudson of Boston
[F. D.] Huntington of Boston
Theodore Parker of do
Mr. Buttock [sic] [Bullock?]
Dr J. C. V. Smith of Boston 2 lectures [? Jerome Van Crowninshield
C. C. Felton [of] Cambridge Smith]
Mr. Hall
H D Thoreau of Concord A. G. Fay

Concord Nov [] 1848 The Concord Lyceum met agreeably to previous notice at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church. The Meeting was called to order by Col. W^m Whiting President. Voted to proceed to the choice of officers for the coming year. The following is a list of the persons chosen: Col. W^m Whiting, President. Rev. B. Frost Rev. W^m L. Mather Vice Presidents. John Brown Jr., Treasurer. A. G. Faye, Secretary. Rev. B. Frost, C. W. Goodnow, G. M. Brooks Curators. Chose Col. W^m Whiting Committee to collect funds for the support [of] the Lyceum & that the Lectures do not commence till the sum of \$100, be subscribed.

The following is a list of the Lectures delivered during the season:

Dec	5	1848	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: <u>Why England is England.</u>
"	12	"	Lecture by Charles Sumner of Boston. Subject: <u>Law of Progress.</u>
"	19	"	Lecture by Rev. Mr. Caldwell. Subject: <u>Art of Printing.</u>
"	26	"	Lecture by Mr. Fuller of Boston. Subject: <u>The West.</u>
Jan ^y	3 ^d	1849	Lecture by D. H. Thoreau Concord. Subject: <u>White Beans & Wal-</u> <u>den Pond.</u>
"	10	"	Lecture by Simon Brown Concord. Subject: <u>Woman.</u>
"	17	"	Lecture by F. D. Huntington Boston. Subject: <u>Alfred the Great.</u>
"	24	"	Lecture by E. P. Whipple, Boston. Subject: <u>Intellectual Health.</u>
"	31	"	Lecture by C. C. Felton Cambridge. Subject: <u>Rights of Woman.</u>
Feb.	7	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: <u>London.</u>
"	16	"	Lecture by Rev. Henry Giles. Subject: <u>Literary Fame.</u>
"	21	"	Lecture by Rev. Theodore Parker Boston. Subject: <u>Transcendental-</u> <u>ism.</u>
"	28	"	Lecture by H. H. Fuller Boston. Subject: <u>Egypt.</u>
March	14	"	Lecture by Rev. Mr. Hill Waltham. Subject: []
"	21	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: <u>Aristocracy.</u>
April	4	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: <u>The superlative in Literature.</u>
"	11	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. <u>Laws of the Intellect.</u>
"	18	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. <u>Laws of the Intellect.</u>
"	25	"	Lecture by R. W. Emerson. <u>Laws of the Intellect.</u>

A. G. Fay —

Concord Oct 31st 1849 Agreeably to previous notice a meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church. The meeting was called to order by the President. Voted to proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing season. The following is a list of the persons chosen: President, Rev. B. Frost. Vice Presidents, Simon Brown Col. Shattuck. Secretary, Albert Stacy. Treasurer, John Brown Jr. Curators, R. W. Emerson, C. W. Goodnow, F. R. Gourgas. Voted that the Curators be a committe[e] to audit the acct of the Treasurer— That the thanks of the Lyceum be presented to Col^l Whiting for services as President for the past 4 years. Voted that the Lyceum do not commence till one hundred dollars are collected. Voted to adjourn. A Stacy Rec Sect^y

The following is a list of Lectures delivered during the Season:

- Dec 12th 1849 A Lecture was delivered by E. P. Whipple of Boston. Subject: Character.
- " 19th " A Lecture was delivered by Geo S. Boutwell of Groton. Subject: Ireland and the Condition of the Irish.
- " 26th " A Lecture was delivered by Dr C. T. Jackson of Boston. Subject: Lake Superior.
- Jan'y 2^d 1850 A Lecture was delivered by R. W. Emerson of Concord. Subject: Books.
- " 8th " A Lecture was delivered by Mr Keoppen. Subject: Modern Greece.
- " 16 " A Lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hedge of Bangor. Subject: The English Nation.
- " 23 " Lecture by H. D. Thoreau of Concord. Subject: Cape Cod.
- " 30 " Lecture by H. D. Thoreau of Concord. Subject: Cape Cod.
- Feb 6th " Lecture by John A. Bolles of Boston. Subject: Life of Dr Franklin.
- " 13 " Lecture by Rev. Starr King of Boston. Subject: Thought & Life.
- " 20th " Lecture by Dr. Ezra Gannett of Boston. Subject: Conversation.
- " 27th " Lecture by [Barnas] Sears. Subject: Education.
- Mar. 6 " Lecture by H. H. Fuller of Boston. Subject: Ancient Egypt.
- " 13th " Lecture by Rev. M^r Ware of Cambridge. Subject: Italy.
- " 19 " Lecture [by] Rev. B. Frost of Concord. Subject: Trial and execution of Charles Stuart.
- " 26 " Lecture by N. P. Banks of Waltham. Subject: [].

Concord Oct 30th 1850 Agree[ably] to previous notice a meeting of the members of Concord Lyceum was held at the vestry of the Unitarian Church. The meeting was called to order by the President. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Simon Brown. 1st Vice President, Dr. Bartlett. 2 [Vice President], C. W. Goodnow. Treasurer, John Brown Jr. Sect^y Albert Stacy. Curators: Dr. Bartlett, G. M. Brooks, C. Bowers. Voted that the debt of last year be paid out [of] the funds collected this year. Voted that the Lyceum do not commence till there are one hundred dollars in the Treasury. Albert Stacy Sect^y

The following is a list of Lectures given during the season:

- Dec 6th 1850 R. W. Emerson. Property.
- " 13 " Mr. Fuller. Egyptian Civilization.

Dec	18 th	1850	Rev. Mr. Muzzy.	<u>Switzerland.</u>
"	25	"	Mr. Wheildon.	<u>Origen of the Human Race.</u>
Jan'y	1	1851	Wendell Phillips.	<u>Lost Arts.</u>
"	8	"	Mr. Leslie.	<u>Caves.</u>
"	15	"	George Thompson, M.P.	<u>British Politics.</u>
"	22	"	J. Fay Barrett.	<u>Poem: "Concord".</u>
"	29	"	I. Q. A. Griffin.	<u>Witchcraft.</u>
Feby	5	"	Dr. Bell.	<u>Cuba.</u>
"	12	"	Rev. W ^m Ware.	<u>Rome.</u>
"	19	"	R. W. Emerson.	
"	26	"	Dr. Raynolds.	<u>Geography.</u>
Mar	5 th	"	I. W. Baird.	<u>Womans Legal Rights.</u>
"	12	"	Ezra Ripley.	<u>Aaron Burr.</u>
"	19	"	Dr. J. Bartlett.	<u>The Regicides.</u>
"	26	"	W. Lynde.	<u>Hindostan.</u>
Apr	2	"	Charles Bowers.	<u>Shoemakers.</u>
"	9	"	Geo. Bradford.	
"	23	"	H. D. Thoreau.	<u>The Wild.</u>
"	30	"	Dr. E. Jarvis.	<u>Idiocy and Idiots.</u>
May	7	"	Mr. E. V. Scherb.	<u>Lessing.</u>
"	14	"	S. G. Wheeler Jr.	

Albert Stacy Sect^y

Concord Nov 12th 1851 Agreeably to previous notice a meeting of the Members of Concord Lyceum was held at the Brick School House. The Meeting was called to order by the President & Treasurers report was read and accepted. The following Officers were chosen for the ensuing Season: President, Dr. Bartlett. Vice Presidents, C. W. Goodnow, N. B. Stow. Secretary, Albert Stacy. Treasurer, John Brown Jr. Curators, A. G. Fay, C. W. Goodnow, Albert Stacy. Voted—That the Lyceum do not commence till one hundred an[d] twenty five dollars are raised. Voted to adjourn. Albert Stacy Sect^y.

The following is a List of Lectures given during the Season:

Tuesday	Dec	2 ^d	1851	Lecture by R. W. Emerson.	Subject: <u>Margert Fuller De Ossoli.</u>
Wednesday	"	10 th	"	Lecture by W. W. Wheildon.	Subject: []
Wednesday	"	17 th	"	Lecture [by] Rev. Mr. Hudson.	Subject: <u>Falstaff.</u>
Wednesday	"	24	"	Lecture by O. W. Holmes Esq.	Subject: <u>Love of Nature.</u>
Wednesday	"	31 st	"	Lecture by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.	Subject: <u>Womanhood.</u>

Wednesday Jan 7th 1852 Lecture by H. D. Thoreau. Subject: Excursion to Canada.
 Wednesday " 14 " Lecture by Gov. Geo. S. Boutwell. Subject: Government.
 Wednesday " 21 " Lecture by Rev. Mr. Hig[g]inson. Subject: Muhomed.
 Wednesday " 28 " Lecture by W. E. Channing. Subject: Society.
 Wednesday Feb 4th " Lecture by Proffessor Blassius. Subject: Lorna do[one]
 Wednesday " 11 " Lecture by Daniel Foster. Subject: Womans Rights.
 Wednesday " 18th " Lecture by Rev. G. F. Simmons. Subject: Geography & History.
 Wednesday " 25 " Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: Economy.
 Wednesday March 3^d " Lecture by Robert Gordon [of] Framingham. Subject: California.
 Wednesday " 10th " Lecture by Amasa Walker [of] Brookfield. Subject: Public Lands.
 Wednesday " 17th " Lecture by H. D. Thoreau. Subject: Canada.
 Wednesday " 24th " Lecture by Dr. E. Jarvis [of] Dorchester. Subject: Causes of Insanity.
 Wednesday April 7th " Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: Worship.
 Albert Stacy Sect^y

Oct 27th 1852 In accordance with previous notice a meeting was held at the Town School House for the purpose of organizing the Lyceum for the ensuing Season. The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The following officers were chosen: President, A. G. Fay. Vice President, G. M. Brooks. 2^d [Vice President] W. W. Whieldon. Sect^y A. Stacy. Treasurer, J. Brown Jr. Curators, W. W. Wheildon, L. Angier, Dan^l Shattuck. Voted— that the Lyceum do not commence till one hundred dollars shall have been paid in. A. Stacy Sect^y

Dec 1st 1852 Lecture by W. Whieldon. Subject: Life.
 " 8th " Lecture by Dr. J. Raynolds. Subject: Agricul[tural] Chemistry.
 " 15 " Lecture by Alfred Bunn. Subject: Shakspeare & the Drama.
 " 22 " Lecture by Rev. S. D. Robbins. Subject: Mich^l Angelo.
 " 29 " Lecture by Rev. Mr. Burton. Subject: Education.
 Jan 5 1853 Lecture by E. P. Whipple. Subject: Heroism.
 " 12 " Lecture by Rev. R. C. Waterson. Subject: Scotland.
 " 19 " Lecture by Dr. J. V. C. Smith. Subject: Palestine.
 " 27 " Lecture by C. T. Russell. Subject: Seige of Quebec.
 Feb 2 " Lecture by N. P. Banks. Subject: Spain.
 " 9 " Lecture by Roland [Rollin?] H. Neale. [Subject:] Proffessional Enthusiasm.
 " 16th " No Lecture (Stormy).
 " 24 " Lecture by R. W. Emerson. Subject: Anglo Saxons.

Mar 2^d 1853 Lecture by Rev. G. F. Simmons. Subject: Luther and his Times.
A. Stacy Sect^y

November 2^d 1853. Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Lyceum was held at the High School Room. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order by one of the Curators, Col. Shattuck. The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. After which a discussion followed as to the best method of conducting the Lyceum & raising funds—the "Ticket" system being strongly urged by Mess. Shattuck, Dr. Reynolds, and J. Brown Jr. while the old method of "open doors" was advocated by Mess. W^m Whiting, Judge Hoar, Rev. B. Frost & C. W. Goodnow. The "Ticket System" was voted down & afterwards the following officers were chosen. For President, Rev. Luther H. Angier. Vice Presidents, Rev. Barzillai Frost, Rev. Geo. F. Simmons. Curators: Simon Brown, Rev. Geo. F. Simmons, David Henry Thoreau. Secretary, John Brown Jr. Treasurer, Albert Stacy. Voted not to proceed till One Hundred & fifty dollars be subscribed & paid to the Treasurer. Col. Whiting consented to solicit subscriptions. Adjnd. John Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve 16 Nov. 1853 A meeting of subscribers to the Lyceum was call'd this eve at the High School room to choose a new board of Curators, those chosen at a former meeting having declined. In the absence of the President & Vice President the Secretary call'd the meeting to order & was appointed chairman. N. H. Warren was chosen a committee to collect the votes. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Curators. Rev. B. Frost, R. W. Emerson, A. G. Fay. Col. Whiting, for the Treasurer, reported that the sum of one hundred & fifty dollars was subscribed & paid in. Adjourned. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

1853—1854

Thursday eve Dec 1. [1853] The first Lecture of the Season was given this eve by R. W. Emerson. Subject. The Anglo-American. J. B. Jr. Secry.

Monday eve 5th Dec. [1853] Rev. A. L. Stone of Park St Church, Boston, lectured this eve. Subject, Individuality. Some of the "fashionable follies" of the day were humorously but at the same time rather severely ridiculed. J. B. Jr. Secry.

Wednesday eve 14th Dec [1853] Lecture by D. H. Thoreau. Subject, Journey to Moose Head Lake. J. B. Jr. Secry.

December 21, [1853] A Lecture was delivered by R. H. Dana Jr. Esq. upon Edmund Burke. J. B. Jr. Secry.

December 29, [1853] Hon. John P. Hale was engaged to Lecture but owing to the violence of the Storm, there was no meeting of the Lyceum. J. B. Jr. Secry.

Jan'y 4. 1854 Dr. Reynolds of this town lectured before the Lyceum upon Education. J. B. Jr. Secy

Wednesday eve, Jan'y 11, 1854 Rev. Warren Burton lectured before the Lyceum. Subject, the education of children, considering at length the evils which result from "dissipation." Some children, he tho't, had become dissipated before leaving their mothers breast by being pampered with sweetmeats &c.—also from selfishness, vanity, intemperance &c. &c. J. Brown Jr. Secy

Wednesday eve Jan'y. 18. 1854 Rev. J. F. Ware of Cambridge lectured before the Lyceum upon The Biography of Tea, giving an account of its culture & preparation for export, but more particularly eulogizing it as a healthful exhilarant & promoter of social happiness. He also drew a comparason between this "pagan" plant & the "christian" plant Tobacco grown among us, in which he showed the "pagan" the greater christian of the two. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve. 25th Jany [1854] Ex Governor G. S. Boutwell, of Groton, lectured before the Lyceum. Subject, The Puritans. J. Brown Jr. Sec'y.

Wednesday eve Feby 1, 1854. Judge E. R. Hoar gave a very entertaining & instructive lecture upon Sydney Smith. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Feby 8, [18]54 Prof. Horsford of Cambridge was to lecture this eve, but owing to the inclemency of the weather did not come. J. Brown Jr. Secry.

Wednesday eve, Feby 15, [18]54 Rev. Theodore Parker lectured upon the Function of Beauty. J. Brown Jr. Secry.

Wednesday eve Jeby 22, [18]54 Mr. Edward Bangs lectured upon the Dead Cities. J. Brown Jr.

Wednesday eve March 1, 1854 Rev. T. Star King of Boston lectured upon Show & Substance. Many things which pass for substance were proved to be but shadow. A Ghost was less a soul without a body than a body without a soul. We had many such—not revisitants of earth as they had never left—some in congress now conniving at the passage of the infamous "Nebraska Bill." The force or power which sustain[ed] & moved things was more positive & real than the things so acted upon, tho. invisible. This idea was elaborately illustrated & applied in the world of matter & mind, very much to the edification & delight of a large audience. J. Brown Jr. Secry.

Wednesday eve March 8, 1854 Prof. Horsford of Cambridge lectured upon the nature of forces & the laws which govern them. The evening was very stormy & the attendance rather slim. J. Brown Jr. Secretary.

Wednesday eve 15 March 1854 Dr Loring of Salem lectured upon Progress, Conservatism &c &c. J. Brown Jr.

Wednesday eve March 22, [18]54 Rev. Dr. Neal of Boston gave a very entertaining Lecture upon Natural Life. The lecture abounded in quotations from the poets & philosophers of ancient & modern times—was full of wit & humor & was delivered in the free off-hand & hearty style for which the Rev. Gentleman is so celebrated. J. Brown Jr. Secry

Wednesday eve [March] 30 [he means "29"], [18]54 Sam'l G. Wheeler Jr. Esq. lectured upon Cause & Effect, the Uses of Things &c. J. Brown Jr. Secretary

April 5. [1854] Wednesday eve. R. W. Emerson lectured upon France. J. Brown Jr.

Wednesday ev[e] April 12, 1854 R. W. Emerson gave the last lecture of the season. The course has numbered eighteen (18) lectures, on various subjects, many of them of the highest order, & have been listened to by large and attentive audiences. J. Brown Jr. Secr[e]tary.

Concord Wednesday eve, Nov. 1, 1854 Agreeably to notice a meeting of the members of the Lyceum was held at the high school room for the purpose of organizing for the coming season. Rev. Mr. Angier, the President of the last season, called the meeting to order. The reports of the Secretary & Treasurer were read & accepted. Upon motion of Dr. Bartlett a committee of three was appointed by the chair to report a list of officers to be balloted for. That committee consisted of Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Reynolds & Sam'l Hoar Esq. They reported the names of Judge E. R. Hoar for President; Rev. Luther H. Angier Rev. Barzillai Frost Vice Prests; John Brown Jr. Secretary; Albert Stacy Treasurer; Rev. B. Frost, R. W. Emerson, Simon Brown Curators; and they were chosen. It was voted to proceed upon the same plan as that of former years, & Col. W^m Whiting was invited & urgently requested, as necessary to the success of this plan, to solicit subscriptions. Voted not to proceed till one Hundred & fifty Dollars be sub-

scribed & paid. Adjourned. John Brown Jr. Sec.

Tuesday Eve. 12 Dec^r 1854 R. W. Emerson gave the first Lecture of the course, upon English Character & influence, at the Town Hall, commencing at 7. o'clock. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Thursday eve 21 Dec. 1854 Rev. G. F. Simmons of Albany lectured upon Russia. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 27 Dec. 1854 Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire lectured upon the last Gladiatorial Show, and incidents connected therewith. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Thursday eve Jany 4, 1855 E. P. Whipple of Boston lectured upon Martin Luther, dwelling particularly upon his early history & showing the progress in his mind from Catholicism to Protestantism—a very marked & interesting Lecture. J. Brown Jr. Secretary. N.B. The Lyceum voted to meet in future at 7 1/2 oclock instead of 7—the Ladies being allowed to vote! J. B. Jr. Sec.

Wednesday 10 Jany 1855 Mr. Copeland of Lexington lectured upon the Usefull & the Beautifull, applied & illustrated in works of Art, in Architecture, Landscape gardening, Rural Cemeteries &c. J. Brown Jr. Sec.

Wednesday 17 Jany 1855 Dr. Solger, from Poland, recently from Boston, lectured upon the Eastern question. Represented England as reluctant to make war upon Russia, but very anxious to prevent Russia from obtaining any foothold in Turkey. Considered the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Austrians as the principal event of the War. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 24 Jany 1855 Rev. Mr. Waterston of Boston lectured upon Switzerland & its glaciers. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Jany 31, 1855 Mr. Goddard of Cincinnati lectured upon Art. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Feby. 7, 1855. James Russel[l] Lowell of Cambridge lectured upon Poetry—Shakspeare & Milton. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Feby 14, 1855 D. H. Thoreau Esq. of Concord gave a lecture from the text, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world & lose his own soul?" J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve 21 Feby. 1855 Prof. Felton of Cambridge lectured upon Greece. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Feby 28, [18]55 Simon Brown Esq. (Lt. Governor) lectured upon the comparative importance of Farming. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday March 7, 1855 Rev. Mr. Frost lectured upon Kansas, described the country, & urged the importance of securing it to "Freedom" by contributing to the "Emigrant Aid" assoⁿ &c &c. John Brown Jr. Secy.

Thursday March 15th 1855 Dr. Solger was to lecture this eve but telegraphed fr. New York the P.M. previous that he was unavoidably detained, so there is to be no lecture this week! J. B. Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 21st March 1855 Dr. Reynolds of Concord lectured upon []. The Hall was cold & smoky & the audience rather small. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 29th March 1855 R. W. Emerson lectured upon Beauty. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday April 4, 1855 Dr. Solger lectured upon the Eastern Question, refer[r]ed to the various battles that had been fought in the Crimea, complimented

the "Allies" for superior bravery & endurance, & thought the effect of the war would be in favor of freedom. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Octo 24, 1855 The Lyceum met in the Centre School Room and was call'd to order by the President, Judge E. R. Hoar. The Reports of the Treasurer & Secretary were then read. The Lyceum then proceeded to ballot for a President for the ensuing season, & Judge Hoar was unanimously rechosen, but declined serving. Another balloting was had, which resulted in the choice of His Honor, Simon Brown (for President). The other officers were then chosen as follows. For Vice Presidents: Rev. B. Frost, Rev. L. H. Angier; For Secretary, John Brown Jr. For Treasurer, Albert Stacy. For Curators, Judge E. R. Hoar, Rev. B. Frost, Wm S. Robinson. Dr. Reynolds moved that the Ticket system be adopted. Wm S. Robinson & C. W. Goodnow spoke in favor of the old system. Voted to adopt the Ticket system (6 to 5). C. W. Goodnow moved to instruct the Curators to appoint the future meetings of the Lyceum on Wednesday evenings only. Motion carried. Voted that the Curators be a committee to fix the price of Tickets. Judge Hoar then declined serving as Curator & Dr. Reynolds was chosen to fill the vacancy. Wm S. Robinson also declined, & S. G. Wheeler Jr. was chosen to fill [his place]. E. W. Bull then moved a reconsideration of the vote to adopt the Ticket system. Reconsiderⁿ carried. It was then moved to adopt the "old system." The vote being taken resulted in a tie. The President declined to vote. A. G. Fay then moved that the gentleman [sic] who voted for the "Ticket system" be a committee to report at a future meeting. No definite plan of prices being proposed he was not able to vote either way. Dr. Reynolds replied, stating that the prices proposed were those generally adopted elsewhere, viz. one dollar for adult males, & fifty cents for females & minors to the course & fifteen cents for single Tickets. The vote was then taken for the committee & carried, but the gentleman [sic] believing there was nothing additional to report, all declined serving, & without deciding upon any plan the meeting adjourned to next wednesday eve. at 7 1/2 oclk. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Octo. 31. 55 The Lyceum met in the Centre School Room to decide upon the plan to be adopted for raising funds for the coming season. After a general discussion of the subject it was voted to adopt the old method of voluntary subscriptions and "open doors." Voted to pay for getting up the subscription list. Charles Bowers proposed and was employed to solicit subscriptions. The Curators elected at the last meeting having declined serving, the following list was chosen.

Curators.
1855 & 56

{ Dr. Reynolds
S. G. Wheeler Jr.
George M. Brooks. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Dec 5, 1855 The first lecture of the season was given by Rev Mr Shackford of Lynn. Subject, The Philosophy of History. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Dec 12, 1855 Chas. L. Flint, Secy. Mass. Board of Agriculture, lectured upon the subject of Agriculture. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Dec 19, 1855 George Sumner of Boston lectured upon Old England & Young America, showing the present condition of the school system of Holland, Ireland, France & Greece—a very elaborate & valuable lecture, & delivered in most scholarly style. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 26 Dec 1856 [1855] Professor Hoyt of Exeter delivered a very high toned & interesting lecture—sparkling with wit & solid with wisdom—upon some of the fallacy's of the age, such as, that "the spirit of reverence was servility," "young America" receiving some wholesome rebukes under this head; "That material riches constituted true wealth," that those engaged in physical labours were the only workers & producers; that a strict observance of creeds & forms constituted Christianity, &c. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Jany 2, 1856 Daniel N. Haskell, editor of the Boston Transcript, lectured upon the Newspaper. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Jany 9, 1856 Hon. & Rev. D. C. Eddy of Lowell lectured upon life architecture, showing that eminent men were not born genius's but became so by their own individual will & effort. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 23 Jany [1856] Dr. Solger lectured upon the Sphere of woman. "For the Home & not the Forum!" J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Jany 16, 1856 E. P. Whipple Esq. of Boston lectured upon Joan of Arc—a noble lecture upon a noble theme. (The above lecturers [were] paid fifteen dollars each.) J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Jany 30. 1856 Hon. Simon Brown lectured upon Agriculture, giving many valuable & practical facts and suggestions—and all gratuitously. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve, Feby 6, 1856 Dr. Joseph Reynolds gave a gratuitous lecture, showing the great improvements in the arts & sciences of the present day over the past. John Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve Feby 20, 1856 R. W. Emerson read a gratuitous lecture upon Stonehenge (Ruins of a Druidical Temple in England), prefacing it with a notice of Carlyle. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday March 5, 1856 Senor [Guglielmo Gajani] of Rome gave a highly interesting Lecture, detailing the history of the Republican movement & disastrous result in Rome in 1848. N.B. Paid by subscription, especially solicited. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday eve March 12, 1856 Notice of the same having been given at the last Lecture, the members of the Lyceum met at the Centre School Room for the purpose of organizing for the next season. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Dr. Reynolds was chosen Moderator. Before balloting for the officers, a discussion was had in regard to the comparative merits of the subscription & the Ticket system. It being quite apparent that the former had not been equal to sustaining the Lyceum the past season, and as it was known that the latter was generally adopted and with entire success in most other towns, it was voted nearly unanimously to adopt the Ticket System. A committee of three was then appointed by nomination to retire & report a list of officers. The following list was reported and subsequently elected. For President, Hon. E. R. Hoar. For Vice Presidents, Hon. Simon Brown, Dr. Joseph Reynolds. For Curators, R. W. Emerson, Addison G. Fay, George M. Brooks. For Secretary, John Brown Jr. For Treasurer, Albert Stacy. Voted, That the Curators be authorized to arrange the prices and the general details of the plan. Adj. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve. Dec 3, 1856 The Lyceum was called to order by Vice Pres^t Dr. Reynolds who congratulated the Lyceum upon the return of the season of so much social and intellectual enjoyment. He introduced as the first Lecturer of the season Rev. G. Washington Hosmer of Buffalo. The lecturer, after alluding to his interest in the town—"its hills and rivers seeming like old and familiar [sic] friends" and "to that pillar of our strength (the Hon. Sam'l Hoar) which had so recently fallen," announced as the subject of his lecture, Art, as more especially illustrated in a series of pictures entitled Coles Voyage of Life, which he particularly described and enlarged upon. John Brown Jr. Secy.

Thursday Eve Dec 11, 1856 E. P. Whipple of Boston lectured. Subject, Courage. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve 17 Dec. 1856 Ex Gov. Boutwell lectured upon Education. Lecture Free. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Friday Eve 26 Dec. 1856 Professor F. D. Huntington lectured. Subject, The Hand, the Head, the Heart.

Friday Eve Jany. 2, 1857 R. W. Emerson lectured. Subject, The Times: politics, preaching, bad boys, clean shirts &c &c.

Thursday Eve 8 Jany 1857 Arthur Gilman lectured. Subject, New England Wit & Humor—good stories well told.

Wednesday Eve Jany 14, 1857 Wendell Phillips lectured upon European Street life. Very pleasant & instructive.

Thursday Eve 29 Jany. [1857] Prof. Gajani, the "Roman Exile," lectured upon Dante.

Wednesday Eve Feby 4, [1857] Dr Joseph Reynolds lectured before the Lyceum upon the Science of Agriculture.

Friday Eve 13th Feby [18]57 George Sumner had just commenced a lecture upon France when the cry of "Fire" started up his audience, the flames from which, issuing from the Jos. Barrett house, could be seen from the Hall. The gentlemen generally withdrew, leaving a select audience of Ladies, who were entertained with a fine lecture. (Note: The House was destroyed!) J. B. Jr.

Friday Eve. 27 Feb^y 1857 R. W. Emerson lectured. Subject: The days and the hours—one of his very best.

Wednesday 4th March, [1857] (Buchanan Inaugurated!) Theodore Parker lectured. Subject, America, its history, people, resources, capacities, & probable destiny. A bold, comprehensive, and masterly lecture.

Friday Eve Mar. 13th [18]57 Rev. Daniel Foster lectured.

Friday Mar. 20, 1857 Prof. Agassiz lectured upon the different forms of Animal Life.

April 15, [18]57 R. W. Emerson gave a lecture, the proceeds of which is to make up the deficiency in the Treasury.

The "Ticket System" which was adopted somewhat as an experiment, has proved quite as successful as was anticipated. Without any special effort to procure subscribers or dispose of Tickets. The very first Lecturers have been engaged and a full course of lectures of the highest order given, while all who have subscribed have felt that they were bearing their just proportion of the expense & have enjoyed the lectures, as they never have before, being as they have been so free from the disturbance of all former ones. J. B. Sec.

Concord, April 23^d 1857 The Lyceum met this eve at the High School Room and was calld to order by the vice President, Dr. Reynolds. The Secretary read his report, and it was accepted. The Treasurer also read his report, which showed a deficit in the Treasury of Eleven 8/100 Dollars. It was accepted, and it was Voted, that the deficiency be paid from the proceeds of next seasons tickets with interest. J. S. Keyes, N. B. Stow & G. M. Brooks were nominated by the chair to retire and report a list of candidates to be balloted for, as the officers of the Lyceum for the ensuing year. They submitted the following names, and they were unanimously elected for those offices. President, Hon. E. R. Hoar; Vice Pres^{ts} George Heywood George Keyes; Curators, R. W. Emerson, Dr. J. Reynolds, F. B. Sanborn. Secy. J. Brown Jr. Treas^r Albert Stacy. Voted that the time for holding the Lectures be left with the Curators. Voted To adhere to the "Ticket System." Adjourned. John Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Dec 2, 1857 The first Lecture of the season was delivered by R. W. Emerson upon Walking. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Dec. 9th 1857 Rev. W. R. Alger lectured upon Chivalry. J. Brown Jr. Sec.

Thursday Eve Dec 17, 1857 Geo. W^m Curtis of New York lectured upon Sir Phillip Sidney. A very fine lecture and nobly delivered, received with marked applause—many from adjoining towns present. J. Brown Jr. Sec.

Wednesday Eve Dec 23, 1857 Rev. Tho.^s T. Stone delivered the first of a course of Six Lectures upon English Language and Literature—to be given on successive Wednesday evenings. This "course" of lectures, although of a high order, has been something of a failure, the audience tiring of the same voice & subject, & demanding a variety & more popular style of lectures. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 27 Jan'y 1858 Before the lecture of the evening—the sixth & last of Rev. T. T. Stones course—it was announced that the money received for the sale of Tickets was expended, and it was Voted that as the Lecturer for the next evening was engaged, an admission fee of fifteen cents should be paid at the door. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Feby 3, 1858 Professor J. G. Hoyt of Exeter gave the most valuable lecture of the season, upon The signs of progress in education, to an audience of about fifty, the proposed fee not meeting with general favor among the season ticket holders. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Feby. 17, 1858 Geo S. Phillips of England lectured upon the Life and Poetry of Ebenezer Eliot, the Corn-law Rhym'er. Previous to the lecture the "deficiency in the treasury" was discussed, and Col. Shattuck, Dr. Bartlett and Mr. Sanborn were chosen a committee to solicit subscriptions. J. B. Jr. Secy.

Thursday 25th Feby 1858 D. H. Thoreau lectured [on], or "told the story" of, his excursion into Maine last summer. Previous to the lecture, upon motion of Col. Shattuck, it was Voted that Dan'l Shattuck, Dr. Reynolds, A. Stacy, F. B. Sanborn & J. Brown Jr. be a committee to procure subscriptions for the coming season and to report by the first of August next. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Concord Nov. 3, 1858 The subscribers to the Lyceum met in the High School Room, organized by the choice of A. G. Fay as chairman, & A. Stacy as temporary Secretary. Reports of Secretary & Treasurer of last year were submitted & accepted. A committee of three was nominated by the chair to retire & report a list of candidates to be voted for as the officers of the coming season. The following list after considerable urging was declared elected. For President, Ozias Morse. For Vice Presidents, Joseph D. Brown, N. Henry Warren. For Curators, L. A. Surette, ~~N. B. Stone, Simon Brown~~. For Secretary, John Brown, Jr. For Treasurer, Albert Stacy. The meeting was then dissolved. J. Brown Jr. Secy. Season Tickets. Gentleman 1.00 Ladies .75 Boys 75 Single 15c.

Wednesday Dec^r 1, 1858 Rev. Mr. Alger was announced to deliver the first lecture, but missed the Cars and did not appear. In this dilemma Dr. Bartlett, Mr. Emerson and D. H. Thoreau were severally call'd upon to "fill the gap." The others declining, Dr. Bartlett kindly consented to read his lecture upon the Regicides. J. Brown Jr.

Wednesday eve Dec. 8, [18]58 The second lecture of the season was delivered by E. P. Whipple. Subject, Young Men in History. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve Dec. 15, [18]58 The third lecture of the course was delivered by Daniel N. Haskell. Subject, Books & Book Making. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve 22 Dec. [18]58 The fourth lecture of the season was delivered by George S. Hillard. Subject, Books and Reading. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve 29 Dec. 1858 The fifth lecture before the Lyceum was delivered by George Sumner Esq. Subject, Spain (and a noble lecture it was!). J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Eve, Jan'y 5, 1859 The Sixth Lecture was given by Josiah Quincy Jr.
Subject: Lafayette. J. B. Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 12 Jan'y. [18]59 The seventh lecture was by Prof. J. G. Hoyt of Exeter upon Superstition &c. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 19 Jan'y [18]59 The eighth lecture before the Lyceum was given by Rev. Tho^s Hill of Waltham. Sub[ject]: Wonders of the Solar System. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 26 Jan'y 1859 The ninth lecture was by Rev. Mr. Algier of Boston upon the philosophy of Ennui. J. B. Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Feby 2, 1859 The tenth lecture before the Lyceum was given by Rev. Grindall Reynolds of this town upon Rajah Brooke, the hero of Borneo. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday Feby 9, 1859 The eleventh lecture of the course was by R. W. Emerson upon the Law of Success. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Thursday Eve 17 Feby. 1859 Rev. Sam'l Johnson of Salem lectured. J. Brown Jr.

Wednesday 23^d Feby 1859 Mr. F. B. Sanborn of this town read his Poem entitled America. J. B. Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 2^d March [18]59 Mr. D. H. Thoreau gave the fourteenth lecture before the Lyceum. Subject: Autumn Tints. J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 9 March [18]59 Mr. James R. Nichols of Boston gave a lecture upon the Chemistry of Light & kindred subjects, with many pleasing experiments including his "water light." J. Brown Jr. Secy.

Wednesday 16th March 1859 Upon calling the Lyceum to order, the President read a Statement of the moneys received & paid out, showing that after paying the expenses of the Lyceum the current year, amounting to over two hundred & Thirty Eight dollars, and a small balance of last years indebtedness, there was a balance in the treasury of ninety one cents. Dr. Bartlett then stated to the Lyceum that our success was mainly due to one individual, Mr. Loring A. Surette, and proposed a vote of thanks to him, the sole acting Curator. Before his motion was put, J. Brown Jr. proposed the following Resolve as a substitute, which was accepted and passed unanimously. "Resolved, That the thanks of the Lyceum are due and are hereby tendered to their very efficient Curator (Mr. L. A. Surette) for the extended and uninterrupted course of very entertaining & highly instructive Lectures which he has procured for us. —To the presiding officer (Mr. Ozias Morse) for the prompt, dignified & very satisfactory manner with which he has discharged the duties of the chair, — and to those Townsmen who have so generously contributed to the success of the Lyceum by giving their valuable lectures gratuitously." The President responded in a few well chosen words and then introduced as the Lecturer of the evening Parker Pillsbury, who discoursed quite acceptably upon the French Revolution.

[Here ends volume one of the Lyceum Minutes, in the last two pages of which are pencilled notes by Thoreau and others—some irrecoverable.]

[The new volume opens with the minutes of September 17, 1859, only the first 88 pages of which will be edited here. For the period following Emerson's active participation, the reader should consult the manuscript in Concord.]

[Apparently the
draft of a
notice for
the
newspaper]

————CONCORD LYCEUM.————

The members and friends of the Lyceum
are requested to meet at the

High School Room

on Saturday evening, Sept. 24th, for the pur-
pose of chosing [sic] officers, and making
arrangements for the coming season.

Per Order. (Signed) John Brown Jr. Secy
Concord, Sept 17th 1859.

Concord, Sept. 24th 1859 In accordance with the call on the preceding page,
a meeting was held this evening in the High School Room, when Dr. Josiah Bartlett
was appointed chairman and N. Henry Warren [was appointed] secretary. Voted,
that the Lyceum proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. The fol-
lowing persons were chosen: Rev. G. Reynolds, President. George M. Brooks Sam.
Staples, Vice [Presidents]. Albert Tolman, Secretary. Albert Stacy, Treasurer.
Louis A. Surette, Curator. Adjourned. Albert Tolman, Secy.

Concord, Nov. 30th 1859. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by George
Sumner, Esq. of Boston. Subject, Russia.

Concord, Dec. 7th 1859 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. W^m
R. Alger, of Boston. Subject, The Experiment of Life.

Concord, Dec. 14th 1859. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Mrs.
Caroline H. Dall, of Boston. Subject, Lives of Noted Women.

Concord, Dec. 21st 1859 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by
R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject, Manners.

Concord, Dec. 28th 1859. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev.
Dr. Stebbins, of Woburn. Subject, The Law of Human Progress.

Concord, Jan 4th 1860. A Poem was read before the Lyceum by Samuel Ripley
Bartlett, of Concord. Subject, Concord Fight.

Concord, Jan 18th 1860 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev.
Ezra S. Gannet, D.D. of Boston. Subject, Manners.

Concord, Jan 25th 1860 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev.
T. W. Higginson, of Worcester. Subject, Barbarism and Civilization.

Concord, Feby 1st 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Hon.
Josiah Quincy Jr. of Boston. Subject, The Mormons and their Prophet.

Concord, Feby 8th 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Henry
D. Thoreau, of Concord. Subject, Wild Apples.

Concord, Feby 15th 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Edwin
P. Whipple, Esq. of Boston. Subject, Grit.

Concord, Feby 22^d 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by B. C.
Clark, Esq. of Boston. Subject, Hayti, and its Relations to England, France and
the United States.

Concord, Feby 29th 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev.
A. L. Stone, of Boston. Subject, At Home and Abroad.

Concord, Mch 7, 1860. An Essay was read before the Lyceum by William Leigh-

ton, Jr. of Concord. Subject, Change.

Concord, Mch 14, 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject, Conversation and Clubs.

Concord, Mch 21, 1860. The closing Lecture of the Season was delivered before the Lyceum by Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord. Subject, Calvin and Cromwell. Albert Tolman, Secretary.

Concord, Sept. 10, 1860. A meeting of the Lyceum was held at the Intermediate School Room. Col. Danl. Shattuck was chosen chairman. A. Tolman was appointed Secretary. Voted, that the Lyceum proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were chosen. Rev. G. Reynolds, President. George M. Brooks, N. Henry Warren Vice [Presidents]. L. A. Surette, Curator. Albert Tolman, Secretary. Albert Stacy, Treasurer. On motion of the Secy it was Voted: that the Volume containing the past records of the Lyceum be deposited with the Town Records, should no objection be made. Adjourned. A. Tolman, Sec'y.

Concord, Nov 7, 1860 The opening lecture of the season was delivered before the Lyceum this evening by Charles Sumner of Boston. Subject, La Fayette.

Concord, Nov. 14, 1860. In place of the regular lecture, an Exhibition of the Stereoma was given before the Lyceum this evening, embracing views of scenery and celebrated buildings in this country and Europe. This exhibition was repeated on Thursday evening (15th), and again on Friday evening, the last exhibition being given to the children.

Concord, Nov. 21, 1860 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by E. P. Whipple, of Boston. Subject, Shakespeare.

Concord, Nov 28, 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject, Classes of Men.

Concord, Dec 5, 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston. Subject, New England Homes.

Concord, Dec 12, 1860. Miss Angela Starr King, of Charlestown, gave Readings before the Lyceum, consisting of selections from Dramas and Poems.

Concord, Dec 19, 1860 A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Wendell Phillips of Boston. Subject, Toussant L'Ouverture.

Concord, Dec 26, 1860. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Alonzo Tripp, of Roxbury. Subject, Napoleon 3^d.

Concord, Jan'y 2, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Mr. Nute, of Medford. Subject, Frontier Life.

Concord, Jan'y 9, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. W^m R. Alger, of Boston. Subject, Origin and Use of Poetry.

Concord, Jan'y 16, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by R. C. Clark, of Boston. Subject, The Sea and the Seashore.

Concord, Jan'y 23, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester. Subject, American Aristocracy.

Concord, Jan'y 30, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Henry Giles, of Boston. Subject, Temper.

Concord, Feb'y 6, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. Rollin H. Neale, of Boston. Subject, Soul Liberty.

Concord, Feby 13, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by W^m. Leighton, Jr., of East Cambridge. Subject, Labor.

Concord, Feby 27, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord. Subject, Hayti.

Concord, Mch 6, 1861. A Lecture was delivered before the Lyceum by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of Woburn. Subject, Right.

Concord, Mch 14, 1861. The closing entertainment of the season was a Concert by the Mendelsohn Quintette Club. At this meeting the Lyceum passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the curator for the very acceptable manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. Albert Tolman, Secretary.

Concord, Aug. [] 1861. A Meeting of the Concord Lyceum was held this evening for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of Louis A. Surette, President & Curator. Albert Stacy, Treasurer. Albert Tolman, Secretary. There being no other business, the meeting was the[n] adjourned. Albert Tolman, Secy.

The Lectures of the course for 1861 & 2 were delivered in the following order.

George W ^m . Curtis,	of New York	
Rev. A. L. Stone	"	Boston
Miss A. S. King	"	Charlestown (readings)
T. W. Higginson	"	Worcester
Dr. R. H. Neal	"	Boston
Rev. W ^m . R. Alger	"	"
R. W. Emerson	"	Concord
R. W. Emerson	"	"
Henry Giles	"	Boston
Mendelssohn Quintette Club		(Concert)
Dr. Stebbins	of Woburn.	Albert Tolman, Secy.

Concord, Feby 15, 1862. A meeting of the members of Concord Lyceum was held this evening, and George M. Brooks was chosen Chairman, and A. Tolman, Sec'y Pro tem. A Stacy, Treasurer, read a report of the items of receipts and expenses, which was accepted. On motion of E. W. Bull, a vote of thanks to Louis A. Surette was passed unanimously. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and resulted in the choice of Louis A. Surette, President & Curator. Albert Tolman, Secretary. Albert Stacy, Treasurer. No other business coming before the meeting, it was then adjourned. Albert Tolman Sec'y.

The Lectures of the course for 1862 & 63 were delivered in the following order.

Nov. 19, 1862.	George W ^m . Curtis, of New York.	<u>American Doctrine of Liberty.</u>
Nov. 26, 1862.	R. W. Emerson, of Concord.	<u>Progressive Forces.</u>
Dec. 3, 1862.	George B. Cheever, of New York.	<u>Moral & Martial in Crushing the Rebellion.</u>
Dec. 10, 1862.	John F.W. Ware, of Cambridge.	<u>The Charities of the War.</u>
Dec. 17, 1862.	Henry Ward Beecher, of New York.	<u>Education of the Citizen.</u>
Dec. 24, 1862.	M. D. Conway, of Concord.	<u>The Nation's Equinox.</u>

- Dec. 31, 1862. Chas. R. Smith, of Concord. First Principles.
 Jan. 7, 1863. Miss [Emily] Shaw, of Nantucket. Select Readings.
 Jan. 14, 1863. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord. English Naval and Colonial Power.
 Jan. 21, 1863. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord. Lessons of the War.
 Jan. 28, 1863. Rollin H. Neale, of Boston. American Patriotism.
 Feb. 4, 1863. Dr. Thos. Hill, of Harvard College. Political Economy, a Science for the People.

Albert Tolman, Sec^y.

Concord, Aug. 2, 1863. A meeting of the members of Concord Lyceum was held this evening, George M. Brooks being chosen Chairman, and Nathan B. Stow Secretary pro tem. The report of the Treasurer was read by A. Stacy, and accepted. The meeting then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were chosen. Louis A. Surette, President & Curator. Albert Stacy, Treasurer. Albert Tolman, Secretary. No other business coming before the meeting, it was then adjourned. Albert Tolman, Sec'y.

The Lectures of the course for 1863 & '64 were delivered in the following order.

- Nov. 17,* '63. George W.^m Curtis, of New York. The Way of Peace.
 Nov. 27, '63. George S. Boutwell, of Groton. The Policy of Emancipation.
 Dec. 2, '63. Rollin H. Neale, of Boston. Living for the Present.
 Dec. 9, '63. Samuel Ripley Bartlett, of Concord. Good out of Evil. A Lesson of the War.
 Dec. 16, '63. Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord. The Fortune of the Republic.
 Dec. 30, '63. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Boston. The Glory of Young Men.
 Jan. 6, '64. A. L. Stone, of Boston. Campaign Life.
 Jan. 27, '64. N. S. Folsom, of Concord. The Beautiful in Nature, Art, & Character.
 Feb. 4, '64. George H. Hepworth, of Boston. The Times and its Tendencies.
 Feb. 18, '64. E. H. Chapin, of New York. Europe & America.
 Feb. 24, '64. Dr. Thomas Hill, of Harvard College. Scientific Amusements.
 March 9, '64. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord. Mexico.

Albert Tolman, Sec^y.

Concord Sept 10, 1864. A meeting of the members of Concord Lyceum was held this evening at the High School Room. Rev. G. Reynolds being chosen Chairman and Albert Tolman Secretary, Mr. Surette read the report of the Treasurer for the last year, and it was accepted. The meeting then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were chosen. Louis A. Surette, President and Curator, Albert Stacy Treasurer, Albert Tolman Secretary. The meeting then adjourned. Louis A. Surette pro A. Tolman Sec'y.

- 1864, Dec. 15. Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord. Subject, Resources. Attendance 234.

* The numbers "16" and "17" are written together.

- 1864, Dec. 21. C. C. Coffin, of Boston. Subject, The New Heroic Age. Attendance 78.
- 1864, Dec. 28. Henry James, of Boston. Subject, Carlisle. Attendance 181.
- 1865, January 4. Mrs. Van Benthaysen, of Tennessee. Subject, Southern Society. Attendance 189.
- 1865, Jany. 11. A. B. Alcott, of Concord. Subject, R. Waldo Emerson. Attendance 153.
- 1865, January 18. O. T. Walker, of Boston. Subject, The Middle Ages. Attendance 154.
- 1865, Jany 25. Samuel Hoar, of Concord. Subject, Military Experiences. Attendance 242.
- 1865, Feb. 1. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord. Subject, Our Prisons. Attendance 188.
- 1865, Feb. 8. T. W. Higginson, of Newport. Subject, The Freedmen of S. Carolina. Attendance 200.
- 1865, Feb. 15. Geo. W. Curtis, of New York. Subject, Political Infidelity. Attendance 265.
- 1865, Feb. 22. Jonathan F. Barrett, of Concord. Subject, The Teeth of Some Current Prejudices extracted without Pain. Attendance 191.
- 1865, March 1. No lecture.
- 1865, March 8. Rev^d G. Reynolds, of Concord. Subject, Saints who have had bodies. Attendance 135.
- 1865, March 15. Dr. Joseph Reynolds, of Concord. Subject, Washington Irving. Attendance 105.
- 1865, March 22. No lecture.
- 1865, March 29. Wendell Phillips, of Boston. Subject. The Country—Next Step. Attendance 273.

Concord, Sep. [] 1865. A Meeting of the Members of the Concord Lyceum was held this evening at the Town House. Rev. G. Reynolds was chosen Chairman. The Report of the Treasurer was read for the last year and it was accepted. The following were chosen Officers for the ensuing year: Louis A. Surette, President & Curator. Albert Stacy, Treas. & Sec'y. The Meeting then adjourned.

- 1865 Novem 22^d Geo. W. Curtis of New York. Subject, The Good Fight or the North Victorious.
- 1865 Novem 29th Col. T. W. Higginson. Subject, America, Greece and China.
- 1865 Dec 14th Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.
- 1865 Dec 20th Rev. N. S. Folsom.
- 1865 Dec 27th Henry James.
- 1866 Jan 4th R. W. Emerson.
- 1866 Jan 10 Dr. Geo. B. Loring.
- 1866 Jan 17 Judge Russell.
- 1866 Jan 24th Dr. J. Reynolds.

1866 Jan 31 Lewis B. Monroe.
 1866 Feb 7 Rev. G. Reynolds.
 1866 Feb 14 Rev. J. M. Manning.
 1866 Feb 21 Wendell Phillips.
 1866 Feb 28 F. B. Sanborn

June 23^d 1866. A meeting of the members of the Concord Lyceum was held at the Selectmens room. E. C. Damon was chosen Chairman. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The following Officers were chosen for the ensuing season. L. A. Surette, President & Curator. A. Stacy, Sec. & Treasurer. No other business coming before the meeting it was then adjourned. A. Stacy Sec.

The Lectures of the Course for 1866 & 7 were delivered in the following order:

Novem 21st Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston (Concert)
 Nov 28th Geo. W. Curtis, New York. Subject, Conservatism.
 Dec 6th James Freeman Clark, Boston. Subject, What For
 Dec 12th Rev. J. Manning, Boston. Subject, Sam^l Adams.
 Dec 19 Prof. Lewis B. Monroe, Boston. Subject, Elocution and Readings.
 Dec 26 John Q. A. Brackett, Cambridge. Subject, Political Ambition.
 1867
 Jan 2^d E. P. Whipple, Boston. Subject, Shoddy.
 Jan 8th Henry Vincent, England. Subject, The Late American Conflict.
 Jan 16th James R. Nichols, Boston. Subject, What Chemistry has accomplished for Agriculture.
 Jan 30th Rev. N. S. Folsom, Concord. Subject, The Moral Element in National Affairs.
 Feb 13 Dr. J. Reynolds, Concord. Subject, Scenes from a Whaling Voyage
 Feb 20th F. B. Sanborn, Concord. Subject, Speech made Visible.
 Mar 27th Rev. S. R. Calthrop, Roxbury. Subject, Units & Millions.
 April 10th R. W. Emerson, Concord. Subject, [].
 June 27th H. H. Lincoln, Boston. Readings.

A. Stacy Sect'y

Sept. 14, 1867. At a meeting of the Members of Concord Lyceum, voted F. B. Sanborn President, Dr. Reynolds Curator, H. L. Whitcomb Sec. & Treasurer. Dr. Reynolds declined & Edward W. Emerson serves instead.

Nov. 22 The Lyceum Course was opened by a lecture from Wendell Phillips on The Times.
 Dec. 4 Josiah P. Quincy of Boston on Defects of Our Public Schools.
 Dec. 18 Edward Everett Hale, Northern Invasions.

- Jan. 1 [1868] W^m Denton, Geology.
 Jan. 8 " A. B. Alcott, Social Culture.
 Jan. 15 " R. W. Emerson, Eloquence.
 Jan. 22 " Chas. E. Norton, Thought in America.
 Jan. 29 " [] Skinner, Crete & the Cretan Revolution.
 Feb. 5 " Prof. Lewis B. Munroe, Elocution & Readings.
 Feb. 12 " William T. Brigham, Volcanoes.
 Feb. 19 " Rev. G. Reynolds, Abys[s]inia & The English Expedition.

Oct. 6, 1868. A meeting of the members of Concord Lyceum was held in the High School Room. The following officers were chosen for 1868 & 9: Rev. G. Reynolds, President. Edw. W. Emerson, Curator. H. J. Walcott, Ass't Curator. H. S. Whitcomb, Sec. & Treasurer.

The Lectures for the Course of 1868 & 69 were delivered in the following order:

- Novem. 12 [1868] Wendell Phillips, Daniel O'Connell, The Agitator.
 Novem. 19 " E. P. Whipple, Loafing & Laboring.
 December 2 " R. W. Emerson
 Dec. 9 " Rev. C. C. Shackford, Interpretations of Lyrical Poetry.
 Dec. 16 " Henry James, Prophecy of Women.
 Jan. 6 [1869] Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, The Two Great Revolutions.
 Jan. 12 " Prof. Louis Agassiz, The Mountain.
 Jan. 27 " Rev. E. E. Hale, The Pacific & Its Shores.
 Feb. 10 " Concert.
 Feb. 24 " Rev. C. H. S. Williams, A Reading from Browning.
 Mar. 3 " Rev. N. S. Folsom, Covenanters of Scotland.

Sept. 18, 1869. A Meeting of the Members of the Concord Lyceum was held in the Selectmen's room in the Town Hall. The following officers were chosen for 1869 & 70: Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Pres. Edw. W. Emerson, Curator. H. L. Whitcomb, Sec. & Treas.

The Lectures for the Course of 1869 & 70 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 10 [1869] Geo. W. Curtis, Our National Folly.
 Dec. 15 " R. W. Emerson, Leasts & Mosts.
 Dec. 22 " Pelham W. Ames.
 Jan. 5 [1870] William Denton, Geology.
 Jan. 12 " William Denton, Geology.

- Jan. 19 [1870] Josiah P. Quincy, Comedy of the Boarding House.
 Jan. 26 " Rev. G. Reynolds, A Naval Hero of the 16th Century.
 Feb. 9 " Rev. C. H. S. Williams, Others.
 Feb. 23 " Wendell Philips, Questions of To-day.

The Lectures for the Course of 1870 & 71 were delivered in the following order:

- Nov. 2nd [1870] Col. T. W. Higginson, The Aristocracy of the Dollar.
 Nov. 9th " Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Personal Reminiscences of John A. Andrews.
 Nov. 16th " Hon. W^m Parsons, George Stephenson.
 Nov. 30th " Rev. D. A. Wasson, Scenes in an Emigrant Ship.
 Dec. 7th " W^m T. Brigham, Among the Palms.
 Dec. 16th " George William Curtis, Charles Dickens.
 Dec. 21st " Pelham W. Ames, The Chinese in California.
 Dec. 28th " Prof. Moses T. Brown, A Reading: The Christmas Carol.
 Jan. 4th [1871] R. W. Emerson.
 Jan. 11 " W^m H. Niles, An evening with the Microscope.

Jan. 11th 1871. Before the opening of the lecture by Pro. Niles, the house was called to order by the President and the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing: President, Samuel Hoar. Curator, Albert Tolman. Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Whitcomb. There being a deficiency in the funds a subscription paper was opened and the ammount made up or nearly so. Also Voted that wee [sic] open a list and procure signers to a garentee fund.

The Lectures for the Course of 1871 & 1872 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 6 [1871] Rev. C. G. Ames, Six Years in California.
 Dec. 14 " E. P. Whipple.
 Dec. 20 " Mrs. Emily Shaw Forman, The humorous poetry of America.
 Dec. 29 " Prof. W^m H. Niles, The History of Coal.
 Jan. 2nd [1872] Rev. E. E. Hale.
 Jan. 10 " Rev. W^m H. Cudworth, War Life.
 Jan. 17 " James T. Fields, A Plea for Cheerfulness.
 Jan. 24 " Rev. Washington Gladden, Help Yourselves.
 Jan. 31 " Mrs. Louise W. Foss, Selections from Shakespear and other Authors.
 Feb. 7th " R. W. Emerson.

Feb. 7th 1872. Before the opening of the Lecture by Mr. Emerson, the house was called to order by the President, and the following officers were chosen for

the year ensuing. President, Samuel Hoar. Curator, Albert Tolman. Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Whitcomb. Adjourned. H. W. Whitcomb, Secy.

The Lectures for the Course of 1872 & 1873 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 4 [1872] Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, What Shall we do with our daughters?
 Dec. 11 " Mr. James T. Fields, Masters of the Situation.
 Dec. 20 " Mr. George William Curtis.
 Jan. 1 [1873] Rev. Charles G. Ames, American Problems.
 Jan. 15 " Rev. J. O. Peck, Young Blood.
 Jan. 22 " Prof. W. H. Niles, Alpine Scenery.
 Jan. [29?] " Prof. W. H. Niles, Alpine Scenery.
 Feb. 5 " Mrs. Louisa W. Foss, Reading.
 Feb. 12 " Benj. P. Mann, Insects.
 Feb. 19 " E. E. Hale.

Concord Feb. 19, 1873. Before the lecture by Mr. Hale the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year. President, Samuel Hoar. Curator, Albert Tolman. Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Whitcomb. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

The Lectures for the Course of 1873 & 1874 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 3 [1873] Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, The Battle of Money.
 Dec. 10 " Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Arctic Discovery.
 Dec. 17 " Hon. W^m Parsons, Christopher Columbus.
 Jan. 1 [1874] Blacks Ster[e]opticon.
 Jan. 8 " Wendell Phillips, Lost Arts.
 Jan. 21 " W^m R. Emerson, Three Famous Men.
 Jan. 28 " Prof. W^m C. Niles, Coral and Coral Islands.
 Feb. 4 " H. G. Spaulding, Walks in Rome.
 Feb. 11 " Mendelssohn Club.

Feb. 11th 1874. Before the opening of the Lecture this evening the house was called to order by the President and the following officers chosen for the year ensuing. President, Sam^l Hoar. Curator, Albert Tolman. Secretary & Treasurer, H. L. Whitcomb. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secy.

The Lectures for the Course of 1874 & 1875 were delivered in the following order:

- Nov. 25 [1874] Mary A. Livermore, Concerning Husbands.
 Dec. 9 " Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

- Dec. 16 [1874] Gilbert Haven, Grit.
- Dec. 23 " Rev. W. R. Wright, Story and Stories of Christmas.
- Dec. 30 " W^m H. Niles, Weather Probabilities.
- Jan. 6 [1875] J. P. Putnam, Miracle Plays.
- Jan. 13 " Rev. Mr. Gorden.
- Jan. 20 " Rev. E. E. Hale, In his Name.
- Jan. 27 " W. W. Wheildon, Natural History of the Labater [sic].
- Feb. 10 " R. W. Emerson.
- Feb. 17 " I. I. Hay[e]s, Iceland and the Northmen.
- Feb. 24 " Rev. J. H. Hertzell, Enthusiasm of Genius.

March 11th 1875 At a meeting called for the purpose, Dr. E. W. Emerson and A. P. Chamberlain were chosen Curators of the Lyceum for the year ensuing and H. L. Whitcomb, sect. and Treas. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Sec'y.

The Lectures for the Course of 1875 and 1876 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 8 [1875] Col. T. W. Higginson, of Newport. The Place of Literature in the Republic.
- Dec. 15 " Luigi Manti, late of Palermo. Brigands & Brigandage in Naples & Sicily.
- Dec. 22 " Prof. E. C. Pickering, of Boston. The Spectroscope. Illustrated.
- Jan. 5 [1876] G. F. Emmons, The Volcanoes of the Pacific Coast.
- Jan. 12 " Rev. M. D. Conway, London.
- Jan. 19 " Mrs. Lucy Stone, Winning her Way.
- Jan. 26 " Geo. W. Minns, of Concord. The Siege of Boston.
- Feb. 2 " Prof. W^m R. Ware, of Boston. Architecture.
- Feb. 10 " Prof. Chas. E. Norton, of Cambridge. Turner the Painter.
- Feb. 16 " W^m R. Emerson, The Mechanic of 1775 & the Mechanic of 1875.
- Feb. 23 " Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Cambridge. The Last Glacial Period of North America.
- Mar. 1 " R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Boston.

October [] 1876. At a meeting called for the purpose C. H. Walcott and J. C. Melvin were chosen Curators and H. L. Whitcomb, Sect. and Treas. for the year ensuing. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secy.

The Lectures for the Course of 1876 and 1877 were delivered in the following order:

- Dec. 5 [1876] Temple Quartette, of Boston. Vocal Concert.
- Dec. 13 " Rev. G. W. Hosmer, of Newton. The Full Life.

- Dec. 20 [1876] Geo. W. Minns, of Concord. The Wonders of the Ocean.
- Dec. 27 " Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston. The New West & Its Problems.
- Jan. 2 [1877] Hyers Sisters, of Boston. Vocal Concert.
- Jan. 10 " Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Salem. The Wonders of Growth in Animals.
- Jan. 17 " Black's Stereopticon.
- Jan. 31 " Rev. G. Reynolds, of Concord. The Shays Rebellion.
- Feb. 7 " Hon. W^m Parsons, of Dublin, Irel'd. Michael Angelo.
- Feb. 14 " R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Natural Forces.
- Feb. 21 " Concord Dramatic Club.
- Feb. 28 " Miss G. E. Cayvan, of Boston. Select Readings.

February 28th 1877. Before the Lecture by Miss Cayvan the house was called to order and the following officers chosen for the year ensuing. Curators: C. H. Walcott and Jas. C. Melvin. Secy. and Treas.: H. L. Whitcomb. Voted: That the thanks of the ticket holders are due to Messrs. Chas. H. Walcott and Jas. C. Melvin for the very satisfactory series of lectures and entertainments they have presented this season. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Sec'y.

The Lectures and Entertainments during the Season of 1877-1878 have been as follows:

- Dec. 6 [1877] Concert by the Temple Quartette, of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, Soprano.
- Dec. 12 " Lecture by Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of Melrose. Subject: The Coming Man.
- Dec. 19 " Lecture by Prof. Benj. W. Putnam, of Boston. Subject: The Potter's Wheel and its Products. The lecturer exhibited different kinds of pottery and was accompanied by a practical potter who made jars, jugs, vases &c. on the platform before the audience.
- Dec. 26 " Reading by Miss Georgia E. Cayvan, of Boston.
- Jan. 9 [1878] Concert (Instrumental) by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston. 6 pieces.
- Jan. 23 " Lecture by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord. Subject: Episodes of the Revolutionary Campaigns in the North.
- Jan. 30 " Lecture by Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Salem. Subject: A May trip through England. This lecture was illustrated with the Stereopticon.
- Feb. 6 " Lecture by Mr. R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject: Fortune of the Republic.
- Feb. 13 " Lecture by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Salem. Subject: Japan and the Japanese. The subject announced, From Monad to Man, was changed to that given above at the request of Prof. Morse and without objection from the audience.
- Feb. 20 " Vocal Concert by the Barnabee Concert Company, of Boston, consisting of a quartette with accompanist, and Mr. R. Shuebruh, cornet soloist.

Feb. 27 [1878] Lecture by Mr. W^m Parsons, of Dublin, Irel'd. Subject: Old Homer, Troy and Dr. Schlieman.

Mar. 6 " Extra Lecture by Mr. Iran Panin, a native of Russia, now resident in Concord. Subject: Russia.

March 6th 1878. At a meeting of the Lyceum held this evening, before the lecture by Mr. Panin, for the transaction of business, the report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing season. Charles H. Walcott James C. Melvin Curators. Henry L. Whitcomb, Secy & Treasurer. Voted: that the thanks of the Lyceum are due to Messrs. Emerson and Reynolds for the valuable lectures gratuitously contributed by them during the last season. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Dec. 4, 1878. The Lyceum listened this evening to a Vocal Concert given by the Schubert Concert Company of Boston. Consisting of twelve male voices and a leader. The audience numbered about three hundred and eighty. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Dec. 11, 1878. The Lyceum listened this evening to a Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Melrose. Subject: Beyond the Seas, in which the lecturer gave us some of the results of her observations during her trip to Europe last Summer. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Dec. 18, 1878. The Lyceum met and listened to a Lecture by Prof. William H. Niles, of Cambridge. Subject: Holland and Its People. The lecture was illustrated by a series of oil paintings representing views of the country and the inhabitants. It was announced that next Wednesday being Christmas there would be no lecture. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Jan'y 1st 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to Readings and Recitations by Miss Nella F. Brown, of Boston. Programme:

Scene from Henry V.	Shakespeare
A very naughty little Girl's Views of Life	—
Her Letter	Bret Harte
A Royal Princess	Rossetti
The Deacon's Confusion	Emerson
Good Night, Papa	Anon.
How the old horse won the bet	Holmes

Notice was given of the postponement of Mr. Stoddard's lecture announced for next week, but deferred in order that there may be an observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lyceum next Tuesday. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Tues. Jan. 7, 1879. An audience of about four hundred assembled this evening to observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Lyceum. No tickets were sold for the evening, but the floor of the Hall was reserved for the members until half-past seven o'clock; after that, admission was free to all. Special invitations were sent to the surviving original members. While the audience was assembling and in the interval between the addresses, music was furnished by an orchestra from Carter's Band, of Boston. The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. R. Hoar, who spoke eloquently and with feeling of his recollections of the founders of the Lyceum and the early lecturers. After music by the band, Judge Hoar introduced Mr. Charles H. Walcott, who read an Address on the Origin and Growth of the Lyceum. At the conclusion of the address the Chairman put, and declared carried, a motion that the Lyceum be continued for another period of fifty years. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Jan. 15, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a stirring account by Major General Judson Kilpatrick of Sherman's March to the Sea. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Jan. 22, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a lecture by Mr. James Parton. Subject: The Coming Man's Religion. (Most of the audience were shocked.) H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Jan. 29, 1879. Dr. Hayes having cancelled his engagements for the season, the Lyceum had the pleasure of listening to a lecture this evening by Col. Homer B. Sprague, of Boston. Subject, John Milton. H. L. Whitcomb, Secy.

Town Hall, Concord, Feb'y 5, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a very instructive lecture by Mr. Farrington McIntire, of Boston. Subject: The Solar System. The lecture was profusely illustrated by the Stereopticon, representing views and diagrams of the heavenly bodies and their motions. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary. Note. Immediately before Col. Sprague's lecture, last week, a petition was read with a request for signatures, the object of which was to prevent the cutting of the large hemlocks on North Branch near Egg Rock which were threatened by the contractors who are building the extension of the Middlesex Central Railroad. The next morning, Thursday, the trees were cut down, much to the regret of many citizens.

Town Hall, Concord, Feb'y 12, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a Concert by the Barnabee Concert Company, of Boston, consisting of Mrs. H. E. H. Carter, Soprano, Miss Anna C. Holbrook, contralto, Mr. J. C. Bartlett, tenor, Mr. H. C. Barnabee, basso, Mr. R. Shuebruk, cornet soloist, Mr. Howard M. Dow, pianist. The audience numbered about 500. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Feb'y 19, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to the Reading of Selections from the writings of Shakspeare and other authors by Mr. George Riddle, of Cambridge, Instructor in Elocution in Harvard College. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Feb'y 26, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a lecture by Mr. John L. Stoddard, of Boston. Subject: Up the Rhine and Among the Alps. The lecture was illustrated by a powerful Stereopticon of double camera, which produced the effect of one picture dissolving into another. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, March 5, 1879. The Lyceum listened this evening to a lecture by Mr. R. W. Emerson. Subject: Memory. The beginning of the lecture was delayed by the discovery of a fire, early in the evening, in the northwest corner of the Court House. In consequence of the delay, the business meeting announced to take place this evening was postponed to Wednesday of next week. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, March 12, 1879. The Lyceum met, pursuant to notice given, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Curators and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting. Hon. E. R. Hoar was chosen to preside. The Treasurer's report was read and accepted. The Curators then presented the following report which was accepted and placed on file. "The Curators are glad to be able to congratulate the members of the Lyceum on another successful course. The receipts during the season which has just closed have been larger than ever before in the history of the Lyceum, amounting to \$874.60. The expenses have been \$818.46, leaving a clear balance of \$56.14 to be added to the surplus fund. The expenses attendant upon the observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary were exceptional, and in addition to what was contemplated when the course was arranged. The Curators have planned no further than to make each course pay for itself, but a surplus has remained in the Treasurer's hands at the end of each of the last three seasons: in 1877, \$120.09; in 1878, \$72.00; in 1879, \$56.14. These sums are on interest in the Middlesex Institution for Savings, deposited in the name of the Treasurer, and, with the accrued interest, now amount to \$260.63—a sum that will prove an effective reserve force for succeeding managers. In the last three seasons the number of season tickets sold has been, respectively, 318, 352, and 377. The management during this period has been in some degree experimental, aiming to provide not only a variety of instruction on scientific, historical and literary subjects and upon the topics of the times, but also entertainment of a high order. No pains have been taken to ascertain in advance what a lecturer believed, but rather what he knew, or had done, to make it appear worth our while

to listen to him. Whatever may be the opinion entertained of the success of their management, the Curators may be allowed to say that the visible results have surpassed anything that was anticipated. Not only is the Lyceum enjoying financial prosperity, and, therefore, the ability to procure the best talent in the lecture field, but, from an intellectual point of view, it is believed that the people of our town have gained new vigor of thought with the increased vitality of this institution, and will insist upon keeping this platform fearlessly free and independent of every narrowing influence. In this way only can the Lyceum continue to influence this community for good as it has already done for fifty years. Personally the Curators are happy to acknowledge the generous consideration which has been bestowed upon their efforts. They have encountered some adverse criticism as unmerited as the praise, but that was to be expected. To have been in any measure successful in ministering to the pleasure and well-being of a community for which they have so great an affection is sufficient reward for the time and labor spent.

Concord, March 12, 1879.

Charles H. Walcott
James C. Melvin

Curators."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Reynolds, it was Voted, that the thanks of the Lyceum are due to the Curators for the exceedingly valuable services that they have rendered. On motion of Mr. W. S. Blanchard the present officers were unanimously re-elected, but Messrs. Walcott and Melvin declined to serve, and Mr. George A. King and Mr. Frederick W. Griffin were subsequently elected. On motion of Mr. C. H. Walcott it was Voted, that a committee of four, to be nominated by the chairman, be chosen to consider what changes in the Constitution and By-laws are expedient, and report at the business meeting to be held at the end of the next season. The following were appointed as that committee: Charles H. Walcott, James C. Melvin, George A. King, & Frederick W. Griffin. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary. Note. The first volume of Records of the Lyceum was deposited Mar. 11, 1879, with the Concord Free Public Library, for safe keeping, to be open to the inspection of the public under the regulations of the Library, but to remain the property of the Lyceum. The first volume of the Treasurer's Records have also been deposited in the same place under the same regulations.

Concord, April 23rd 1879. Mr. George A. King, having declined to serve as one of the Curators, a meeting was called for the purpose of filling the vacancy and for the transaction of any other business that should properly come before the meeting. W. S. Blanchard was chosen to preside. W. S. Blanchard was chosen Curator to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. Geo. A. King. W. S. Blanchard was also added to the committee on the Constitution and By-laws. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Friday, Dec. 5, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a Concert by the Schubert Concert Co. A very large audience was present. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to Readings by Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass. A very large audience was present and each selection was received with loud applause. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a very instructive lecture by Adams Ayer, Esq., of Boston, upon London and Excursions Around. The lecture, which was descriptive of scenes in and about London, was illustrated by the stereopticon. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 31, 1879. The Lyceum met and listened to a lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Melrose. Subject, Superfluous Women. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a very severe snow-storm, the Hall was well filled. Mrs. Livermore paid an eloquent tribute to the character and usefulness of the so-called "superfluous women," describing their work in the hospitals during the war and the work of the "Sisters of Charity." H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a very entertaining and instructive lecture upon the Electric Telegraph, illustrated by the stereopticon, and a large and expensive collection of electric apparatus, by Alfred P. Gage, of Boston. The various systems by which electricity is

practically applied to useful purposes were fully explained and illustrated. The fire-alarm system of Boston, the several methods of distributing time from an astronomical observatory, as adopted by different countries, the Atlantic cable in operation, the transmission of fac-similes of handwritings & pictures by telegraph, were a few of the topics which lent interest to the lecture. H. L. Whitcomb, Secy.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 14, 1881. The Lyceum met and listened to a very entertaining lecture by Col. T. W. Higginson, of Cambridge, upon How to Read History. The lecturer urged the importance of learning the few things which interest, rather than a long array of chronological facts and statistics. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 21, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a concert by the Mendellsohn [sic] Quintette Club, of Boston, assisted by Miss Fanny Kellogg, Soprano. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 28, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to an entertainment by the "Rivals" of Boston: Mr. Keach, Pianist; Miss Turner, Elocutionist; Mr. Sayward, Impersonator; Walter Emerson, Cornetist. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 4, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a lecture by Ralph Waldo Emerson: Historic Notes, Life, & Letters in Massachusetts. This was Mr. Emerson's 100th lecture before the Lyceum. A very large audience was present and, as Mr. Emerson advanced to the front of the platform, the audience rose en masse to receive him. Mr. Emerson read his lecture with a clearness and vigor remarkable, considering his advanced age. H. L. Whitcomb, Sec'y.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to Readings by Miss Ida Perry Dawes, of Boston. The lady was a pleasing reader and met with a cordial reception from the audience. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 18, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a very instructive lecture by Prof. W^m J. Marshall, of Fitchburg, upon The Yellowstone National Park. The lecture was illustrated by the Stereopticon. Prof. M. having lived upon the Pacific slope for 10 years was enabled to give a very graphic description of the country. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 25, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a highly entertaining lecture by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick upon Scenes and Incidents in the War of the Rebellion. The vivid and startling description of battle-scenes by one who had been an active participant in them, was highly interesting. The speaker fairly carried his audience by storm and was frequently interrupted by a perfect storm of applause. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Wednesday Evening, Mar. 3, 1880. The Lyceum met and listened to a very entertaining lecture by Mr. Paul Wentworth, of Concord, upon the Pre-historic Races of the Southwest. This was an extra lecture. After the lecture, the Lyceum held its Annual Business Meeting. The Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Whitcomb, submitted his report, which showed the Lyceum to be in a highly satisfactory condition, financially. The Curators presented their report. H. L. Whitcomb was re-elected Treasurer and Secretary; Mess. Blanchard and Griffin were re-elected Curators. Samuel Hoar Esq. moved that a sufficient sum be taken from the Lyceum fund to put a new floor in to the Town Hall. The motion was lost. Adjourned. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

April 28, 1880. Due notice having been given, a meeting was held to hear the report of the committee chosen March 12th 1879, to consider what changes in the Constitution and By-laws are expedient. Meeting [was] called to order by the Chairman, and the following report submitted: "The Committee appointed to revise the Constitution and By-laws of the Concord Lyceum, submit the following REPORT. Your committee have carefully examined the Constitution and By-laws

of the Society and find that in the number of officers and the duties assigned to them, in the provisions about membership, and in other particulars, our frame of government was designed for circumstances very different from the present. It is not surprising, therefore, that for a considerable period, as is shown by the records, the society has been gradually abandoning the original scheme which, undoubtedly, answered the purpose of the founders, but turned out to be not so well adapted to the wants and business methods of a new generation. So long as the Lyceum was supported wholly or in a considerable degree by voluntary subscriptions, a kind of hand to mouth existence, the form of the organization and a well-defined membership were, comparatively speaking, of little consequence, and accordingly such measures were adopted from time to time as seemed best calculated to further the immediate purposes of the Society. Thus serious departures were made from the letter of the Constitution and By-laws, which have become so sanctioned by practice that those venerable instruments, as our records present them, are practically obsolete. In considering what course is the best for the Society to take, your committee have been impressed by the large and increasing influence of the Lyceum in this community and the prospect of a successful career in the future. It should therefore assume a permanent form and one that may easily be kept alive. The treasury responds to larger annual demands than formerly and exhibits an increased surplus fund every year. In whom is vested the right to control the disposition of this accumulating property, is, to say the least, doubtful as the Society is now organized. Prudence demands that the ownership of this property and its application to the purposes of the Lyceum shall be put beyond a question. Therefore, after a full and careful consideration your Committee recommend the adoption by the Society of a corporate form under and by virtue of the statutes of the Commonwealth authorizing the formation of corporations for literary, educational, and scientific purposes. Respectfully submitted, Concord, April 28, 1880,

Charles H. Walcott
James C. Melvin
Geo. A. King
Frederick W. Griffin
Walter S. Blanchard

Committee "

Voted, That the report of the Committee be accepted. On motion of Hon. E. R. Hoar, it was Voted, that Whereas the Concord Lyceum has been in operation for more than fifty years, and it is thought expedient that, for its more convenient and permanent management, and to enable it to hold property, it should assume a corporate organization, Voted, that the Curators be authorized and requested to take the necessary measures to organize it as a Corporation under the Statute of 1874, Chapter 375, by obtaining the association in writing of enough of its members for that purpose; and that the corporation thus organized shall have, take, and continue to hold the property of the Concord Lyceum. The meeting was then dissolved. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Dec. 2nd 1880 The following course of Lectures and entertainments have been arranged for the coming winter:

Town Hall, Concord, Dec. 2nd 1880. Lecture by Archibald Forbes, of London, correspondent of London Daily News. Subject: Royal People I have Met. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Dec. 8 [1880] A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the Colored Ideal Musical Combination, consisting of the following persons: Marie Silska, Prima Donna, Sop.; Isabella Miles Taylor, Sopr.; Alice J. Minks, Cont.; Wallace King, Tenor; J. M. Waddy, Basso; Fred P. White, Pianist; Joseph R. Brandis, Violin; Samuel Lucas, Comedian; Sampson Williams, Baritone. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Dec. 15th [1880] Lecture by Prof. W. H. Niles, of Boston. Subject: Switzerland. Illust. by the Stereopticon. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Town Hall, Concord, Jan. 5th 1881. Readings: by Prof. R. R. Raymond, Principal of the School of Oratory, Boston University. H. L. Whitcomb, Secretary.

LYCEUM RECORDS OF LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS

[Through the courtesy of its librarian, the following records of the Town Library, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, were taken to the Harvard Photographic Services and filmed for my use herein. I wish to express gratitude for this signal courtesy both to the Town Librarian and to Harvard University for cooperating to present this record to the scholarly world. In the interests of legibility and economy I have ignored the awkward spacing of the manuscript, introducing punctuation where needed to convey the intended meaning of the various Lyceum secretaries or to achieve a measure of uniformity in format. Occasionally I have introduced an editorial comment in brackets.]

Though Lincoln's lyceum was not as significant in the history of the movement as Concord's or Salem's, it was important, thanks to the efforts of Charles Stearns Wheeler and members of his family, who knew how to draw upon talent from Concord and Boston. In one sense, the following records are a memorial to the Wheeler family. K. W. C.]

At a meeting of several of the inhabitants of Lincoln at the centre school-house on tuesday the second day of March, 1830, for the purpose of taking in to consideration the propriety of forming a Lyceum, Organized by choosing Doct. George Russell Moderator. Charles Brown Sect. Voted: That it is expedient to form a Lyceum in this Town. Voted: To choose a committee to draft a Constitution and lay it before an adjourned meeting. Rev. Elijah Dimond, Doct. George Russell were chosen a committee for that purpose. Voted: To adjourn for two weeks.

[March 16, 1830]

Agreeable to adjournment, met. The Committe[e] on preparing a Constitution reported the same for the consideration of the meeting. The Constitution was then read and adopted with amendments. Voted: To choose a committe[e] to procure subscribers to the Constitution consisting of four. Doct. George Russell, Charles Brown, James Baker and Timothy Darling were chosen for that purpose. Voted: To adjourn for one week.

[THE CONSTITUTION]

We the subscribers, desirous of our own improvement in Knowledge, the advance of Popular Education, and the diffusion of useful information throughout the community generally, and believing that these objects can be more certainly, easily, and fully accomplished by united, than by individual exertions, agree to associate under the name of the Lincoln Lyceum, and adopt the following articles for Constitution:-

Article I. Any inhabitant of Lincoln may become a member of the Lyceum by annually paying into the treasury one dollar, five dollars paid at any one time shall entitle a person to one membership for life. Persons under eighteen years of age by paying one half of the an[n]ual sum above mentioned, shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except voting.

II. The Officers of the society shall be a President, two vice Presidents, Treasurer, a Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary [and a] Prudential Committee, who shall be chosen an[n]ually by ballot on such month and day as may be specified in the By Laws.

III. The President, and in his absence, neglect or refusal to act, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside in all meetings, preserve order, and perform all the duties usually attached to his office. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse monies. The Recording Secretary shall record all votes and proceedings of the society. The Corresponding Secretary shall read and answer all communications addressed to it. And the above named Officers [Prudential Committee] shall constitute a board of directors and shall have charge of the Cabinet and all the other property of the Lyceum and shall be the general agents to do any business for the society under its directions.

IV. To accomplish the objects of the Society there shall be procured, as soon as the funds will permit, a Library, an apparatus for illustrating the sciences, and a Cabinet of Minerals.

V. The Society shall hold meetings for discussions, dissertations, lectures and such other exercises as may be deemed expedient, when and where it shall determine.

VI. Teachers of schools may be permitted to use for the benefit of their pupils, the apparatus and minerals under such restrictions as the association shall determin[e].

VII. The property of the Lyceum, however acquired, shall be vested in the life members for the use of the society; and it shall be inalienable, except by way of exchange for others of equal value, without the assent of a majority of the life members and a majority of the annual members. Notice to that effect being given four weeks previous to its being acted upon.

VIII. The President and three members shall have power to call at any time, a special meeting, which shall be legal, if notice be given according to direction in the By Laws.

IX. The Society shall have power to pass such By Laws and regulations as shall be deemed by a majority necessary for the good management of its concerns.

X. Any member may withdraw from the society by makeing his request known in writing to the President at least two weeaks previous to the an[n]ual meeting, and paying up all assessments then due.

XI. We will cooperate with the County Lyceum in its endeavors for the promotion and diffusion of useful Knowledge.

XII. The foregoing articles may be altered, amended or annulled, by a majority of the life members and a majority of the annual members present at any one legal meeting; said alterations or amendment haven [having] be[e]n proposed at a meeting not less than four weeks previous to the one at which it is to be acted upon.

AMENDMENTS

I. Each Member of this Society, inste[ald] of paying One Dollar per Annum shall pay such sum as shall be voted by said Society at any stated meeting thereof. Passed December 18th 1832.

II. Ladies may be admitted members of the Lyceum by signing the Constitution, without being subject to assessments, and may enjoy all the privileges of Members. Passed Feby 3^d 1835.

[March 23, 1830]

Agreeable to adjournment met, and voted to hear the report of a committee chosen at the last meeting to procure subscribers to the Constitution. The committee reported that they had procured twenty five. Voted: To proceed to the choice of Officers; made choice of Rev. Elijah Demond, President. Silas P. Tarbell, Esq. Deac. Eleazer Brooks Vice Presidents. Henry Rice Treasurer. Charles Brown Rec. Secretary. Doct. George Russell Cor. Secretary. Voted: To choose a com[m]itte[e] to draft a code of By Laws. Rev. Elijah Demond and Doct. George Russell were chosen a committee for that purpose. The committee chosen to prepair a code of By Laws reported the same for the consideration of the Society. The By Laws were than read, amended, and accepted. Voted: To adjourn for two weeks to meet at half past six P. M.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Silas P. Tarbell	George Russell	Frederick A. Hayden	Charles L. Tarbell
Charles Wheeler	James Baker	Henry Rice	Albert A. Cole

Timothy Darling	Harriet H. Warren	Charles Brown	Geo. Stearns
Amos Bemis	Winthrop F. Adams	Cyrus Smith	Luther P. Whitman
Hosea Weston	Albert Hagar	Charles A. Wheeler	Joseph Hosmer, Jr.
Daniel Weston	Leonard Spaulding	Cyrus Brooks	William Farnsworth
George Weston	Samuel Thwing	John Hoar	Edwin Maxwell
Horatio Wheeler	Joseph Law	Samuel Hoar the 2ond	William Whitney
Calvin Weston	Parker Brown	James Jones	Wm Blanchard
Jonas Smith	E. Beau	Francis S. Bemis	Schuyler Parks
Edmund Wheeler, Jr.	Elijah Demond	Ephraim Flint	Jacob Baker
Ebenezer Newhall	Elisha Hagar	Calvin Smith	Francis Newhal
Nathan Hall	Gregory Stone	Francis J. Maxwell	Nov. 6 1839
Jo ^s Whitman, Jr.	Leonard [Hoar?]	Levi Peirce	William Warren
Abel Wheeler	Joseph Hoar, Jr.	P. F. Hagar	James Farrar, Jr.
Margaret M. Warren	William Colburn	William Foster	William F. Wheeler

BY LAWS

Article I. There shall be a meeting of the Lyceum every second Tuesday evening, at such an hour and during such parts of the year, as the society shall determine.

II. Each member may admit two ladies, and if married his children in addition.

III. Strangers may be admit[t]ed by invitations.

IV. Persons not members may receive tickets of admit[t]ance for one or [more] evenings on such terms as the Directors shall determine.

V. The annual meeting of the Lyceum shall be holden on the first Tuesday in november, at which time the Officers of institution shall be chosen, and a public address be made by a person appointed by the directors.

VI. There shall be a lecture as often at least as once a month if the directors can obtain a lecturer; if not they shall make provision for some other exercises.

VII. The exercises on the other evenings shall be discussions, readings, or familiar conversations.

VIII. The directors shall make out a list of those persons, who will consent to take a part in the discussions; and they shall be called on alphabetically,—four on each question, two on the affirmative, and two on the negative.

IX. There shall be a committee of three chosen by the Society to select questions, or other exercises, and notify the disputants.

X. The subject shall be given to the disputants two weeks previous to its discussion.

XI. In all discussions the speaker shall address the President.

XII. No member shall speak more than twice on the same questions without permission from the President.

XIII. Questions shall be decided by the President.

XIV. Any member may appeal from the discission of the President, or the President may decline deciding; in either case it shall be decided by [the] society.

XV. The Directors shall solicit donations and deposits for the society; and the donations and deposits shall be recorded at the time made, together with donors or depositors name.

XVI. A member may have permission to take one book at a time from the Library of the Lyceum under restrictions of the Directors.

XVII. Any member may be permitted to use the library or apparatus in the place where it is located under the restrictions of the Directors.

XVIII. In case of a special meeting the Directors shall give notice thereof, either by posting it, at least fourteen days previous to said meeting; or by given [giving] a verbal or written notice to each member at least two days previous to said meeting.

[? April 6, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour[el]d with a highly usefull and interesting Lecture on the Temperaments by Doct. Josiah Bartlet. Voted: That the thanks of this Society be presented to Doct. Bartlet for his useful and interesting Lecture this evening. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? April 20, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour[el]d with an interesting Lecture on the Origin of man by Doct. Horatio Adams. Voted: That the thanks of this Society be presented to Doct. Adams for his interesting Lecture this evening. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? May 4, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with an ful and interesting Lecture on Education [by] Mr. Lemuel Shattuck. Voted: That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Shattuck for his useful Lecture this evening. Voted, to adjourn untill the first Tuesday in November.

[? Nov. 2, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with a Lecture on the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by Samuel Fisk, Esq^r. After which a Discussion. Question: Is the policy of the general government towards the Indians, just? Question not decided. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[? Nov. 9, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met, and proceeded to discuss the question which was before the last meeting. Decided in the Affirmative. Voted, to adjourn for one week.

[? Nov. 16, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on the advantages of a knowledge of Musick by M^r. Silas H. Hill. After which a discussion. Question: Ought Imprisonment for Debt to be abolished? Decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[? Nov. 23, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with a Lecture on the anatomy of the Eye by Doct. George Russell. After which a Discussion. Question: Does Knowledge give its possessor more power than Wealth does? Decided in the Affirmative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? Dec. 7, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with a Lecture on Novels and Romances by Rev. Elijah Demond. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? Dec. 21, 1830] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with a Lecture on Digestion by Doct. Josiah Bartlet. After which a Discussion. Question: Ought the study of anatomy to be legalized? Decided in the Affirmative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? Jan. 4, 1831] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favourd with a Lecture on Poetry and its Origin by Mr. Charles D. Jackson. After which a Discussion. Question: Has mankind be[el]n benefited by the French Revolution commencing in 1789? Decission of the question postponed untill next meeting. Voted, to choose a Committee consisting of three to ascertain the amount of the funds of the Lyceum; also how said funds shall be disposed of and report at next meeting. Chose Charles Wheeler, Esq^r. Maj. Daniel Weston Doct. George Russell. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[? Jan. 18, 1831] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on Economy by Rev. Ezra Ripley, D.D. Voted, to farther discuss the question which was before the last meeting. Decided in the affirmative. Voted, to hear a report of a Committee chosen at last meeting. The Chairman of the Committee reported as follows:

The Committee chosen at the last meeting of the Lyceum, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the funds of said Society, and of disposing of said funds, submit the following report:

The Treasurer has received from Members	\$23.00
The Treasurer has paid for the Journal, stagehire, Horse-keeping, lights &c., to the present time	7.25
	<u>15.75</u>
Due from members	5.00
makeing	<u>\$20.75</u>

The Committee report in favour of continuing the Journal of Education, the remainder of the present year—and that the funds remain in the hands of the Treasurer, in an accumulating state untill the November meeting, when with the money that will then be paid in, the Committe[e] flatter themselves the Society will be able to procure some valuable apparatus for the use of said Society. pr. Order of the Committee. Charles Wheeler.

Voted to accept the report of the Committee. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[? Jan. 25, 1831] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with Lecture, a discription of the West, by Rev. Bernard Whitman. Voted, to adjourn untill the first Tuesday in October.

[Nov. 1, 1831] The Society met on the first Tuesday of November 1831 for the choice of Officers. Made choice of Rev. Elijah Demond, President. Doct. George Russell James Baker Vice Presidents. Henry Rice Treasurer. Charles Brown Rec. Sec. Maj. Daniel Weston Cor. Sec. Voted, to hear the report of the Treasurer. The Treasurer has paid for Lights, horse keeping, Journal of Education, Stage fare &c. \$12.69. Received of thirty Members \$30.00. Balance due the Lyceum \$17.31. Voted, to accept the report. The Society were favoured with a Lecture on the Management of Schools by Mr. Asa Rand. Voted, to adjourn for two weeks.

[Nov. 15, 1831] Agreeable to adjournment, met and were favour'd with a Lecture on School-keeping together with illustrations on School apparatus by Mr. Moses Hulburt. Voted to adjourn for three weeks.

[Dec. 13, 1831] Met December the thirteenth and were favour'd with a Lecture on Astronomy by Mr. Nehemiah Ball. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 27, 1831] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on the Science of Sound by John M. Cheney, Esqr. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 10, 1832] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on Astronomy by Benjamin Gleason, Esqr. After which a Discussion. Question: Would a Railroad from Boston to the Hudson counterbalance the expence? Decided in the affirmative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 24, 1832] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on the American Independance by Mr. Henry Rice. After which a Discussion. Question: Does the Ambitious and Sanguin[e] expectations of men contribute to their Happiness? Decided in the affirmative. Voted to choose three Delegates to the State Lyceum. Adj. for two weeks. Rev. Elijah Demond F. A. Hayden Doct. George Russell.

[Feb. 7, 1832] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on Geology by Mr. Silas H. Hill. After which a Discussion. Question: Ought Corporeal Punishment to be abolished in Schools. Decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Feb. 21, 1832] Agreeable to adjournment met and were favour'd with a Lecture on the Culture of Silk by Mr. Edmund B. Whitman. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 28, 1832] Agreeably to adjournment met and were favoured with a Lecture on Manufactures by Col. Daniel Shattuck. Voted to adjourn for one Week.

[Mar. 7, 1832] Met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Taxes by Mr. Peabody. Voted to adjourn to the second Tuesday of November next.

[Nov. 13, 1832] The Society met according to adjournment on the second Tuesday of November 1832, and proceeded to the choice of Officers. Voted and made choice of Doctor George Russell, President: made choice of Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. Jonas Smith, Vice Presidents; chose Mr. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Charles Wheeler, Recording Secretary. Frederick A. Hayden, Corresponding Secretary. Then adjourned the Meeting for two Weeks.

[Nov. 20, 1832] Tuesday November 20th Met agreeable to adjournment and were favored with a Lecture, on the Education of Children by Mr. [] Hersey. Then adjourned for two Weeks.

[Dec. 4, 1832] Tuesday, December 4th 1832. Met according to adjournment and were favored with a Lecture upon Vegetables, particularly those used for table food, by Doc. Edward Jarvis, of Concord.

[Dec. 18, 1832] Tuesday December 18th met according to the Usual time and were favoured with a Lecture on Biography by Mr. Alexander H. Laurence, after which there was a discussion. Question: If a man should discover a mine, in another man's field, would it be morally right for him to purchase the field, the owner being ignorant of the existance of the mine? Decided in the negative by the Society. A motion having been made four Weeks previous, voted to amend the Constitution, so that the members, instead of paying one Dollar annually into the Treasury may pay such sum as shall be voted by said Society, at any stated meeting of said Society.

[Jan. 1, 1833] The Lyceum met January first 1833 and were favoured with a Lecture on Mythology or the religion of Ancient Greece and Rome by Mr. Theodore Parker—after which there was a discussion. Question: Is War justifiable? decided in the affirmative. The Society voted to have meetings once a Week for discussions.

[Jan. 8, 1833] Tuesday January 8th the Lyceum Society met, and had a discussion. Question: Is the Union of the States tending to dissolution? decided in the negative.

[Jan. 15, 1833] Tuesday January 15th the Lyceum met and were highly favoured with a useful Lecture on Government by Isaac Bemis Esq., after which there was a discussion. Question: Is the Mechanic more beneficial to the Community than the Farmer? decided that the Farmer is more beneficial to the Community than the Mechanic.

[Jan. 22, 1833] Tuesday January 22nd The Society met and had a Discussion. Question: Do morals exert a greater influence on Society, than intellect? Voted to postpone the decision, and continue the discussion the next meeting.

[Jan. 29, 1833] Tuesday January 29th the Lyceum met and were favoured with a lecture on Ornithology by Charles Stearns Wheeler, after which the discussion was continued and decided that Morals exert the greatest influence. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Feb. 12, 1833] The Lyceum met Tuesday February 12th 1833 and were favored with a lecture on American Literature by Mr. Samuel S. Fairbanks, after which there was a discussion. Question: Which exerts the greatest influence upon Society: Male or Female character? decided in favor of Females.

[Feb. 26, 1833] Tuesday February 26th 1833. The Lyceum met and were favoured with a Lecture upon the Geography and history of Palestine or Sacred Geography by Charles S. Breckenridge, after which there was a discussion. Question: Which exerts the most deleterious influence upon Society--the Miser or the Spendthrift? decided that the Miser exerts the most deleterious influence.

[Mar. 26, 1833] Tuesday March 26th 1833. The Lyceum met and were favoured with a Lecture upon the difference between animals and vegetables by James T. Jones, after which there was a discussion. Question: Ought the present system of Debt & Credit to be abolished? Decided, in the Affirmative.

[Apr. 9, 1833] Tuesday, April 9th 1833. The Lyceum met, and were favored with a Lecture upon the Manufacture of Ropes and Cordage by Leonard Spaulding, after which it was Voted to choose delegates to attend the meeting of The County Lyceum: Chose Charles Brown, Charles Wheeler, Daniel Weston. Voted to postpone indefinitely the discussion. Voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday in November.

[NOTE:] The records of the Meetings for the years 1833 & 1834 were omitted by the recording Secretary without the Knowledge of the Society.

[Dec. 22, 1834] At a Meeting of the Lyceum on Tuesday eve December 22^d 1834: The following Officers were chosen. Viz Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, President. Geo. Russell Mr. Charles Brown, Vice Presidents. Geo. Russell, Recording Secty. Mr. Charles L. Tarbell, Corresponding Secty. Capt. Horatio Wheeler, Treasurer. Messrs. William Colburn, Capt. Phineas F. Hagar & Charles L. Tarbell were chosen a Committee to examine The Treasurers Accounts & report at the next meeting. Then adjourned to next Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.

[Dec. 30, 1834] Tuesday Decr 30th 1834. Met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Demonology by Mr. Albert H. Nelson of Concord. The Committee not being prepared to report, adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 6, 1835] Jany. 6th 1835. Met according to adjournment and proceeded to business. On Motion of Dr. Russell it was voted that the Committee chosen to examine the Treasurers Accounts be instructed to report at the next meeting what assessment will be necessary for the present year agreeable to the revised Constitution. An amendment of the Constitution was proposed and laid before the Society for 4 weeks. Viz. That Ladies be admitted as Members of the Lyceum by signing the Constitution. On Motion as above, Messrs. Geo. Russell, Charles Brown, Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, Charles Wheeler, Esq. & James Baker, Capt. Phineas F. Hagar & Henry H. Griffin were chosen a Committee on questions, & to engage disputants. A Lecture was then delivered by Mr. George Stearns (Instructor in the Centre School) On Phrenology. Afterwards a discussion on the question: Is our Country in danger from the influence of Romancatholicism? Disputants: Messrs. H. H. Griffin, affirmative, & [] Finley, negative. Decided in the affirmative by the President. Decision sustained by the Society on appeal. Adjourned for one week, to meet at 6 o'clock.

[Jan. 13, 1835] Met according to adjournment. The Committee submitted the following Report, Viz: The Committee chosen to examine the Treasurers accounts have attended to that service & ask leave to report. The Treasurer has paid for Lecturers, Entertainment, horsekeeping & lights thirty dollars & sixty three cents \$30.63 since the last settlement of Decr. 13, 1831, as pr. bill. At which time there was in the hands of the Treasurer 17.31. Leaving a ballance now due the Treasurer of \$13.32. The Committee would recommend that there be an assessment of one dollar (\$1) on each member to defray the necessary expences of the Lyceum. Lincoln, Jany 13th 1835. By order of the Committee, W^m Colburn Chmⁿ. Report accepted. Voted to assess one dollar on each member except those who have joined or may join this season. The Lyceum was then favoured with a Lecture by Mr. [] Finley (of the East School) on Phrenology. Question for Discussion: Has the man of Education more influence than the man of Wealth? G. Russell, affirmative. Mr. Geo. Stearns, negative. Question not decided & the

further consideration postpon'd to next meeting. Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 20, 1835] Tuesday Jan'y 20th 1835. Met according to adjournment. On Motion of the Secretary the committee on questions were instructed to ascertain who of the members of the Lyceum will take part in the discussions. On Motion [sic] as above Messrs. Geo. Russell, Rev. E. Newhall, James Baker, Geo. Stearns & [] were chosen a Committee to enquire if it be expedient to make any alterations in the exercises before the Lyceum & if so, to recommend such alteration as they think proper. On Motion of Mr. Charles Tarbell, Messrs. Charles Tarbell, Capt. Phineas F. Hagar & Geo. Russell were chosen a Committee of order or Monitors. A Printed Lecture of Zadock Howe, M.D. On Quackery was read by the Recording Secretary. Then proceeded to the discussion of the question continued from last Meeting. In which, in addition to the regular disputants, Messrs. Charles Tarbell, [] Finley & Henry Rice participated. Question decided in the Affirmative by the President. Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 27, 1835] Met according to adjournment. Lecture by Mr. Geo. Stearns on Phrenology. Question: Ought early marriages to be encouraged? Mr. Geo. Stearns, Afftv. Mr. Lappum, Negtv. Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 3, 1835] Feby 3^d. Met according to Adjournment. The proposed article of amendment of the Constitution was taken up and on motion of Mr. H. Rice it was Voted that the first section of the Constitution of this Society be so far altered as that Ladies may be admit[t]ed Members of the Lyceum by signing the Constitution without being subject to assessments, and may enjoy all the privileges of Members. Lecture by Mr. Finley on Phrenology. Question: Would a war with France be expedient, if she neglects to fulfill her treaty of 1831? Decided in the negative by the Society. Several took part in the discussion. Regular disputants not known. Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 10, 1835] Lecture by Mr. W^m Whiting, Jr., on the history of Republics. Question: Does the Colonization [sic], or the Anti-Slavery Society most deserve the aid of the com[m]unity? Mr. Henry H. Griffin in favour of the Colonization & Mr. Joseph Whitman & Mr. Jonas Smith, of the Antislavery Society. Question not decided, and the further consideration of it postponed to next meeting. Adj^d 1. week.

[Feb. 17, 1835] Feby 17th 1835. Met according to adjournment. Lecture by Mr. [] Allen of Andover Question Decided in favour of the Colonization [sic] Society by the Lyceum. Adjourned for 1. Week on Memory.

[Feb. 24, 1835] Feby 24th 1835. Met according to adjournment. Lecture by Mr. Henry H. Griffin on Geology. Question: Is the Science of Phrenology worthy of credence? Finley & Stearns, Afftv. W^m F. Wheeler, Negative. Decided in the Affirmative by [the Society]. Adjourned 1. week.

[Mar. 3, 1835] March 3^d. Met according to Adjournment. Lecture on Geology by Mr. Griffin. Question not decided. Adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 10, 1835] March 10th 1835. No meeting

[Mar. 17, 1835] March 17. Met according to Adjournment. Lecture on Geology by Mr. Henry H. Griffin. Question: Ought the Manufacture and Sale of ardent spirit to be prohibited by Law? The question was argued by Mr. Joseph Whitman in the affirmative and without taking the question The Society adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 24, 1835] March 24th 1835. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Chemistry by Mr. John W. Warren, Jun., after which the Society Adjourned to the [] Tuesday in November.

[Nov. ?, 1835] At a meeting of the Members of Lincoln Lyceum held at the centre schoolhouse on Tuesday Evening, Nov. [], 1835, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, President.

Dr. George Russell and Mr. Charles Brown, Vice Presidents. Mr. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Capt. Horatio Wheeler, Recording Sec^y. Mr. Charles L. Tarbell, Corresponding Sec^y. Dr. George Russell, Messrs. Amos Bemis and William Farnsworth were chosen a Committee to examine the Treasurer's Accounts. Dr. George Russell, Rev. E. Newhall, Messrs. Jonas Smith, Joseph Whitman, Charles L. Tarbell, Frederick A. Hayden and Winthrop F. Adams were chosen a Committee on Questions. Messrs. Charles L. Tarbell, Francis S. Bemis and Winthrop F. Adams were chosen Committee of Order. Then adjourned for [] weeks.

[Dec. 8, 1835] Tuesday Dec. 8th 1835. The Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on the Life and character of Socrates by Charles C. Emerson, Esq., of Concord. Then adjourned two weeks.

[Dec. 22, 1835] Tuesday Dec. 22nd 1835. The Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Education by Mr. [] Fuller, Instructor of the South School, after which there was a discussion. Question: []. Then adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 5, 1836] Tuesday January 5th 1836. The Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on the History of Slavery by Mr. Charles Stearns Wheeler, after which there was a discussion. Question: Ought public Discussions on the Subject of Slavery to cease? The Question was argued by Joseph Whitman and others in the affirmative and Levi Pierce and others in the Negative and was by vote continued till the next Meeting. Then adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 19, 1836] Tuesday January 19th 1836. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on the Duties of Citizens by Mr. [] Reed of Lexington, after which there was a discussion of the Question continued from the last meeting in which several members took part—and the question decided in the affirmative. Then chose Charles Wheeler Recording Secretary and adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 26, 1836] Tuesday January 26th 1836. The Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Education by Mr. Simon Burrows, Teacher of the Center School. Then adjourned for two weeks.

[Feb. 9, 1836] Tuesday Feb^y 9th the Society did not meet.

[Feb. 16, 1836] Tuesday February 16th 1836. The Lyceum met and were favoured with a Lecture on Punctuality by Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, after which there was a discussion. Question: Ought Im[m]igration to this Country to be encouraged? The question was discussed by Messrs. William Colburn [and] Simon Burrows in the Affirmative, and Maj. Dan Weston, Rev. E. Newhall and L. Spaulding and others in the Negative and by vote of the Society continued till the next meeting. Then adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 22, 1836] Tuesday February 22nd 1836. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on Geology by Mr. Simon Burrows. After which the Society proceeded in the discussion of the Question continued from the last meeting. Several members took part and the Question was decided in the Negative by vote of the Society. The adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 8, 1836] Tuesday March 8th 1836. The Society met according to adjournment and heard a lecture on Geology by Mr. Simon Burrows, after which the discussion was defer[r]ed and the Society Then adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 22, 1836] Tuesday March 22nd 1836. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and on account of the inclemency of the weather adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 29, 1836] Tuesday March 29th 1836. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture on The History of the Puritans by Mr. Leonard Spaulding, of Lincoln, after which the Lyceum adjourned till the first Tuesday in November.

[Nov. 1, 1836] At a meeting of the Lincoln Lyceum Nov. 1st 1836: Voted and made choice of Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, President. Doct. George Russell and Capt. Levi Pierce, Vice Presidents. William Foster, Rec.^{ng} Sec.^{ry}. Charles L. Tarbell, Cor.^{ng} Sec.^{ry}. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Voted to choose a Committee on order; made choice of Henry Rice, Charles Brown, William Colburn. Voted to choose a Committee on Questions; made choice of Capt. Levi Pierce, James Baker, Charles L. Tarbell. Voted to choose a Committee of four to procure Subscribers to the Constitution, and to ascertain the Number of those members who will either give a Lecture or procure a Substitute; made choice of Doct. Geo. Russell, Leonard Spaulding, W.^m F. Wheeler, James Baker. Voted to accept and record the Report of the Committee chosen to examine the Treasurer's Accounts. Voted to raise an assessment of Fifty cents on each member. The Committee chosen to examine the Treasurers Accounts have attended to that service and ask leave to submit the following report, Viz. The Treasurer for 1835 has collected of the assessments due the last year Sixteen Dollars \$16.00. He has paid for Lectures \$3.00. [He has paid] Mr. Henry Rice for lighting house at fifty cts per evening \$13.00 [= \$16.00. Balance 00.00]. There was due to Mr. Henry Rice for lighting house to March 30th 1836 nine dollars \$9.00. He has collected of the assessment due at the commencement of the present year 9.00. Due from Members \$2.00. Voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday of December to meet at 6 Oclock.

[Dec. 6, 1836] Tuesday Dec. 6th. Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture from Albert H. Nelson, Esqr., of Concord. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 13, 1836] Society met and were favoured with a Lecture from Joseph Whitman on Popery. After which there was a Discussion. Question: Ought Emulation to be encouraged in common schools? Decided in the Affirmative. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 20, 1836] Tuesday Dec. 20th. Society were favoured with a Lecture [by] George Farrar on the Heroes of the Revolution. After which a discussion took place. Question: Ought any man to be excluded from bearing witnes[s] in a court of Justice on account of his religious belief? Decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 3, 1837] Tuesday Jan^{ry} 3rd 1837. Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture from Charles S. Wheeler on overcoming obstacles in procuring an Education. Question for Discussion: Ought Texas to be admitted into the Union after Mexico has acknowledged her Independence? Decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 17, 1837] Jan 17th. Society met and were favoured with a Lecture from Mr. [] Hayward on the ruins of Herculaneum & Pompeii. No Discussion. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 31, 1837] Jan 31st. Society met and were favoured with a Lecture from Leonard Spaulding on School Keeping. Discussion. Decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Feb. 14, 1837] Feb. 14th. Society met and were favoured with a Lecture from W.^m Blanchard. Discussion after the Lecture. Questions?

[Mar. 21, 1837] Tuesday March 21st. Society met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture from William F. Wheeler. Question for Discussion: Ought Slavery to be abolished in the District of Columbia? Decided in the Affirmative. Society Voted to adjourn to the Second Tuesday of November.

[Dec. 5, 1837] Lincoln Lyceum. Dec. 5th 1837. The Ninth Annual election of Officers in Lincoln Lyceum took place on the evening of Dec. 5, 1837, and the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year: Dr. George Russell, President. Capt. Levi Pierce and Mr. Charles L. Tarbell, Vice Presidents. Maj. Daniel Weston, Corresponding Sec'y. William F. Wheeler, Recording Sec'y. Mr. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Voted to choose a Committee on Order and chose

Messrs. Cha^s. L. Tarbell, Charles Brown and Henry Rice. Voted to choose a Committee on Questions for discussion and chose Messrs. Chas. L. Tarbell, Charles Wheeler and William F. Wheeler. Voted to choose a prudential Committee to engage Lecturers and chose Messrs. George Russell, William F. Wheeler and William Blanchard. Mr. Rice, Treas. of the Lyceum, presented a bill for \$7 for lighting the house 14 evenings, which was allowed, and he reported that eleven members only had paid the last assessment, which report the Sec'y was directed to record. Voted that the presiding officer of the Lyceum be requested to call the meetings to order at 15 minutes from the time of adjournment. Voted to adjourn to Tuesday evening next to meet at half past six o'clock.

[Dec. 13, 1837] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 12, 1837. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. The Prest. called the meeting to order, and being disappointed in a Lecture, several members expressed their opinions on the expediency of continuing the meetings of the Lyceum, and the Lyceum voted to continue their meetings the ensuing winter and Adjourned for one week.

[Dec. 19, 1837] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 19, 1837. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were called to order by the President. The Lyceum listened to a Lecture from Rev. Timothy P. Ropes, of Lexington, after which it was voted to lay the discussion on the table and to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 26, 1837] The Lyceum met according to adjournment. Messrs. Blanchard and Pierce expressed their opinions on the following question, the President being in the chair: "Are the Canadian provinces in a situation similar to that of the American colonies at the time of the Declaration [sic] of Independence?" The question was decided in the affirmative and the Lyceum adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 9, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 9, 1838. The Lyceum met and were called to order by the President. A Lecture was delivered by Mr. James Blodgett, of Lexington, on Education. After which there was a discussion on the following Question: Is slavery a greater evil than Intemperance? Decided in the Negative by the President. Messrs. Levi Pierce, Henry Rice, and Jonas Smith were chosen a Committee to consider and report on the expediency of employing a Lecturer on some scientific subject. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 23, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum. Jan. 23^d 1838. The Lyceum, according to adjournment, met and were called to order by the President. The committee chosen at the last meeting to consider and report on the expediency of employing a Lecturer on some scientific subject submitted a report, which [was] read and referred to the next meeting of the Lyceum. A very interesting lecture on the "Poetry of Facts" was then delivered by Mr. Charles Hayward, Jr., of Boston, after which it was voted to lay the Question reported at the last meeting of the Lyceum on the table; then voted to discuss the following Question this evening, viz.: Does a Republican Government possess all the inherent qualities requisite to secure its ultimate prevalence throughout the world? Messrs. J. W. Green, W^m Blanchard, Cha^s Hayward, Jr., C. S. Wheeler and W. F. Wheeler participated in the discussion. Then voted to continue the discussion at the next Meeting and Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 30, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 30th 1838. The Lyceum met and were called to order by the President and being disappointed in a Lecture resumed the discussion of the Question continued from the last meeting. Messrs. N. A. Clark, W. Blanchard, and L. Pierce took a part in the discussion, and the Question was decided in the affirmative by vote of the Lyceum. The Question which was laid on the table at the last meeting was called up, which Question was as follows, viz. Ought we to discuss the rights of others, when by so doing we endanger our own? Several propositions for amendment were offered but without entering into the discussion of it the Lyceum Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 6, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 6th 1838. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a Lecture on the Life and Times of the Empress Josephine by Mr. Josiah G. Rutter, of Wa[l]tham. After which the Lyceum adj. for one week.

[Feb. 13, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum February 13th 1838. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were called to order by the President. A Lecture on the Political condition of the Island of St. Domingo was delivered by Revnd James T. Woodbury, of Acton. After which it was voted to postpone the Discussion and to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 20, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 20, 1838. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were called to order by the President. A lecture on Death was delivered by Mr. Charles S. Wheeler, of Cambridge. After which there was a discussion of the following Question: Is the use of Tobacco ever beneficial except for a Medicine? Mr. Blanchard in Affirmative and Mr. Green in the negative. The Question was decided in the affirmative by the President. Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 27, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 27, 1838. The Lyceum met and were called to order by the President. A Lecture on Law was delivered by Mr. William Blanchard. After which it was voted to postpone the discussion to the next meeting and Adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 6, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum March 6th 1838. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were called to order by Capt. L. Pierce, one of the Vice-presidents. It was voted that there be an assessment of twenty five cents on each member of the Lyceum and that the members be requested to pay the same to the Treasurer at the next meeting. A Lecture on Animal Magnetism was delivered by Albert H. Nelson, Esquire, of Concord. After which the Lyceum adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 13, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum March 13th 1838. Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Concord, delivered an interesting Lecture on the intercourse of the first settlers of New England with the Indians. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 27, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum March 27, 1838. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday in November next. Attest, W. F. Wheeler, Rec. Sec^y

[Dec. 18, 1838] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 18th 1838. The Tenth Annual election of officers of Lincoln Lyceum took place at the centre School House on the evening of Dec. 18, 1838, and the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, Viz. Abel Wheeler, President. Levi Pierce and Cha^s L. Tarbell, Vice Presidents. Daniel Weston, Corresponding Secretary. William F. Wheeler, Recording [Secretary]. Henry Rice, Treasurer, and Col. Calvin Weston, Mr. Charles L. Tarbell, and Capt. Levi Pierce: Committee on order or Monitors. And William F. Wheeler, Mr. Cha^s L. Tarbell and Mr. Abel Wheeler: Committee on Questions. And Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, Charles Wheeler, Esq., Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. Abel Wheeler, and Col. Calvin Weston—a Prudential Committee. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to examine the Treasurer's accounts and to report at the next meeting what funds will be necessary to meet the expenses of the Lyceum this winter. After the choice of officers, a useful Lecture on the defects of early Education was delivered by Mr. Edward Mansfield, of Lexington, after which the following question was adopted for discussion at the next meeting, viz.: Ought Emulation to be used in our common schools as an incentive to study? And the Lyceum Adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 1, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 1st 1839. The Lyceum met and were called to order by Capt. Pierce, one of the Vice presidents. Mr. Thomas Dawes, Teacher of the centre-school, delivered a useful Lecture on Reading, after which it was voted that the discussion be defer[r]ed and the Lyceum Adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 15, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 15, 1839. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and being disappointed by a Lecturer, Voted to proceed to the discussion of the Question deferred from the last meeting, which question was: Ought Emulation to be used in our common schools as an incentive to study? Mr. J. W. Peet and W. F. Wheeler supported the affirmative and Mr. Tho^s Dawes and Col. C. Weston, the negative. The President refer[r]ed the question to the So-

ciety for decision and it was decided in the affirmative. After the discussion, the subject of "an alteration in the schools in this Town by uniting the older scholars in a central or high-school, and the employment of female teachers in the district schools" was adopted for discussion at the next meeting of the Lyceum. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Jan. 29, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 29, 1839. The Lyceum met and chose Messrs. Jonas Smith, Calvin Weston, Abel Wheeler, Cha^s L. Tarbell and W. F. Wheeler Delegates to attend the Middlesex Association for the improvement of common schools at Charlestown. The Lyceum voted to discuss the subject proposed at the last meeting. As Capt. Pierce commenced the discussion, but no one having spunk enough to follow, the discussion stopped. After some conversation among the members it was Voted: To invite the elder boys in the several schools to Declaim at the meetings of the Lyceum. Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 5, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 5, 1839. Met according to adjournment. The prudential committee submitted the following report, viz. "The Committee appointed by the Lyceum to settle with the Treasurer report as follows:

Due the Treasurer o[n] the last settlement	1.50
Due the Treasurer for lights 20 evenings	10.00
for Horse Keeping and Lectures	3.00
	<u>\$14.50</u>

The Treasurer has received of nine members since last settlement four dollars fifty cents

	4.50
Balance due the Treasurer	<u>10.00</u>

Submitted by Charles Wheeler, Abel Wheeler, Calvin Weston. Lincoln Feb. 5th 1839." Voted to accept the report of the Committee. Voted to assess the sum of Fifty cents on each member of the Lyceum. Mr. James Blodgett, of Lexington, then favoured the Lyceum with a Lecture on War. After which the Lyceum Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 12, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 12th 1839. Mr. James E. Egan, from Waltham, an Irish Gentleman, delivered to the Lyceum a very interesting Lecture on Poetry. After the Lecture the President suggested that there was an opportunity for a discussion and W. F. Wheeler moved to take up the subject of "Emulation in Schools," but no one seconding the motion, Mr. Egan moved to discuss the following question, viz.: Ought Musick to be introduced into our public schools? which was voted, and Messrs. Tho^s Dawes, James E. Egan, L. Pierce, Cha^s L. Tarbell, W. F. Wheeler and Jonas Smith participated in the discussion—but without deciding the question the Lyceum Adjourned for one week.

[Feb. 19, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 19, 1839. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and being disappointed in a Lecture Voted to discuss the following question, Viz. Ought Music to be introduced into our public schools? Messrs. Calvin Weston, Cha^s L. Tarbell, W. F. Wheeler, Jonas Smith and Henry Rice participated in the discussion and the question was decided in the affirmative by vote of the Society. Voted that Emulation in Schools be the subject of discussion at the next meeting. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 5, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum March 5, 1839. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were called to order by the President. Several gentleman [*sic*] declaimed, and several more promised they would at a future meeting. Voted to Adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 12, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum March 12, 1839. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. Rev. O. A. Dodge, of Lexington, delivered a useful Lecture on "Libraries." After the Lecture the subject of an alteration in the schools in this Town by uniting the older scholars in a central or high school and the employment of female teachers in the District schools was taken up for discussion, and the President, the Rev. Mr. Dodge, Capt. L. Pierce, Mr. Jonas Smith and W. F. Wheeler spoke in favor of the proposed alteration. Voted, That the Selectmen be requested to insert the following article in the warrant for next town meeting, Viz.: "To see if the Town will take any measures to establish a high school in this place." Then voted that the discussion lie on the Table, and

that the Lyceum Adjourn for one week.

[Mar.rd 19, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum March 19, 1839. The Lyceum [met] according to adjournment and Voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday of November next. Attest, W. F. Wheeler, Sec^y.

[Nov. 5, 1839] At a meeting of the members of Lincoln Lyceum, held at the centre Schoolhouse Nov. 5, 1839, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Abel Wheeler, President. Charles L. Tarbell [and] Wm. F. Wheeler, Vice Presidents. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Wm. Foster, Corresponding Sec. Daniel Weston, Recording Sec. Col. Calvin Weston, Wm. F. Wheeler, and Abel Wheeler were chosen a committee on Questions. Henry Rice and Wm. Colburn were chosen a committee of order.

[Dec. 2, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum, Dec. 2, 1839. The Lyceum met at six o'clock Monday 2 Dec., after hearing an interesting Lecture from Rev. Mr. Champeior, Missionary from South Africa, upon the character and condition of the Africans. After the Lecture the Lyceum voted to adjourn to Tuesday the 17 Dec.

[Dec. 17, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 17, 1839. The Lyceum met at six o'clock Tuesday the 17 Dec. according to adjournment. The President favored the Lyceum with a Lecture upon reading.

[Dec. 31, 1839] Lincoln Lyceum, Dec. 31, 1839. The Lyceum met Tuesday eve. 6 o'clock according to adjournment, and listened to a very useful Lecture upon Education from Rev. Mr. [Barzillai] Frost, of Concord. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 14, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum January 14, 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a Lecture from Mr. Southwourth upon Poetry. Voted to adjourn for two week[s] after which voted to discuss the question: Ought the press to be free?

[Jan. 28, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum January 28, 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was very attentive for one hour to a Lecture from C. S. Wheeler, of Cambridge. After which Mr. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. Southwourth, Mr. C. S. Wheeler and Mr. Peete took parts in the discussion, which was: Ought the Press to be free? Which was decided in the Affirmative. Voted to disscuss [sic] the question: Is it justifiable to whip a Pig to death to increase the flavour of the Pork? Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Feb. 11, 1840] Lyncoln Lyceum Feb. 11, 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment, and was pleased with the description of the third Temple by Mr. Dawes, of Cambridge. Voted to adjourn for two weeks. Mr. Southworth opened the debate: Is it justifiable to whip a Pig to death to i[n]crease the flavor of the Pork? Mr. Dawes spoke upon the question; the question was not decided however.

[Feb. 25, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 25, 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment & listened to a Lecture from Mr. Ware of Cambridge on the character of Leo. After the Lecture, the subject for discussion was introduced, which was: Is Novel reading a waste of time? Mr. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Southworth, Mr. C. S. Wheeler took parts in the discussion; the question was decided in the affirmative by vote of the Society. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 10, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum March 10, 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. Mr. Peet delivered a Lecture on the love of Nature. After the lecture the subject for discussion was introduced: Are ironical expressions right? Mr. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. Peet, and Mr. G. Farrar took part in the discussion. The question was decided in the affirmative. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 31, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum March 31, 1840. The Lyceum met according to a[d]journment. Mr. George Farrar delivered a Lecture on the rights of Woman; after the Lecture the subject for discussion was taken up. Mr. Wm. Wheeler and

Mr. Rice supported the affirmative of the question, no one supporting the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative. The subject for discussion was: Is it right to take human life? Voted each member to pay 25 cents to meet the expenses of the Lyceum. Adjourned for two weeks.

[Nov. 17, 1840] At a meeting of the members of the Lincoln Lyceum held at the centre school house on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17th 1840, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Charles L. Tarbell, President. Mr. Wm. Colburn and Wm. F. Wheeler, vice Presidents. Henry Rice, Treasurer. Abel Wheeler, Corresponding Sec. Daniel Weston, Recording Sec. Abel Wheeler, Wm. F. Wheeler and Calvin Weston were chosen a committee on Questions. Henry Rice and Wm. Colburn were chosen a committee of order. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 1, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 1th 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. Rev. Daniel Stearns delivered a lecture on the importance of Lyceums and the importance of Female education. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 15, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 15th 1840. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Professor Fiske of Amherst upon the military character of General Harrison, commander of the northwestern army. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 29, 1840] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 29, 1840. The Lyceum were favoured with a lecture from Mr. Hill upon Opticks. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 5, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum January 5th 1841. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and heard a Lecture from Mr. Hill of Cambridge upon Opticks. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 12, 1841] The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture on teeth by Mr. Hichcock, of Boston. After the lecture the audience were favoured with the reading of several pieces from the Budgets of budgets. Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 19, 1841] The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture on Catholicism By C. S. Wheeler of Cambridge. The question for discussion: Were the measures in the last political campaign justifiable? Wm. Wheeler and Mr. Peet were the disputants. Not decided. A number of pieces were read from the Budget of budgets. Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 26, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum January 26, 1841. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. The budget was read, after which the question for discussion was taken up: Are the increased facilities between England and America beneficial to this country? Not decided. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 2, 1841] Feb. 2. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Mr. Thomas Hill, of Cambridge, upon the advantages of College education. After the lecture a large amount of budget was read. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 9, 1841] Feb. 9. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. Mr. George Farrar delivered a very able lecture upon democracy. After the lecture the budget was read. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 16, 1841] Feb. 16. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture by Mr. [] Bacon, of Boston, upon Electro Magnetism [sic]. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 23, 1841] Feb. 23. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture by Mr. T[homas] Hill, of Cambridge, upon the amusements of nations. A few articles from the budget of budgets [were read]. After the lecture there was a subject introduced: Do we sympathise more readily with the virtuous than with the vicious? Mr. Hill, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. Wheeler, Mr. J. Farrar [participated]. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 2, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum March 2, 1841. The Lyceun [sic] met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Rev. Mr. Newhall upon the regulation of our thoughts. After which they commenced a discussion upon the following subject: Is it probable that our government will continue as long as it has continued? Mr. James Farrar, Mr. Jonas Hartwell were the regular disputants. Mr. Peet took part in the discussion. Decided in the affirmative. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 9, 1841] March 9. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Dr. Chapin upon Physiology. After the lecture the subject for discussion was taken up: Which has the greatest influence in society: money or wealth? Col. Weston and Abel Wheeler were the regular disputants. Others took part in the discussion. Not decided. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 16, 1841] March 16. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Mr. Wm. Wheeler upon mathematics. The same subject was discussed which was taken up the last week. A number spoke upon it. Not decided. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 23, 1841] March 23. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and were favoured with a lecture from Mr. Banks, of Waltham. Voted to adjourn to Nov. next.

[Nov. 9, 1841] Lincoln, Nov. 9th 1841. The annual election of Officers for Lincoln Lyceum took place on the day above dated at the Centre School House; and the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: viz. Dr. Henry C. Chapin, President. Maj. Daniel Weston [and] Col. Calvin Weston, Vice Presidents. Mr. Abel Wheeler, Treasurer. Mr. William F. Wheeler, Cor. Sec'y. Leonard Spaulding, Rec'g Sec'y. Mr. Abel Wheeler, Dr. Chapin, Mr. Cha^s L. Tarbell: Committee on Questions. Mr. Abel Wheeler [and] Maj. D. Weston: Monitors, or Committee on Order. Voted to lay an assessment of Twenty five cents on each member of the Lyceum to defray the expenses of the Lyceum the ensuing winter. Adjourned to meet in two weeks.

[Nov. 23, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum Nov. 23rd 1841. The Lyceum were called to order and an introductory Lecture on the "Benefits of Lyceums and the Duties of its Members" was delivered by the President, Dr. Chapin. Voted that the Treasurer be authorised to pay out of the Treasury of the Lyceum to Samuel Newhall the sum of fifty cents ~~an evening to furnish the meetings of the Lyceum with lights the ensuing winter.~~ Voted that each meeting of the Lyceum be opened for the business of the Society at half past six; that the Lectures commence at Seven and that the meetings be not continued after nine O clock. Voted that the Secretary be requested to post up notices of all the meetings of the Society. Voted to continue the publication of the "Budget of Budgets" the coming winter. Adjourned for one week.

[Nov. 30, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum Nov. 30th 1841. Rev. Stephen T. Allen, of Merrimac, N. H., delivered a Lecture on "Egypt." Adopted the following Question for a subject of Discussion the ensuing meeting: "What is the best method of Teaching Spelling in our Common Schools?" Adjourned for two weeks.

[Dec. 14, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum. Dec. 14th. 1841. The night being stormy, only a few members met, and they, the meeting being called to order, voted to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 21, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum. Dec. 21st 1841. The Question proposed the 30th Dec. was discussed, after which it was dismissed by vote of the society. After the Discussion, "The Budget of Budgets" was read by Mr. W. F. Wheeler. The Secretary was requested to read at the opening of each meeting the proceedings of the preceding meeting. Voted that the President choose two Disputants to take the lead in Discussion at the following meeting. Capt. Pierce & Mr. W. F. Wheeler were chosen for the next Lyceum. Question: "Are any Passions shown by Men wholly injurious in their tendency?" Voted that the meeting

and Lecture commence half an hour earlier than was voted 23rd Nov. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 28, 1841] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 28th 1841. The Lyceum, according to adjournment, met and were called to order by the President. After reading the proceedings of the last meeting, it was Voted that the Secretary be instructed to amend the record by inserting the following, viz.: "A very good Lecture on Spelling was delivered by Mr. Leonard Spaulding." The Lyceum were then favoured with a Lecture on the tendencies of our Republican institutions by Mr. Eliphalet Birchard, of Cambridge. The Lyceum next took up the question adopted for discussion at the last meeting, and Messrs. L. Pierce, H. C. Chapin, D. M. Stearns, C. Weston, A. Wheeler, J. Smith, and W. F. Wheeler took part in the discussion. Voted that the question be laid on the table. The following question was adopted for discussion: Are professional men, and men following exclusively literary pursuits, better qualified to fill the highest offices in the gift of the people than Farmers and Mechanics with the common means of Education, such as are afforded by our common schools, Lyceums &c.? And Messrs. A. Wheeler, C. L. Tarbell, A. Hagar and F. Newhall were appointed to lead in the discussion. After which the Budget of Budgets was read and the Lyceum Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 4, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 4th 1842. The Lyceum being disappointed in expectation of a Lecturer, a vote was taken requesting Mr. W. F. Wheeler to read a printed discourse; and he accordingly read an article by Carlyle on "The Signs of the Times." After which the question laid on the table at the previous meeting was called up and remarks made upon it by Capt. Pierce, Messrs. A. Wheeler & W. Wheeler & J. Smith, Col. Weston & L. Spaulding. The President decided the question according to the weight of argument, giving the affirmative the preponderance. The society then voted to defer the question proposed at the last meeting till the following Lyceum. Adjourned for one week.

[Jan. 11, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 11th 1842. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by Maj. Daniel Weston, one of the Vice Presidents. A call was made for business. A motion was made by Mr. W. F. Wheeler, & carried by vote of the Society, that the President decide, in future, questions that have been discussed, according to their merit, and not according to the weight of argument. Voted that when the Lyceum adjourn, it adjourn for two weeks. No farther business being before the Society, Rev. Charles M. Bowers, of Lexington, was introduced and delivered a Lecture on the "Rise and Present Condition of Russia." After the Lecture the Question proposed the 28th of Dec. was read & discussed at some length; after which it was voted to lay it on the table. The Vice President then appointed Capt. Levi Pierce, Messrs. Jonas Smith, E. Burchard & W. F. Wheeler leading disputants for the next question to be adopted. But before a Question was selected, the audience became impatient and broke up in disorder.

[Jan. 25, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 25th 1842. Pursuant to adjournment, the Lyceum met and was called to order by the President. After the reading of the records, the audience were entertained by an experimental Lecture on "The Air" by Mr. [] Hill, of Cambridge. The Lecture was followed by the reading of the Budget of Budgets. The following question was voted for Discussion at the following Lyceum: "Are the Principles & Measures now in vogue for the promotion of Temperance worthy of support & countenance?" Adjourned for two weeks.

[Feb. 8, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum. Feb. 8th 1842. Agreeably to adjournment, the Lyceum met and was called to order by Col. Weston. No Lecturer having been procured, it was voted that the Secretary address the meeting. He offered some remarks on "The Lead Mines of Missouri." The question proposed at the previous meeting was discussed by Capt. Pierce, Dr. Chapin & Mr. J. Smith in the affirmative; & by Messrs. Burchard & Wheeler in the negative. After discussion the President decided it in the affirmative. A motion was made that no one leave the house from the opening of the Lyceum till its close without permission from the chair. This motion was withdrawn and another substituted and carried: viz.: That no person leave the house while any speaker is upon the floor. Messrs. A. Wheeler & W. F. Wheeler, Dr. Chapin & L. Spaulding were appointed disputants for

the ensuing meeting. Question: "Will the proposed Rail Road going through a part of Lincoln be a benefit to the town?" No regular adjournment was made, but the audience broke up with the impression that one week was the proper time to adjourn to.

[Feb. 15, 1842] Feb. 15th 1842. Lyceum met according to previous notice; was called to order by the Pres. & the minutes of the last meeting were read. No Lecturer was present. Mr. Parks made a motion to take up the question laid on the table Jan. 11th, which was carried. Previous to discussing it, a committee consisting of Mr. C. L. Tarbell & W. F. Wheeler were chosen to wait on Rev. Mr. Newhall & invite him to repeat before the Lyceum a Lecture delivered last winter. They returned & reported his acceptance of the invitation. Mr. Newhall soon appeared & delivered his Lecture "On The Proper Regulation of The Thoughts." After the lecture, the Secretary was called to the chair, the question which had been called up was discussed in the negative by Dr. Chapin, & decided by the chair in the affirmative. Voted to lay the question on the Rail Road over to the next Lyceum. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 22, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 22nd 1842. Pursuant to adjournment the Lyceum met & was called to order by the President. After reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, the attention of the Lyceum was called to a Lecture by Mr. [] Thayer, of Cambridge, "On the different Theories of the World's Creation." *Voted to relay over the Rail Road Question. Voted to adjourn for one Evening. *Two articles from the Budget of Budgets were read.

[Feb. 23, 1842] 1842. Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 23rd. Agreeably to adjournment the Lyceum met & listened to a Lecture from Mr. Thayer "On Fixed Stars & Nebula." After the Lecture voted to throw out the Rail Road question. Voted to take up and discuss the following Question, viz: "Ought the rate per cent of money at interest to be established by law?" It was discussed & decided by vote of the Lyceum. Voted to adopt the following Question for the ensuing Lyceum, viz.: "If Great Britain Persist in holding the disputed land on our eastern frontier, will it be policy in the United States to engage in War?" Adjourned for two weeks.

[Mar. 8, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum March 8th 1842. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. The[re] was no lecture. The Secretary made some remarks on the North Eastern boundary line. The Question proposed for discussion was laid before the Lyceum, & Mr. W. F. Wheeler advocated the affirmative, but no one appeared in the negative. A decision was called for and was given by the chair in the affirmative. The Chairman of the School Committee, at the request of the Society, read the annual Report of the Schools. After the reading of the Report, Mr. Jonas Smith proposed the following question: "Is the use of Personality in School Reports beneficial?" It was discussed by Mr. Smith and A. Wheeler and laid on the table by vote of the Society. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 15, 1842] March 15th 1842. Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a Lecture by Mr. George Farrar "On the Resources of Democracy to Perpetuate Republican Institutions." The Question agitated at the previous meeting was called up, & after some remarks on it, it was voted to lay it under the table. Two articles from the "Budget of Budgets" were read. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 22, 1842] A Snow Storm an[d] no Lyceum.

[Apr. 12, 1842] April 12th 1842. Lyceum met according to previous notice and listened to a Lecture from Mr. Wheeler (W^m F.) on the Necessity of Knowledge for the Preservation of Liberty. The Treasurer Reported that the Expenses of the Lyceum for the past winter were one dollar and forty cents: fifty cents paid Samuel Newhall for lighting [*sic*] the house and ninety cents for Oil. The Sum raised by assessment was four dollars and fifty cts. Leaving a bal. in the Treasury of \$3.08. A committee was chosen consisting of Dr. Chapin & Leonard Spaulding, the Treasurer being included, to examine into the debts of the Society and pay each creditor his proportional part of the balance now in the Treasury. Voted to adjourn to the first tuesday in November.

[Nov. 11, 1842] Lincoln Nov. 11th 1842. The Lyceum was notified to meet on the 8th but owing to a storm it was defer[r]ed. Members of the Lyceum being together this evening the following Officers were chosen. Dr. Henry C. Chapin, Pres. Rev. Daniel M. Stearns [and] Col. Calvin Weston, vice Pres's. Abel Wheeler, Esq., Cor. Sec'y. Leonard Spaulding, Rec. Sec'y. *Charles L. Tarbell, Esq., Treasurer. Mr. Abel Wheeler, Treasurer. Adjourned to Tuesday 15th inst.

*Refused to serve as Treasurer.

[Nov. 15, 1842] [Adjourned to Tuesday 15th inst. When the Committee on Order & Questions were chosen. On Order: Messrs. William Colburn Abel Wheeler. On Questions: William F. Wheeler, Esq. Leonard Spaulding Abel Wheeler, Esq. Voted to lay an assessment of twenty five cents on each member of the Lyceum to defray the expenses of the coming winter. Voted: To adjourn to the 29th inst.

[Nov. 29, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Nov. 29th 1842. Met according to adjournment. Lecture by Rev. Stephen T. Allen On the Accumulation & Combination of Thought in the Formation of Character. Question for next Lyceum: "Do the Works of Nature Interest the minds of Men more than the Works of Art? Voted to adjourn to Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th, 1842.

[Dec. 14, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 14th 1842. Lyceum Met according to adjournment & were favored with a Lecture On Education by Rev. S. J. May, of Lexington. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 28, 1842] Lincoln Lyceum Dec. 28th 1842. The Lyceum met & listened to a Lecture On the Life & Character of Mahomet by Mr. [] Ripley, Jr., of Waltham. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 10, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 10, 1843. Lyceum met. The Lecturer not coming, the Secretary read a Lecture on the History of the Puritans. After which a Discussion was held on the Question proposed Nov. 29th 1842. Decided by vote of the Society in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 18, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Jan. 18, 1843. Rev. George Frost, of Wayland, lectured On the Nature & Influence of Literature. Voted to adopt this Question for Discussion: viz.: Will Public Sentiment, independent of Human Law, ever ensure the Complete Triumph of the Temperance Cause? Adjourned for two weeks.

[Feb. 1, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 1st 1843. Owing to bad Travelling only a few persons met. No Lecture. Voted to adjourn for One week.

[Feb. 8, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 8th 1843. Lyceum met. The Secretary called the meeting to order in the absence of the President. Voted & made choice of Mr. Charles L. Tarbell for Chairman. Lecture by W^m H. Johnson on the Character & Station of Women. Voted to adjourn for one Week.

[Feb. 15, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 15th 1843. A few persons met but had no Lecture on account of the Storm.

[Feb. 22, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum Feb. 22nd 1843. Pursuant to Notice, the Lyceum met. Lecture on "Geology" by Mr. Augustus Weston. After the Lecture, the Question proposed Jan. 18th 1843 was taken up & discussed. Decided in the Negative. Voted to adopt the following for the next meeting: "Ought Secret Balloting to be allowed by Law?" Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Mar. 1, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum March 1st 1843. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. A Lecture by Rev. [] Stone On School Houses. No Discussion. Voted to adjourn for 2 weeks.

[Mar. 15, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum March 15th 1843. Lyceum met. No Lecturer. The Secretary occupied the Evening with a Description of the Human Skull. After which the Question proposed the 22nd of Feb. was discissed [sic] & decided in the Negative. Voted to adjourn for one Week.

[Mar. 22, 1843] Lincoln Lyceum March 22nd 1843. Lyceum met according to adjournment. Being disappointed in an expected Lecturer, the Secretary continued the Description of the Head. After which the Question following was taken up, viz: "Was the Commander Makenzie, of the Brig Somers, justified in hanging a part of the Crew, in their late Mutiny?" It was discussed by Messrs. P. Edwards, Clark, W. F. Wheeler, Rev. D. M. Stearns, C. Hartwell, in the Affirmative; by Messrs. Smith, A. Wheeler, G. Hartwell, E. Edwards, Capt. Pierce in the Negative, and decided by a vote of the Lyceum in the Affirmative. A vote was then taken to Discuss the following Question at the next meeting, viz: "Will the Introduction of the Higher Branches of Study into our Schools in their Present State be beneficial to them?" By Higher are meant Branches of a Higher order than those absolutely required by Law. Voted to adjourn for one Week.

[Mar. 29, 1843] Lyceum met. No Lecturer. The Question proposed at the last Lyceum was taken up & Discussed by W. F. Wheeler & Col. Weston in the Affirmative & by A. Wheeler & Dr. Chapin in the Negative. The Secretary occupied the chair by request of the President. Voted to lay the Question on the Table. Voted to adjourn to Tuesday evening April 4th proximo.

[Apr. 4, 1843] Lincoln April 4th 1843. Lyceum met. No Lecturer. Mr. Abel Wheeler read the Annual Report of the Schools. It was voted to allow the President Seventy five cents for furnishing the oil during the winter. Oil .75 Paid Samuel Newhall for lighting house .50 Vote to pay Mr. Keyes' expense from Concord. .75 ... Paid Francis Newhall for Bringing & returning Mr. May from Lexington .67. Whole expense for the season: \$2.67. Voted the thanks of the Society to Mr. George Weston for his services in procuring 2 Lecturers. Money collected during the season: \$4.25 In the hands of the Treasurer collected [in] 1841: 3.08 Still in the hands of the Treasurer. 4.66. Voted that the Committee appointed April 12th 1842 be a committee this year to pay out to the creditors of the Soc. their proportional part of the Surplus in the hands of the Treasurer. The Question laid on the Table at the previous meeting was taken up & discussed. Decided by vote of the Society: 7 in the affirmative & 5 in the Negative. Mr. Charles Brown, Chair'm. Voted to adjourn to the First Tuesday in Nov.

[August 24, 1843] The committee chosen above met on the 24th August 1843 and disposed of the money in the hands of the Treasurer in the following manner. After deducting the annual assessments of the creditors, the liabilities of the Lyceum were found as follows: viz. To William F. Wheeler \$4.00. Charles L. Tarbell \$3.00. Abel Wheeler \$2.00. Henry C. Chapin \$1.00. Paid each creditor his per cent of the money in the hands of Treasurer, it being \$4.66

H. C. Chapin	Viz.	To William F. Wheeler	1.864	
L. Spaulding		To Charles L. Tarbell	1.398	
A. Wheeler		To Abel Wheeler	.932	
		To Henry C. Chapin	.466	\$4.66

[Dec. 17, 1844] Lincoln Dec. 17, 1844. The members of the Lincoln Lyceum met according to adjournment, & after some discussion voted to have a Lyceum and proceeded to choose of Officers: Chose Jonas Smith, President. W. F. Wheeler [and] Albert Hagar, Vice Presidents. Webster Smith, Recd Secr. Dexter Wheeler, Cor Secr. Dexter Wheeler [and] Abel Wheeler, Committee on order. Wm. F. Wheeler, Henry C. Chapin, C. L. Tarbell, Com[m]ittee on questions. Schuyler Parks, Treasurer. Voted to lay an assessment of twenty five cents on each member of the Lyceum to defray the expences of the coming winter. Voted that the President appoint two disputants to discuss the following question: Are men governed more by their own opinions than by the opinions of others? Voted to adjourn to the next Tuesday evening at six oclock.

[Dec. 24, 1844] Lincoln Dec. 24, 1844. The Lincoln Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President and proceeded to business. Voted that the secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting. Voted to attend to the discussion of the question adopted at a previous meeting, viz: Are men governed more by their own opinions than by opinions of others? The affirmative of the question was supported by Messrs. Silsby, Parks, Wheeler, & Weston. The negative by Messrs. Chapin and Stearns. Decided in the Negative by a

vote of the house. The President appointed two leading disputants, viz. W^m F. Wheeler & James Farrar, Jr., & they chose each three aids. Voted that they select their own question for discussion. Selected the following, viz. Have the indians of this country been treated worse than the slaves? Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 7, 1845] Lincoln Jan. 7th 1844 [sic] The Lincoln Lyceum met agreeable to adjournment & was called to order by the Vice President. After reading the proceedings of the last meeting, attended to the discussion of the question, adopted at the last meeting, viz. Have the indians of this country been treated worse than the slaves? It was discussed by Messrs. James Farrar, Jr., & Henry C. Chapin in the affirmative & Horace Silsby in the negative. Decided in the negative by a vote of the house. The President appointed two leading disputants for the next evening, viz. Maj. Daniel Weston & Colo. Calvin Weston. Voted to discuss the following question: Would it be beneficial to this country to have the term of naturalization extended from five to twenty one years? Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 14, 1845] Lincoln Jan. 14th 1844 [sic] The Lincoln Lyceum met agreeable to notice and was called to order by the President. Was favoured with a lecture upon Greek Mathematics by Mr. Hill of Cambridge. After which the Lyceum voted to thank Mr. Hill for his edifying & instructive lecture. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 28, 1845] Lincoln Jan. 28th 45. The Lincoln Lyceum met agreeable to adjournment and was called to order by the Vice President. After some miscellaneous conversations Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Nov. 15, 1845] Lincoln Nov. 15th 45. Lyceum met according to previous notice and so few members being present voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Dec. 2, 1845] Dec. 2^d '45. Lyceum met according to adjournment and proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing winter. The following officers were chosen. Henry C. Chapin, Pres. Charles L. Tarbell George Hartwell, Vice Pres. Jonas Hartwell, Rec^d Sec. William F. Wheeler, Cor^y Sec. Calvin Smith, Treas. George Stearns, Col^{tr}. Voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Dec. 16, 1845] Dec. 16th. Lyceum met according to adjournment and chose the following committies [sic]: On Order: Dexter Wheeler Abel Wheeler. On Questions: Mr. J. Davis, William Foster, J. L. Chapin. Voted the teachers of the district schools members. Listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. Bowers, for which thanks were voted him. Voted that the President see to lighting the house. Voted to adopt the following question for discussion the next meeting: "Is man governed more by his fancy than his judgment?" The President appointed Charles Hartwell, Elijah Edwards, J. Davis, J. L. Chapin leading disputants. Voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Dec. 30, 1845] Dec. 30th '45. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. No lecturer being provided, they proceeded to the discussion of the following question: "Is man governed more by his fancy than his judgment?" It was discussed in the affirmative by Messrs. Charles Hartwell, J. Davis, Jonas Hartwell, Daniel Stearnes. In the negative by Elijah Edwards, J. L. Chapin, Col. Weston, Henry C. Chapin. Not decided. Voted to procure a lecturer for the next evening. Also voted to adopt the following question for discussion provided no lecturer can be obtained. [] The President appointed the following disputants: George Stearns, Ephraim Flint, Cornelius Fiske, Augustus Weston, Pierce Edwards, Edwin Stearns. Voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Jan. 13, 1846] Jan. 13th 1846. Lyceum [met] according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. No lecturer being provided they proceeded to the discussion of the following question: "Ought capital punishment to be abolished?" Which was sustained in the affirmative by Messrs. George Stearns, Augustus Weston, Pierce Edwards, J. Davis. In the negative by Ephraim Flint,

Edwin Stearns, Calvin Weston, Schuyler Parks, Daniel M. Stearns. Decided in the negative. Voted to have a lecture at the next meeting. Also selected the following question: "Which is the greater nuisance to society—the Liar or the Drunkard?" The President appointed Cornelius Fiske, Joseph Rice, Schuyler Parks, Ephraim Flint, Pierce Edwards as leading disputants. Voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Jan. 27, 1846] Jan. 27th '46. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. They were favoured with a lecture from Rev. Mr. Hill. They then proceeded to the discussion of the question given out at the preceding meeting. Mr. Henry Rice opened the debate in the affirmative, no one following. After some delay, voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Feb. 10, 1846] Feb. 10th '46. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. They were favoured with a lecture from Dr. Phelps, of Boston. No discussion. Voted to adjourn two weeks.

[Feb. 24, 1846] Feb. 24th 1846. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. They were favoured with a lecture from Mr. William Johnson, of Roxbury, on the history of Ireland. After some delay, and some talking, they voted to adopt the following question for the next meeting, provided no lecturer could be obtained. "Which is the greater nuisance to society—Lying or Drunkenness?" Schuyler Parks, Abel Wheeler, Daniel M. Stearns, Calvin Weston were appointed by the President leading disputants. Voted to adjourn one week.

[Mar. 3, 1846] March 3^d '46. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. They were favoured with a lecture from Esq. Rutter, of Waltham, for which thanks were voted him. Voted to adjourn one week.

[Mar. 10, 1846] March 10th '46. Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. They were favoured with [a] lecture from Mr. George Farrar upon the disadvantages of combining clergy and state, for which he received their thanks. Voted to adjourn one week.

[Dec. 8, 1846] Lincoln Dec. 8th 1846. The Lincoln Lyceum met according to adjournment and proceeded to choose officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen. Dr. Henry C. Chapin, President. Mr. Augustus Weston, 1st. Vice President. Pierce Edwards, 2d. Vice President. J. Lorin Chapin, Recording Secretary. Calvin Smith, Treasurer. Charles L. Tarbell, Geo. Weston [and] Francis Newhall—Prudential Committee. Orland Smith, Richard Hall [and] J. Lorin Chapin—Committee on Questions. Geo. Weston, Calvin Smith [and] Henry C. Chapin—Committee to light the House. The chair appointed the following disputants: Orland Smith, J. L. Chapin, Webster Smith, Dexter Willis, Cyrus Smith, Dexter Wheeler and adopted the following Question: Is the present war with Mexico justifiable on the part of the United States? Voted to adjourn 2 weeks from this evening at half past 6 oclock.

[Dec. 23, 1846] Lincoln Dec. 23, 1846. The Lyceum was called to order by the President and they proceeded to the discussion of the Question, Is the present war with Mexico justifiable on the part of the United States? and was discussed by J. L. Chapin and Webster Smith in the affirmative, and Orland Smith, W^m F. Wheeler and Chs. L. Tarbell in the negative, and was decided by a vote of the house in the negative. They then proceeded to choose a Corresponding Secretary and made choice of W^m F. Wheeler. The Question adopted for discussion at the next meeting: Has the human race made a progress in moral and civil freedom commensurate with the progress of science and the mechanic arts? The disputants appointed were the following: W^m F. Wheeler, Francis Newhall, Elijah Edwards, Jr., J. L. Chapin. Then voted to adjourn to two weeks from last evening.

[Jan. 5, 1847] Lincoln Jan. 5, 1847. The Lyceum was called to order by the President, and they voted to choose a collector, and Mr. W^m F. Wheeler was accordingly chosen and instructed to take a contribution this evening. They then listened to a lecture on the Modern History of Mexico from Marshall Tufts, of Lexington. They then proceeded to discuss the Question, Has the Human race made a progress in moral and civil freedom commensurate with the progress of science and the mechanic arts? which was discussed in the affirmative by W^m F.

Wheeler, and in the negative by J. L. Chapin and Orland Smith, and decided by a vote of the house in the affirmative. The following Question was adopted for the next meeting: Are the present customs of society in this country calculated to develop the mental and physical powers of its young men? The following disputants were appointed: Webster Smith, Edwin Stearns, Abel Wheeler, Orland Smith, Francis Smith, Francis Newhall—Disputants. Voted to adjourn for two weeks from this evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.

[Jan. 19, 1847] Lincoln Jan. 19, 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment with the President in the chair and listened to a lecture from Henry Thoreau, of Concord, for which the society voted their thanks. They then proceeded to the discussion of the Question: Are the present customs of society in this country calculated to develop the mental and physical powers of its young men?—which was argued by O. Smith, in the affirmative, and J. L. Chapin, W^m F. Wheeler, and H. C. Chapin, in the negative, and decided in the Affirmative by a vote of the house. The President then appointed the following disputants for the next meeting: W^m F. Wheeler, Orland Smith, Edwin Stearns, Francis Newhall, Cornelius Fiske, John Farrar. They then adopted the following Question for discussion at the next meeting: Which has the greater influence on society—the man of talents or the man of character? Voted to adjourn for two weeks from this evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.

[Thoreau at this time was living at Walden Pond and was to continue there until the following September. This lecture is not recorded by Walter Harding, "A Check List of Thoreau's Lectures," BNYPL, LII (1948), pp. 78-87. Since, twenty-two days later, on Feb. 10, Thoreau lectured before the Concord Lyceum on "The History of Myself," it is highly probable that he tried it out in Lincoln and that Lincoln deserves the honor of being the first audience to hear the account of what later became Walden. If not, then Thoreau probably lectured on the "Writings and Style of Thomas Carlyle," which he had delivered in Concord a year earlier and which was then in the press--to appear in February, 1847. in Graham's Magazine. See Correspondence (1958), pp. 173-174.. See also page 220 infra.]

[Feb. 1, 1847] Lincoln Feb. 1, 1847. The Lyceum met and was called to order by the President, who introduced as a lecturer Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Weston, to whom they listened to an interesting lecture on Education. They then voted to have a discussion and accordingly proceeded to discuss the Question, Which has the greater influence on society, the man of talents, or the man of character? Orland Smith, Cornelius Fiske, and H. C. Chapin supporting the Affirmative, and Edwin Stearns, Jonas Smith, J. L. Chapin, and Col. Calvin Weston, the Negative. The question was decided by a vote of the house, according to the weight of argument in the Negative, and according to the merits of the question in the Affirmative. They adopted the following Question for the next meeting: Which are the greater curiosity—the works of Nature or the works of Art? The following gentlemen were appointed disputants for the next meeting: Col. Calvin Weston, Mr. Dexter Wheeler, Cornelius Fiske, Leonard Weston, Jonas Hartwell, Francis Smith, J. L. Chapin, Orland Smith—Disputants. Then voted to adjourn to Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, 1847, at 6 o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Feb. 16, 1847] Lincoln Feb. 16, 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and no lecturer being provided they proceeded to the discussion of the question, Which are the greater curiosity, the works of Nature or the works of Art? Col. Calvin Weston, H. C. Chapin and J. L. Chapin on the Affirmative; and O. Smith on the Negative of the question. Decided in the Negative by a vote of the house. The following gentlemen were appointed as disputants at the next meeting: Webster Smith, Edwin Stearns, Albert Hagar, Francis Smith, Charles Davis, Abel F. Hartwell, Lamuel H. Pierce, Reuben Trowbridge. And the following question adopted for discussion at the next meeting: Is it expedient for citizens to obey all laws whether just or unjust? Voted to adjourn for one week from this evening at half past six o'clock.

[Feb. 23, 1847] Lincoln Feb. 23, 1847. The meeting was called to order by the President at 7 1/4 o'clock and no lecturer being provided they voted to discuss the question: Is it expedient to obey all laws whether just or unjust? After waiting for some time and no one saying anything the motion was made to decide the question, which was voted. Immediately a motion was made to reconsider the vote and this also being carried the discussion commenced: Webster Smith and Orland Smith supporting the Affirmative, and Edwin Stearns, Francis Smith and W^m F. Wheeler, the Negative of the question. Decided in the Affirmative. During the discussion they voted to confine the question to the statute laws of our own country. The President then appointed the following disputants for the next meeting: Edward F. Hagar, Cornelius Fiske, Webster Smith, Orland Smith, Edwin Stearns, J. L. Chapin, Col. Calvin Weston, Schuyler Parks. The following question was adopted for discussion: Do males exercise greater influence on society than Females? J. L. Chapin, Rec. Sec.-

[Mar. 2, 1847] Lincoln March 2, 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a lecture on Oratory or Eloquence from Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass. Then Voted that the thanks of the Lyceum be given to Mr. Emerson for this and other favors. The question for discussion was postponed till another meeting. A suggestion was then made that this was a proper time to do something for the relief of the starving poor in Ireland, and accordingly a committee was chosen to collect aid for them throughout the town. Voted to adjourn for one week from this evening at half past six o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Although listed in William Charvat's Emerson's American Lecture Engagements: A Chronological List, N.Y., 1961, p. 23, as delivered in "the school house," the subject is not given. Emerson delivered the same lecture before the Concord Lyceum on Feb. 24.]

[Mar. 9, 1847] Lincoln March 9, 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a lecture from Mr. [] Thayer of Cambridge on the Early History of the New England colonies, which he illustrated by a number of very ancient works on New England. Voted not to discuss the question which was put over at the last meeting. After that voted to reconsider the vote not to discuss the question and proceeded to the discussion of the question: Do Males exercise greater influence on society than Females? The question was discussed by Messrs. Webster Smith and Edwin Stearns in the Aff. and Orland Smith, Col. Calvin Weston and Mr. Thayer in the Neg. and was decided in the Neg. by a vote of the house. The President appointed the following Disputants for the next meeting: W^m F. Wheeler, Francis Smith, Col. Calvin Weston, Elijah Edwards, Jr., Orland Smith, and the North School Master. Adopted the following question: Which have recieved [sic] the greater injury from the Whites—the Negroes or Indians? Voted to adjourn for one week from this evening at 7 o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Mar. 16, 1847] Mar. 16, 1847. The Lyceum listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. [] Hill, of Waltham.

[Mar. 23, 1847] March 23 1847. Lecture from Wiles. Mr. Rice's Bill for oil \$1.37 Willis for oil .25 Willis for lighting house .50 Paid Willis \$2.12. Paid Weston for Lamp \$3.50 1 box 1.50 Filling lamp .20 Amt. \$5.21 Geo. Weston Recieved of Calvin Smith 3.00. Due Weston \$2.21.

[Nov. 30, 1847] Lincoln Nov. 30th 1847. The Lyceum was called to order by the Secretary and proceeded to ballot for a president and made choice of: Dr. Henry C. Chapin. Elijah Edwards, Jr., 1st Vice President. Webster Smith, 2nd do. Edwin M. Stearns, Recording Secretary. James Farrar, Corresponding do. William F. Wheeler, Collector [sic] & Treasurer. Charles L. Tarbell, George Weston, Albert Hagar—Prudential Committee. Seth Tobey, Joshua B. Gould, J. Loring Chapin, Webster Smith, John D. Sherman—Committee on Questions. Voted to meet once a week. Voted that the leading disputants be appointed by the chair and that they be six in number. The following gentlemen were appointed for the next meeting: Joshua B. Gould, Seth Tobey, Jonas Hartwell, J. L. Chapin, Charles Hartwell, Webster Smith. They adopted the following question: Is the present war with Mexico justifiable on the part of the United States? Voted to choose a committee of three to revise and amend the constitution and bye-laws of the Lyceum and made choice of Webster Smith, L. C. Chapin, E. M. Stearns. The Lyceum then adjourned for one week.

[Dec. 7, 1847] Dec. 7th 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. The committee chosen to revise the constitution reported and the report was accepted. Motioned that a committee of three be chosen to [?] signatures to the constitution but was not carried. Voted that the President invite very politely all present to sign the constitution, but the constitution not being ready for signatures none were obtained. The discussion was then opened by Mr. J. B. Gould. After he had spoken the President appointed Messrs. Abel Wheeler, Cyrus Smith & Geo. Weston to hear the arguments and decide the question. The discussion then proceeded and was carried on by Messrs. J. B. Gould, J. Hartwell, & W. Smith in the affirmative; & Messrs. S. Tobey, J. L. Chapin & C. Hartwell in the negative. After they had spoken about three hours the decision was called for. Mr. A. Wheeler then rose and decided that the question had not been argued in the least and therefore he could not decide it. It was then voted that the discussion be continued another week. Motioned that the disputants be discharged but was voted down. Then motioned that 4 be added to the list to take the lead in the next discussion but was rejected. Motioned that the Prudential Committee examine into the state of the large lamp and devise some plan to make it give more light on the subject. Adjourned for one week.

[Dec. 14, 1847] Lincoln Dec. 14th 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. [] Jackson. After that discussed the same question as at the last meeting. Decided in the affirmative. The secretary not being present no farther account can be given.

[Dec. 22, 1847] Lincoln Dec. 22 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment, expecting a lecture from Mr. Marshall Tufts, but the audience not being large enough to satisfy the gentleman he refused to lecture. A discussion was carried on the rest of the evening. The secretary being unable to attend, did not know what the question was. Voted to adjourn till the next Friday.

[For interesting details concerning Marshall Tufts, of Lexington (1802-1855), his odd personality, and his possible influence on a generation of Harvard students, see Kenneth W. Cameron, "Thoreau on Harvard College—a Debt to Marshall Tufts?" Emerson Society Quarterly, no. 43 (II Quarter 1966), pp. 2-33.]

We the subscribers desirous of our own improvement in Knowledge, the advance of popular education and the diffusion of useful information throughout the community, and believing that these objects can be more certainly, easily, and fully accomplished by united than by individual exertion agree to associate under the name of the Lincoln Lyceum and adopt the following articles for a

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Any person may become a member of the Lyceum by signing the constitution and paying such assessments as shall be voted.

II. The officers of the society shall be a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be chosen annually by ballot on such month and day as may be specified in the bye laws.

III. The President and in his absence, neglect or refusal to act one of the vice presidents shall preside over all meetings, preserve order, and perform all the duties usually attached to his office. The Treasurer shall receive [*sic*] and disburse monies. The recording Secretary shall record all votes and proceedings of the society. The corresponding Secretary shall read and answer all communications addressed to it.

IV. The society shall hold meetings for discussions, dissertations, lectures, and such other exercises as may be deemed expedient when and where it shall determine.

V. The President and three members shall have power to call at any time a special meeting which shall be legal if notice be given according to directions in the bye laws.

VI. The society shall have power to pass such bye laws and regulations as shall be deemed by a majority necessary for the good management of its concerns.

VII. Any member can withdraw by giving notice to the secretary and paying such assessments as are then due by him.

VIII. Ladies may be admitted as members of the society by signing the constitution without being subject to assessments and enjoy all the privileges of members.

IX. The foregoing articles may be altered, amended or annulled by a vote of two thirds of the members at any regular meeting.

BYE LAWS

Art. I. The annual meeting shall be holden on the last Tuesday in November.

II. The disputants shall be appointed by the President and shall be six in number.

III. There shall be a committee of three chosen by the society to select questions and hand them in to the secretary.

IV. There shall be a prudential committee chosen by the society to light and warm the house.

V. The secretary shall read the list of questions and the disputants shall have the privilege of selecting such as they choose.

VI. The disputants shall speak alternately as their names are called on the affirmative and negative unless they can make some different arrangement among themselves.

VII. Every person appointed as a disputant shall speak or procure a substitute unless he can make a reasonable excuse.

VIII. In all discussions the speaker shall address the President.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Henry C. Chapin	Elijah Edwards, Jr.	Chas. E. Smith	Samuel M. Newhall
Daniel Weston	George Flint	Augustus Weston	Webster Smith
Jonas Smith	Isaac M. Stearns	Benj. F. Alden	Francis Flagg
William W. Davis	Calvin Weston	Thomas Wheeler	Abel Wheeler
Dexter L. Willis	James L. Chapin	Leonard W. Weston	Calvin Smith
Ephraim Flint, Jr.	James Jones, Jr.	Levi F. Brooks	George Weston
Cyrus A. Smith	Lewis E. Smith	Jonas Hartwell	Edwin M. Stearns

[Dec. 31, 1847] Lincoln Dec. 31st 1847. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. [] Atkinson. After the lecture had a discussion. The secretary still being unable to attend can give no account of it. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 7, 1848] Lincoln Jan. 7th 1848. The Lyceum met and was called to order by the 1st Vice President, the President being absent. The lecturer who was expected not making his appearance, it was proposed to discuss the question proposed at the last meeting, which was: Ought a young man in choosing a wife to look out for beauty or wealth? After several different statements and explanations of the question, it was found that the gentleman who invented the question, after living in the married state fourteen years, could not tell what kind of an animal a wife was so well now as he could 14 years ago, and not being able to get any more light on the subject and most of the disputants being absent, it was voted not to discuss the question. It was then voted to discuss the following question: Which is the greatest stimulus to action—the love of wealth or of honor. Mr. Webster Smith sustained the question on both sides; Mr. A. Weston on the side of wealth, and several other gentlemen spoke on no particular side. The question was decided in favor of honor. The following question [was] then selected for the next meeting: Ought females to have the same advan-

tages for an education as males? And the following gentlemen were appointed as disputants: Messrs. Ephraim Flint, Samuel Newhall, Webster Smith, Augustus Weston, E. M. Stearns, and W^m F. Wheeler. Three gentlemen were then appointed to declaim, viz. Francis Smith, George Flint, & George Brown. Voted to have a dialogue at the next meeting but one. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 14, 1848] Lincoln Jan. 14th. 1848. The Lyceum met as usual and was called to order by the president. After the reading of the report of the last meeting by the secretary [and] as we were again disappointed in obtaining a lecturer, the president read the question which was selected for discussion at the last meeting. The discussion was commenced by Mr. Ephraim Flint in the affirmative. The gentleman who was to reply to him having misunderstood the question declined saying anything. Mr. W. Smith then spoke on the affirmative. It was then ascertained that both the other gentlemen who were to uphold the negative were not present. Mr. E. M. Stearns came next on the list to speak on the affirmative. This gentleman who has a remarkable faculty of getting himself into a scrape, after having waited for some time for some one to volunteer on the negative and not liking to see such a one sided affair undertook without the least preparation to speak on that side. He was afterwards assisted by Mr. Samuel Newhall. The question was decided in the affirmative. The Lyceum was then favored with declamations by Messrs. Francis Smith, Samuel Newhall & Ephraim Flint. The president then appointed Messrs. Dexter Willis, Moses Brown, Francis Smith, Jonas Hartwell, Webster Smith, & E. M. Stearns as disputants for the next question, and Messrs. Cyrus G. Smith, George Flint, Elijah Edwards, Jr., & Levi F. Brooks to declaim. The question selected for discussion was: Which has been the greatest benefit to mankind—the printing press or the compass? Voted that in order to save time in the selection of questions that the first question on the list shall be taken unless some one makes objections and the objector shall propose some other question. The secretary was requested to go to the people present and solicit signatures to the constitution. He did and obtained 18—nearly all the gentlemen present. Voted to adjourn for two weeks.

[Jan. 28, 1848] Lincoln, Jan. 28th. 1848. The Lyceum met as usual, was called to order by the president, and was favored with a lecture on Science as an antidote for Superstition by Rev. Mr. Leland, of Lexington. After this the question which was selected for discussion at the last meeting was taken up. Messrs. Dexter Willis & Webster Smith spoke in favor of the press, and Messrs. Moses Brown, W. W. Davis & E. M. Stearns in favor of the compass. Decided that the compass had been the greatest benefit to mankind. After this the meeting was favored with declamations by Messrs. Levi F. Brooks & Samuel Newhall. The president then appointed Messrs. Samuel Newhall, Levi F. Brooks, W^m F. Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, W^m W. Davis & Augustus F. Weston as disputants for the next meeting. They selected the following question: Is it justifiable to assist a slave to his freedom against the knowledge or will of his master or in opposition to the civil law that binds him? The following young gentlemen were invited to declaim: Geo. Hagar, Geo. Flint, F. Flint and Francis Wheeler. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 7, 1848] Lincoln Feb. 7th. 1848. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was entertained by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. [] Jackson. After the lecture it was voted not to discuss the question which had lain over for some time. It was then proposed to adopt some method to defray the expenses of the lyceum. (About this time several persons found it necessary to leave the house.) It was voted to lay an assessment on each member. Mr. Wheeler, the collector and treasurer having refused to perform his duty, Dr. Chapin was chosen collector and Geo. Weston treasurer. \$2.26 was collected. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 14, 1848] Lincoln, Feb. 14, 1848. The Lyceum met and were called to order by the Vice President. They then listened to a lecture from the Rev. Mr. [] Crane, of Weston. After the lecture they discussed the question which was proposed on the 28th of January last. It was decided in the negative. The Vice President then appointed Messrs. D. F. Willis, A. F. Weston, Webster Smith, E. M. Stearns, Levi F. Brooks, & Samuel Newhall to discuss the following question: Would it be expedient to introduce dancing as an amusement. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 21, 1848] Lincoln Feb. 21st. 1848. The Lyceum met according to adjournment. After being called to order they proceeded to the discussion of the question proposed at the last meeting. After a long and animated discussion it was motioned to suspend the rules and decide the question by a vote of the house according to its merits. Decided in the affirmative. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Nov. 28, 1848] Lincoln Nov. 28th. 48. The Lyceum met agreeable to notice and proceeded to the cho[ic]e of officers. Chose Calvin Weston, President. W^m F. Wheeler, Vice President. E. M. Stearns, 2nd [Vice President]. Isaac M. Stearns, Rec. Secretary. Eph^m Flint, Jr. Cor. Secretary. George Weston, Treasurer & Collector. For prudential committee chose Abel Wheeler, Elijah Edwards and Jonas Hartwell. Chose J. L. Chapin, H. C. Chapin, Eph^m Flint Committee on Lectures [Questions]. Samuel H. Pierce, E. M. Stearns, J. L. Chapin and George Weston Committee to procure lecturers. J. L. Chapin, E. M. Stearns, Jonas Hartwell, Isaac M. Stearns, George Flint were chosen to discuss the followin[g] question: Which is the greatest curse to society—Lawyers or Doctors?

[Dec. 12, 1848] Lincoln Dec. 12 1848. The Lyceum met according to adjournment & was called to order by the Pressident [sic]. As there was no lecturer provided, they discussed the following Question: Which is the greatest evil to society—Lawyers or Doctors. Decided that Doctors are the greatest evil. A vote was passed to suspend the rules for the rest of the evening and discuss the following Question: Are Lawyers and Doctors an evil or a blessing to society? Decided by the Pressident [sic] that they are a blessing. A vote was passed to invite all strangers remaining in town the pressent [sic] winter to become members of the Lyceum. The Pressident appointed Oliver H. Brown, Abel Wheeler, Edward Hamilton, Webster Smith, Leonard Weston and Cyrus G. Smith disputants for the following Question the next evening: Ought Foreign Emigration to be prohibited? Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Dec. 18, 1848] The Lyceum met one evening previous to adjournment. Was called to order by the President. As there was no lecturer provided, they discussed the following question: "Ought foreigners to be allowed to settle in this country?" A vote was passed to suspend the Bye Laws in relation to deciding the question & was decided by the house in the affirmative. A vote was taken to choose a committee of three to apply for the Town House to hold their Lyceum in the next evening. Made choice of Abel Wheeler, Webster Smith and Edwin M. Stearns. The President then appointed Dr. Chapin, W^m F. Wheeler, Francis Smith, Charles Hartwell, Lewis E. Smith, James Jones, Jr., disputants for the following question the next evening: Do our intellectual attainments depend on our own efforts more than upon circumstances? Voted to adjourn for one week from Tuesday evening at 6 1/2 oclock.

[Dec. 26, 1848] Lincoln Dec. 26th. 1848. Notwithstanding there was a singing school the same evening, the Lyceum met according to adjournment in the Town Hall. The "Lions of Lincoln" were determined not to be "muzzled." They meant to "roar" and to have a good place to "roar" in. The meeting was called to order by the President. A vote of the Lyceum was taken to "expunge" Bye Law No. 9. Chose committee of one to "expunge" it. Made choice of Isaac M. Stearns and it was duly "expunged." As there was no lecturer provided they then proceeded to discuss the following Question: Do our intellectual attainments depend on our own efforts? After a long and interesting discussion the question was decided by the Lyceum in the Negative. A vote was passed to have a paper edited to be read before the Lyceum. W^m F. Wheeler and Edwin M. Stearns were chosen Editors for the present winter. All persons interested are invited to write pieces for this paper. Oliver H. Brown, Edward Hamilton, Edwin M. Stearns, Webster Smith, Leonard Weston, and Isaac M. Stearns were appointed disputants for the following Question the next meeting: Is the present system of educating females calculated to make them useful members of society? Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 2, 1849] Lincoln Jan. 2nd. 1849 The Lyceum met agreeable to adjournment. Was called to order by the Vice President. As there were but a few present they did not discuss the question. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 9, 1849] Lincoln Jan. 9, 1849 The lyceum met according to adjournment. Was called to order by the President. The lyceum was entertained with a lecture on the art of printing from Rev. Dr. [] Tohmppson [sic]. Voted: Not to have a discussion after the lecture. Voted to consider the question adopted at a previous meeting as discussed. Voted to have the same disputants at the next meeting that were chosen Dec. 26th. After a great deal of sputtering, they made choice of the following Question: Do railroads and simalar [sic] improvements exert a favourable influence on the morals of the community. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 16, 1849] Lincoln Jan. 16th / 49. The lyceum met according to adjournment. Was called to order by the President, and was entertained with a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Jackson. They then voted to have a discussion, but instead of proceeding to discuss the question they proceeded to squabble. As there was some that wanted another question, they voted to suspend the Bye Laws for the evening and chose the following question: Would it be expedient for the friends of freedom to insist this present winter upon the passage of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia? This question was sustained in the affirmative by Mr. Webster Smith & in the negative by Dr. Chapin. As there was no one else disposed to say anything, they voted to have the President decide the question. Decided in the affirmative. Voted to have the following Question for the next evening: Is the love of money as great an evil as the love of strong drink? Dr. Chapin, Abel Wheeler, W^m F. Wheeler, Ephriam [sic] Flint, Edwin M. Stearns and Webster Smith were appointed disputants. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 23, 1849] Lincoln Jan. 23^d 1849. The lyceum met according to adjournment. Was entertained with a lecture from the Rev. Thos. H. Mudge upon Irish emigration. The senior editor being unwell, the communications to the paper were not read. Voted not to have a discussion after the lecture. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Jan. 30, 1849] Lincoln, Jan. 30th 1849. The Lyceum met agreeable to adjournment and was called to order by the 2nd Vice President. Was entertained with a lecture from Mr. [] Chapin upon custom. The paper to be read in the lyceum was brought forward, but was not read on account of the absence of the editor. Voted not to have a discussion. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 6, 1849] Lincoln Feb. 6th. The lyceum met according to adjournment [and] was called to order by the President. Was entertained with a lecture from the Rev. Mr. [] Hill, of Waltham. There was no discussion after the Lyceum. Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 13, 1849] Lincoln Feb. 13. The lyceum met according to adjournment & was called to order by the President. As there was no lecturer provided, they voted to discuss the question proposed at a previous meeting, Viz. Is the love of money as great an evil as the love of strong drink? This question was sustained in the affirmative by Dr. Chapin, E. M. Stearns, James Jones, Jr., and Augustus Weston, and in the Negative by Webster Smith, Ephriam [sic] Flint, Jr., and Schuyler Parks. The question was decided by the lyceum in the affirmative. The following question was selected for the next evening: Does the present condition of this commonwealth require the reorganization of the Militia System? Voted to adjourn for one week.

[Feb. 20, 1849] Lincoln Feb. 20th 1849. The lyceum met according to adjournment. Was called to order by the 2nd Vice President. Was entertained with a lecture upon Astronomy by Mr. Ephriam Flint, Jr. A vote was passed to have a discussion after the lecture & the following question was discussed: Does the present condition of this commonwealth require the reorganization [sic] of the Militia System. This question was sustained in the affirmative by Schuyler Parks & Dr. Chapin, and in the negative by James Jones, Jr. Was decided by the lyceum in the affirmative. Voted to present a leather medal to each of the disputants that did not take part in the discussion the last evening for their services.

Calvin Smith, Dr. Chapin, John Hartwell, Webster Smith, Jonas Smith and Francis Smith were chosen disputants for the following question: []].

[Feb. 27, 1849] Lincoln Feb. 27th 1849. The Lyceum met as per adjournment. Was called to order by the President. As they were disappointed in not having a lecture, they discussed the following question: "Which exerts the greatest influence upon society—Agriculture or Manufactures?" This question was decided in favour of agriculture. W^m F. Wheeler, Abel Wheeler, Schuyler Parks, James Jones, Jr., E. M. Stearns and Oliver H. Brown were appointed disputants for the following question the next meeting: "Has the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks been of any benefit to the people of Massachusetts?" Adjourned for on[e] week.

[Mar. 6, 1849] Lincoln March 6th 1849. The Lyceum met according to Adjournment and was called to order by the President. They then listened to a lecture from Mr. Henry Thoreau, of Concord, taken from his journal of a life in the woods. There was no discussion after the lecture. Adjourned for one week.

[See page 213 above. This, too, was not listed in Walter Harding's "A Check List of Thoreau's Lectures," BNYPL, LII (1948), pp. 78-87. For interesting background of Thoreau's speaking engagements at this time, see Kenneth W. Cameron, "Damning National Publicity for Thoreau in 1849," American Transcendental Quarterly, no. 2 (II Quarter 1969), pp. 18-27.]

[Mar. 13, 1849] Lincoln March 13th 1849. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the 2nd Vice President. They then listened to a lecture from Rev. Dr. Thompson. Subject: Advice to young men. There was no discussion after the lecture. Adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 20, 1849] Lincoln Lyceum March 20th 1849. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was favoured with a lecture from Rev. Luther Hamilton upon the life of Thomas Jefferson. After the lecture they voted not to discuss the question that was before the lyceum, that evening. It was then proposed to adopt some method to defray the expenses of the Lyceum, which was found to be about four Dollars. Voted to take up a collection, which was accordingly done. Adjourned for one week.

[Mar. 27, 1849] Lincoln Lyceum March 27, 1849. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and was called to order by the first Vice President. As they were disappointed in a lecturer & but a few present they voted to adjourn untill the first Tuesday in December, 1849.

[Dec. 4, 1849] Lincoln Dec. 4, 1849. The Lyceum met agreeably [sic] to a previous notice and proceeded to the choice of officers. In the absence of all the officers Mr. Henry Rice took the chair and called the meeting to order. After a few remarks by Dr. H. C. Chapin the following officers were chosen: President: Col. James Jones, Jr. First Vice President: Jonas Hartwell. Second Vice President: Levi F. Brooks. Recording Secretary: J. L. Chapin. Corresponding Secretary: J. L. Chapin. Treasurer: George Weston. Prudential Committee: Col. James Jones, Jr., J. L. Chapin, Augustus Weston. Committee on Lectures: Dr. H. H. Chapin, W^m F. Wheeler, Edwin M. Stearns. Committee on Questions: Mr. [] Bickford, Rev. W^m C. Jackson, Rev. Seth Alden. Voted to hold meetings once a week, the first meeting to be one week from this evening. Voted: That the Prudential Committee proceed to prepare and sell tickets for admission to the Lyceum for single individuals and also for families. Reconsidered. Voted: That the committee on lectures be requested to invite Rev. Mr. Alden to deliver the introductory lecture before the Lyceum. The two following questions were proposed but neither of them selected for discussion: What would be the best way of raising funds for the support of the Lyceum in Lincoln? and Is a tax as good a way of supporting the Lyceum as voluntary Contributions? The following gentlemen were appointed disputants: Dr. H. C. Chapin, Col. Jas. Jones, Jr., Geo. Weston, Jonas Hartwell, Edward Hagar, Augustus Weston. Voted: That the thanks of the Lyceum be presented to the chairman of this meeting for his kind and benevolent services this evening. Adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 6 1/2 oclock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Dec. 11, 1849] Lincoln Dec. 11, 1849. The Lyceum met according to adjournment and listened to an excellent lecture on The Importance of Knowledge and its Attainment from Rev. Seth Alden. Voted: That the thanks of the Lyceum be presented to Mr. Alden for his able and instructive Lecture this evening. After reading the records of the last meeting, voted to discuss the Question: Is a tax as good a way to support the Lyceum as voluntary contributions? Decided in the negative by the house. A list of questions was presented by the Committee on Questions and adopted by the Lyceum. Voted: That each member set the sum against his name that he will pay for the support of the Lyceum. Voted: That each member of the Lyceum give a lecture or procure a substitute, commencing alphabetically. Voted: That we reverse the alphabet and begin at the foot. Voted: To reconsider the last three votes respecting support of Lyceum. Voted: To reconsider the vote of the last meeting whereby the Prudential Committee are instructed to prepare and sell tickets for admission to the Lyceum. Voted: that all who are willing to support the Lyceum be invited to give their names and the sums they will pay. The following gentlemen were appointed disputants for the next meeting: Dr. H. C. Chapin, Abel Wheeler, Elijah Edwards, Jr., W^m F. Wheeler, George Weston, Edwin M. Stearns. And they adopted the following Question for Discussion: Ought Dancing to be supported? Voted to adjourn till next Tuesday evening at seven oclock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Dec. 18, 1849] Lincoln Dec. 18, 1849. Lyceum met at seven o'clock, and there being no lecturer provided the secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting. The disputants were then called upon to discuss the question: Ought dancing to be supported? And the first on the list moved that the question be laid upon the table, which was voted. After some remarks by several members a motion was made and carried to reconsider the last vote. The question was then discussed by those of the disputants present and by other members of the Lyceum till nine o'clock and then was decided by a vote of the house in the affirmative. Some questions were proposed by the committee on Questions and accepted by the Lyceum. The following gentlemen were appointed for Disputants: Mr. [] Bickford, Col. Calvin Weston, Mr. Leonard Weston, Mr. John D. Sherman, Mr. Cha^s L. Tarbell, Mr. Isaac M. Stearns. And they voted to adopt the following Question: Should a Representative of the people be bound by the will of his constituents? Voted to adjourn one week from this evening at half past six o'clock.

[Dec. 25, 1849] Lincoln Dec. 25, 1849. The Lyceum met at the time appointed with the president in the chair, and after reading the records of the last meeting by the secretary listened to a lecture upon The Whale Fishery by Mr. [] Hill. A collection was then taken up to pay the lecturer for his services, and the sum of Two Dollars and Eighteen Cents collected. Then voted to adjourn for one week from this evening at seven o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Jan. 1, 1850] Lincoln, Jan. 1, 1850. The Lyceum met at seven o'clock and after reading the proceedings of the last meeting by the secretary listened to a lecture upon "The Origin, Use, and Effects of Language" by Mr. [] Shipley of Pepperell. Voted: That the thanks of the Lyceum be presented the speaker for his eloquent and instructive lecture. After which voted to adjourn to one week from this evening at Seven oclock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Jan. 8, 1850] Lincoln Jan. 8, 1850. The Lyceum was called to order by the second Vice President and, after the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting, listened to a lecture upon The Whale Fishery from Mr. Hill. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the lecturer. After which Voted to adjourn one week from this evening at Seven o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Jan. 29, 1850] Lincoln Jan. 29, 1850. The Lyceum met at seven o'clock with the 1st. Vice President in the chair and listened to a lecture upon Meterology by Mr. [] Bickford. Voted that the thanks of the Lyceum be presented to Mr. Bickford for his interesting and instructive lecture. Voted to adjourn one week from this evening to meet at seven o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Feb. 12, 1850] Lyceum, Feb. 12, 1850. Met according to adjournment with the 1st Vice President in the chair. The Question adopted Dec. 18, 1849, was

called up and voted to abandon the same. The following gentlemen were appointed as disputants for this evening: Dr. H. C. Chapin, Elijah Edwards, Jr., Leonard Weston, W^m F. Wheeler, Cornelius Fiske, Henry Rice. And the Question: Would it be practicable for the inhabitants of Lincoln to have a high school established in this town? was adopted and discussed and decided in the Affirmative. Voted to adjourn one week from this evening at Seven o'clock. Jas. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Feb. 19, 1850] Lincoln, Feb. 19, 1850. The Lyceum met according to adjournment with the President in the chair and after the reading the proceedings of the last meeting by the secretary listened to a lecture upon the prospective character of the American people from Mr. [] Sears, of Waltham. Voted to adjourn for one week. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Mar. 5, 1850] Lincoln, March 5, 1850. The Lyceum met at seven o'clock and listened to a lecture upon Scientific Education in Common Schools by Rev. Mr. [] Hill, of Waltham. Voted that the thanks of the Lyceum be given to Rev. Mr. Hill for his very interesting lecture. Voted to adjourn one week from this evening at seven o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Mar. 12, 1850] Lincoln March 12, 1850. The Lyceum met at seven o'clock and listened to a Lecture upon The Elements of National Character by Rev. Ira Leland, of Lexington. Voted that the thanks of the Lyceum be given to Rev. Mr. Leland for his Lecture. Voted to adjourn one week from this evening at seven o'clock. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

[Mar. 19, 1850] Lincoln Mass. March 19, 1850. The Lyceum met and listened to a lecture upon The Limits of Human Knowledge by Rev. W^m C. Jackson, of Lincoln. Voted the thanks of the Lyceum be tendered to Rev. Mr. Jackson for his lecture. Voted to adjourn till the First Tuesday in December next at six o'clock P.M. J. L. Chapin, Sec.

Lincoln, Mass. March 19, 1850

The Treasurer reports that he has

Received [<u>sic</u>] of the collector	\$9.25
Paid the expenses of Lecturers	\$6.25
Leaving a balance of	\$3.00
Paid Thomas Brooks for carrying Mr. Shipley25
	<u>\$2.75</u>

[Dec. 24, 1850] Dec. 24, 1850. The Lyceum met according to previous notice, and after a short preliminary discussion voted to continue the Lyceum, and proceeded at once to the election of Officers for the ensuing season. The following persons were chosen to fill the several offices, viz. For President, Col. James Jones. Vice Presidents, Edwin M. Stearns Webster Smith. Secretary, Robert Bickford. Treasurer, Leonard Weston. Prudential Com.: Jonas Smith, George Weston, Dr. Chapin. Com. on Lectures: William Wheeler, Charles Tarbell, Col. Ja^s Jones. Com. on Questions: Mr. Parker, Joseph H. Sprague, Robert Bickford. After the election of officers, adjourned for two weeks. R. Bickford, Sec.

[Jan. 7, 1851] Lincoln Jan. 7, 1851. The Lyceum met according to adjournment, Col. Jones in the chair. After the reading of the records of the last meeting a Lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hill, of Waltham, on Symmetry. The Lyceum tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill for his entertaining Lecture and adjourned for one week. R. Bickford, Sec.

[Jan. 14, 1851] Lincoln, Jan. 14, 1851. Lyceum was called to order at 7 o'clock, Col. Jones in the Chair. The Records of the previous meeting were read, and the President then announced that the Hon. N. P. Banks would be unable to address the audience that evening on account of pressing public duties in Boston. On motion of Wm. Wheeler, Esq., the subject of the expenses of the Lyceum for the current term was taken up; after some discussion it was moved by Mr. Tarbell from the Com. on Lectures, and seconded by Mr. Wheeler of the same Com. that the expenses for Lectures be paid, as heretofore, by that Com. Lost. A motion was then made by Dr. Chapin to pass a subscription paper among the audience to raise funds for the support of the Lyceum. Carried. A paper was then circulated and

the sum of \$15.60 was subscribed. Voted, that the subscription list remain open to accommodate those who may wish to contribute hereafter. Voted to expend the above sum, and any addition that may be made to it, in procuring Lecturers for the remainder of the winter. A motion was then passed to extend an invitation to Mr. Ephraim Flint to deliver a Lecture in place of Mr. Banks. Mr. Flint very kindly accepted the invitation and gave a Lecture upon "The Duties and Responsibilities of young men." A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. F. for his very interesting Lecture, after which Voted to adjourn for one week. R. Bickford, Sec.

[Here follows a gap in the records.]

[Nov. 18, 1851] Lincoln Tuesday Nov. 18. The annual election of officers of the Lyceum took place at the Town Hall on the evening of the 18th of Nov. 1851. The meeting was called to order by Col. James Jones. E. M. Stearns was chosen Sec. Pro Tem. After some debate, voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to devise a plan for organising and supporting the Lyceum the coming winter. The following gentlemen were appointed to serve as a committee: Edwin M. Stearns, W^m F. Wheeler, Rev. Seth Alden, James L. Chapin, William Mackintosh [sic]. The committee reported the following plan: that a subscription be opened for the purpose of raising the sum of Fifty dollars for procuring good lectures; that if the sum of Fifty dollars can be raised the Lyceum will be carried on; if not, it will be given up. And that no subscription under Fifty cents will be received. Voted, that a committee of five be chosen to solicit subscriptions [sic]. Made choice of W^m F. Wheeler, W^m Mackintosh, J. L. Chapin, Col. J. Jones, E. M. Stearns. Voted to proceed to choice of officers for the ensuing winter. Made choice of the following gentlemen: President, James L. Chapin. 1st Vice President, Edwin M. Stearns. 2nd [Vice President] William Mackintosh. Rec'd Secretary, Leonard W. Weston. Cor. [Sec.], William F. Wheeler. Treasurer, Leonard W. Weston. Prudential Com.: Charles L. Tarbell, Henry C. Chapin, Mr. [] Blaisdell. Com. on Lectures: Edwin M. Stearns, William F. Wheeler, George Weston. Voted to adjourn for one week. Leonard W. Weston, Sect.

[Dec. 2, 1851] Lincoln Dec. 2nd 1851. The Lyceum was called to order by the President. The committee reported that they had obtained the subscription of 61.25. Voted that the persons who solicited the subscriptions should also collect the cash. Voted that the President, vice Pres:t and Sect. serve on the committee to procure lectures. Voted to adjourn for one Week.

[Dec. 9, 1851] Lincoln Dec. 9th. Listened to a lecture on meteorology by the Rev. Mr. [] Hill, of Waltham.

[Dec. 16, 1851] Lincoln Dec. 16th. Listened to a lecture by the Rev. Mr. [] Foster, of Concord. The theme of his discourse was the perfect man and the perfect woman.

[Dec. 23, 1851] Lincoln Dec. 23th. Was entertained by a lecture from the Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham. Subject: The times and character of Lord Bolin[g]broke.

[Dec. 30, 1851] Dec. 30th. Listened to a lecture by Mr. Thoreau, of Concord. Subject: His travels in Canada.

{ [Not listed in Walter Harding, "A Check List of Thoreau's Lectures." See pages 213 and 220 supra. In his Journal, III, page 177, under date of Jan. 7, 1852, Thoreau wrote: "Last evening, walked to Lincoln to lecture in a driving snow-storm...." "Last evening," doubtless, referred to Dec. 30, 1851.]

[Jan. 6, 1852] Jan. 6th 1852. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Acton. Subject: The character of the Puritans.

[Jan. 13, 1852] Jan. 13th. Was entertained by a lecture from the Hon. John G. Palfrey. Subject: The character of the first Settlers of New England.

[Jan. 20, 1852] Jan. 20th. Listened to a lecture by the Rev. Mr. [] Simmons, of Springfield. Subject: His travels in Europe.

[Jan. 27, 1852] Lincoln Jan. 27th. The Rev. Mr. [] Jackson, of Lincoln, delivered a lecture on the progress of the Age.

[Feb. 11, 1852] Feb. 11th. Mr. A. W. Thayer, of Cambridge, delivered a lecture on his travels in Germany.

[Feb. 18, 1852] Feb. 18th. The Rev. Mr. [Seth] Alden, of Lincoln, delivered a lecture on the origin of Language.

[Feb. 25, 1852] Feb. 25th. The Hon. Chas. Hudson, of Lexington, delivered a lecture on self culture.

[Mar. 2, 1852] March 2nd. Mr. [] Gordon, of Framingham, delivered a lecture on the general condition of California.

[Mar. 9, 1852] March 9th. The Rev. Leonard Frost, of Waltham, delivered [a lecture] on Kossuth and Hungary. L. W. Weston, Sec't.

[Dec. 7, 1852] Lincoln, Tues. Dec. 7th. 52. The annual election of officers of the Lyceum took place on the evening of the 7th of Dec. at the Town Hall. The meeting was called to order by L. W. Weston. Voted to continue the Lyceum and proceeded at once to the election of officers for the ensuing season. The following persons were chosen to fill the several offices, viz.: For President, James L. Chapin. Vice [Pres.], Edwin M. Stearns. 2nd [Vice President], Levi F. Brooks. Secretary, Leonard W. Weston. Cor. [Sec.], William F. Wheeler. Treasurer, Leonard W. Weston. Com. on Lectures: W. F. Wheeler, J. L. Chapin, E. M. Stearns. The following persons were chosen to solicit subscriptions [sic], viz. J. L. Chapin, C. E. Smith, G. Flint, Mr. [] Blaisdell, A. Hagar, Jr.

[Dec. 28, 1852] Dec. 28th. A lecture was delivered by Mr. [] Hill, of Waltham, on Phonetic [sic].

[Jan. 4, 1853] Jan. 4th. A lecture on self culture was delivered by Mr. [Barzillai] Frost, of Concord.

[Jan. 18, 1853] Jan. 18th. Mr. Leonard Frost, of Waltham, delivered a lecture on independence of character.

[Jan. 25, 1853] Jan. 25. Maj. Ben Wheeler, of Framingham, delivered a lecture on Fruit and Fruit trees.

[Feb. 1, 1853] Feb. 1st Mr. Ephriam [sic] Flint, Jr., delivered a lecture on the great men of the age.

[Mar. 8, 1853] March 8th W. W. Wheildon, of Concord, delivered a lecture on the principles of life.

[Mar. 15, 1853] March 15th Mr. Warren Burton delivered a lecture on domestic economy.

[Mar. 22, 1853] March 22nd Mr. George Frost, of Waltham, delivered a lecture on Geography.

[Mar. 29, 1853] March 29th Rev. Mr. [] Simmons, of Concord, delivered a lecture on political reformation

[Apr. 6, 1853] April 6th Rev. Mr. Hill, of Waltham, delivered a lecture on Astronomy.

[Apr. 13, 1853] April 13th Rev. Mr. [] Sewell, of Medfield, delivered a lecture on Education. The Amount received 42.00 The sum expended 40.80. Balance due the Lyceum 1.20. L. W. Weston, Sect.

[Here follows apparently another gap in the records.]

[Oct. 29, 1855] Lincoln Oct. 29th 1855. Regular meeting of the society for the choice of officers. The election resulted as follows: James L. Chapin, President. Edwin M. Stearns, 1st Vice President. Leonard W. Weston, 2^d Vice President. Lewis E. Smith, Rec. Secretary. James L. Chapin, Cor. Secretary. Leonard W. Weston, Treasurer. William F. Wheeler, Augustus Weston, Henry C. Chapin—Lecture Committee. The Lectures of the course were as follows:

[Dec. 6, 1855] Dec. 6th. Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham. Subject: The Poetry of Mathematics.

[Dec. 12, 1855] Dec. 12. Rev. N. A. Staples, of Lexington. Subject: The Influence of Natural Scenery upon National Character.

[Dec. 18, 1855] Dec. 18. Rev. Mr. [] Sewall, of Medfield. Subject: Mohammed.

[Dec. 27, 1855] Dec. 27. Dr. Joseph Reynolds, of Concord. Subject: History of Common Schools.

[Jan. 1, 1856] Jan. 1. Rev. William C. Jackson, of Lincoln. Subject: Turkey.

[Jan. 8, 1856] Jan. 8. Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Groton. Subject: Progress of American Independence.

[Jan. 16, 1856] Jan. 16. Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington. Subject: Reminiscences of American Statesmen.

[Jan. 22, 1856] Jan. 22. Rev. E. H. Sears, of Wayland. Subject: Genius.

[Jan. 29, 1856] Jan. 29. Hon. Simon Brown, of Concord. Subject: Agriculture.

[Feb. 5, 1856] Feb. 5. Rev. Mr. [] Day, of Weston. Subject: Alexander the Great.

[Feb. 12, 1856] Feb. 12. Francis W. Bacon, of West Newton. Subject: The Cultivation of Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar.

[Feb. 28, 1856] Feb. 28. Rev. E. H. Sears, of Wayland. Subject: Shams.

[Mar. 4, 1856] March 4. Ralph W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject: Beauty.

[Listed without title in William Charvat, Emerson's American Lecture Engagements: A Chronological List, p. 32. The fee paid to Emerson was either \$10. or \$20.]

[Mar. 11, 1856] March 11. Rev. Mr. [] Marvin, of Medford. Subject: The Attractions of Literature. It was voted that the officers of the society take measures to continue the Lyceum during the coming winter.

[Sept. 29, 1856] Lincoln Sept. 29th 1856. The Lyceum met according to previous notice and chose the following officers, viz. For President, James L. Chapin. Vice Presidents [sic]: Col. William Foster George Weston. Rec. Secretary, Thomas Wheeler. Treasurer, Leonard W. Weston. Committee on Order: William Mackintosh, William Foster, Cha^s Tarbell, George Weston. The Lectures delivered before the Lyceum this year were:

[Dec. 3, 1856] Dec. 3^d Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston. Subject: Egypt.

[Dec. 10, 1856] Dec. 10th. Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington. Subject: Men that I have Met.

[Dec. 16, 1856] Dec. 16th Rev. Mr. [] Patrick, of Bedford. Subject: Mind versus Money.

[Dec. 23, 1856] Dec. 23^d R. W. Emerson, of Concord. Subject: Individual Life.

[Listed without title in William Charvat, Emerson's American Lecture Engagements: A Chronological List, p. 32. His fee was \$10.]

[Dec. 30, 1856] Dec. 30th Rev. Charles M. Bowers, of Clinton. Subject: Observation.

[Jan. 7, 1857] Jan. 7th Hon. Simon Brown, of Concord. Subject: Trees.

[Jan. 13, 1857] Jan. 13th Daniel Haskel, of Boston. Subject: The Newspaper.

[Jan. 28, 1857] Jan. 28th Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham. Subject: Arctic Expeditions.

[Feb. 3, 1857] Feb. 3^d Rev. Mr. [] Marvin, of Medford. Subject: Home.

[Feb. 11, 1857] Feb. 11th Rev. Mr. [] Bodwell, of Framingham. Subject: Cha^s Dickens.

[Feb. 17, 1857] Feb. 17th Rev. Mr. Studley, of Boston. Subject: Yankee's Mirror.

[Feb. 24, 1857] Feb. 24th Rev. Jared Heard, of Wayland. Subject: Brahminism. Adjourned.

[In faint pencil at the end of this manuscript are the rough draft of one of the earlier minutes and seven or eight topics for projected discussions or debates.]

